

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL GENEALOGY COLLECTION





## ORIGIN

OF NAMES OF ARMY AND AIR CORPS POSTS.

CAMPS AND STATIONS IN WORLD WAR II

11

## UNITED STATES



 FORE MANUER ALLEN CO., TID.

## 1788691

Alabama Ordnanco Works - Sylacauga, Alabama.
Namod from the State of Alabama.

Anniston Army Air Field - Estoboga, Alabama. Named from the City of Anniston, Alabama.

Anniston Ordnance Depot - Anniston, Alabama. Named from the City of Anniston, Alabama.

Bates Field - Mobile, Alabama, Named for Cecil F. Bates, one of the Circuit Judges of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, of Alabama, and a loading Attorney of Mobile. He has boon in the practice of Law in Alabama since 1917, except in the period of time in which he served in the Armed Forces and the period in which he devoted himself to the duties of the Public Jervant. He served as a County Autorney of Mobile County and as a City Commissioner and Mayor of Mobile. He was born in Mobile, Alabama, June 8. 1893. He attended the University of Alabama from which he received a Degree of Bachelor of law in 1914, and entered the practice of Law at Mobile, However, in 1916, he entered the Machine Gun Company of Alabama National Guard and was stationed at Comp Little, Arizona, as part of a punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916. In 1917 he entered the First Officers Training Carm at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve, and was assigned to the 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. He saw service Overseas and was wounded in action and discharged, having received the Purple Heart Medal. Then he entered practice of Law again in Mobile. He was elected City Commissioner to fill an unexpired term and was then elected to a full six year term in 1929, and was reelected. During this time he served as Mayor of the City of Mobile. In 1942 he returned to the practice of Law. He was special Attorney for the Lands Division of the Department of Justice and has served as County Attorney of Mobile County from October 1942 until December 28, 1945, being appointed to the Bench as one of the Judges of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit.

1:

E ALLEN, MARY MOORE.

Origin of names of army and air corps posts,

camps and stations in World War II in United

States. Goldstoro, N.C., 1958?

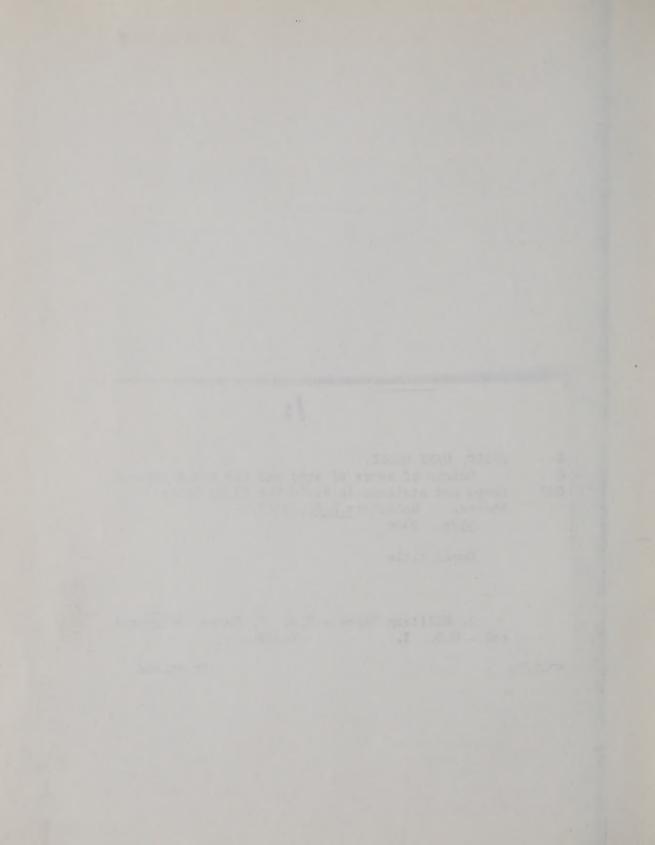
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Cover title.

l. Military bases - U.S. 2. Names, Geographical - U.S. I. Title.

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Birmingham Army Air Field - Birmingham, Alabama. Named from the City of Birmingham, Alabama.

Brookley Field - Mobile, Alabama.
Named for Wendell Brookley who was born in
Juanita, Nebraska, March 31, 1896. During the
First World War he enlisted as a Private First
Class, Aviation Section Signal Reserve Corps.
He learned to fly and was commissioned a Second
Lieutenant, April 5, 1918. He was a graduate of
the Army Air Corps Engineer's School. He was
killed in an Airplane accident at Bolling Field,
February 2, 1934, when the propeller came off
the Fighter Craft, just after take-off. He
served as an Instructor during World War I.

Courtland Army Air Field - Courtland, Alabama. Named from the Town of Courtland, Alabama.

Craig Field - Selma, Alabama. Named for Bruce Kilpatrick Craig, Jr., born in Selma, Alabama, April 8, 1914. He was educated in the Public Schools and a School for Boys. in Selma. He graduated in 1935 at Georgia School of Technology with a B. S. Degree in Aeronautical Engineering. Immodiately upon graduation he was offered a job with American Airlines in Chicago. He was there for four years and then went to San Diego. California, to work for Consolicated Aircraft. At the time of his death he was Flight Test Engineer. He was killed June 2, 1941, while on a Test Flight. He was making the last Test Flight of a B-24 Bomber, called "The Liberator." He was interested in Aviation from his early childhood, and made his Solo Flight at the age of sixteen after three hours instruction. He held a Glider Pilot License, Commercial License, Blind Flying, etc. He was a Reserve Officer, Lieutenant, in the Infantry, and just before he died was offered a commission in the Air Force, to be stationed at Maxwell Field.

Decatur Municipal Apport - Decatur, Alabama. Named from the City of Decatur, Alabama.



Dothan Municipal Airport - Dothan, Alabama.

Juli Chemical Warfare Depot - Huntsville, Alabama.

Larives its name from the proximity to the Gulf
of Mexico, which is about three hundred miles

South. The Gulf of Mexico is defined "as an arm
of the Atlantic Ocean, bounded on the North by
the United States and on the South and West by

Mexico. The word Gulf comes from the French
golfe, the Italian golfo, the Groek kolpos, and
the German molken." Mexico was named for a
group of Tribes called Mexica or Azteca. The
Tribes received their names from the Tribal War

God Mexitl. The Spaniards gave the name Mexico
to all the countries in which they found the
Aztecs supreme at the time of Conquest.

Gunter Field - Montgomery, Alabama. Lamed for William Adams Gunter, who was born October 8, 1871, in Alabama. He received his early education in the Private Schools and in the High School at Montgomery. He attended Marion Military Institute for some time, and the Univerdity of Virginia. He read Law privately under ..is father, and was admitted to the practice in 1.37. He was a Planter. Was elected Registrar of Montgomery County; Mayor of Montgomery; Presilont of the City Commission; and was State Senater. He was a member of the Montgomery Rifles, 1694 to 1897. Mayor Gunter was one of the most distinguished and widely known Hayors in the South. Ho was also a pioneer advocate of the cause of Aviation. He had been instrumental in the developing of Maxwell Field and the principal force in the establishment of the Montgomery Municipal Airport. Mayor Gunter died shortly after the Field was activated.

Huntsville Arsenal - Huntsville, Alabama. Named from the City of Huntsville, Alabama.

McClellan, Fort - Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Was named for George Briton McClellan. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and West Point Military Academy,

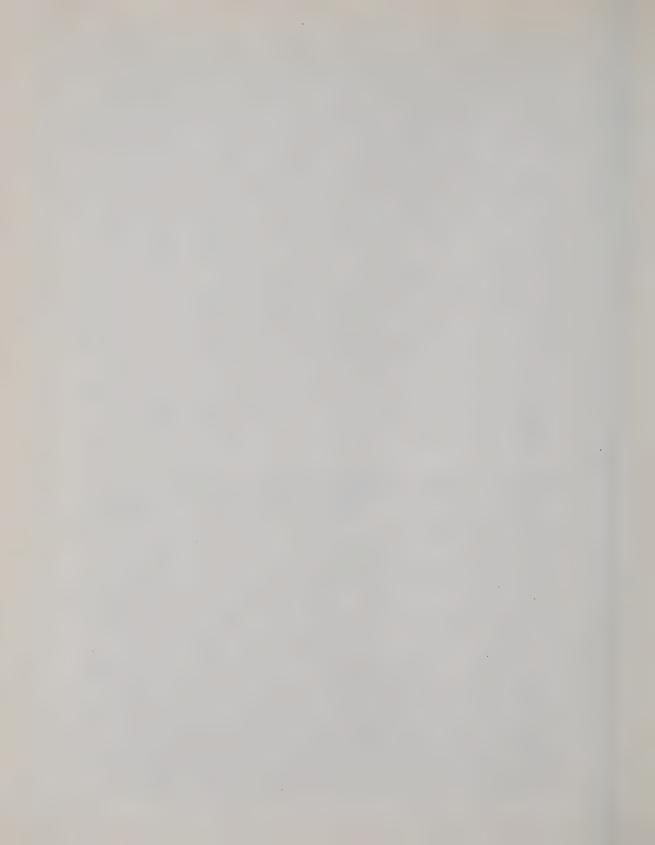


graduating in 1846 with first honors in Engineering. As Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers he accompanied the United States Army to Mexico. attached to a Company of sappers and miners. distinguished himself in the Battles around the City of Mexico and was commissioned Second Lieutenant and given the brevet rank of Captain for an act of special gallantry. After the War he was Instructor of Engineering at West Point Military Academy until 1851, and he was then put in charge of the construction of Fort Delaware, and was afterward on duty in West Point. In 1855 he was sent with two Officers to observe the War in the Crimea, and on his return made a valuable report on the equipment and organization of the European Armies. After his promotion to Captain in 1857, he resigned and became Chief Engineer and later Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, afterward being made President of the Mastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, he was settled in Cincinnati. Ohio, in an Excellent Business Position, but at once volunteered for the Service, and was commissioned Major General of Volunteers of Ohio. and on May 3rd, on the recommendation of General Scott, was placed in command of the Department of Chic. He at once issued a proclamation to the Union men of Western Virginia, entered that section, and by the end of July had driven out the Confederate Forces and preserved it for the Union. He was then placed in command of the Division of the Potomac as Major General in the Regular Army, and on November 1, 1861, was made Commander-in-Chief of the Union Armies. He entered upon a course of careful training and disciplining of the Army. In the spring of 1862 he moved toward Richmond, adopting the water route to the Peninsula, and fighting the Enemy at Yorktown and Wil Lamsburg. The Battle of Fair Oaks. May 31st, in Which General Johnston, Confederate Commander, was defeated and wounded, was followed by the appointment of General Robert E. Lee of the Confederate Command, and on the 26th day of June, 1888, by an attack in force by General Lee, reinforced by Stonewall Jackson's Corps from the Shenandoah Valley, on McClellan's Camp at



Mochanicsville, the Union Army was driven back in disorder. McClellan pleaded in vain for reinforcements. On August 30th, he was relieved from Min valution as Commander-in-Chief in Vargania. Ho was hastily re-installed to save Washington from capture. He fought the Battle of South Mountain with the Confederate Rear and on September 16-17th, 1862, at Antietam was fought one of the most hotly contested Battles of the War. Anilo both sides claimed success, Lee retreated leaving McClollan in possession of the Field. There was a delay on account of much needed sup-; lies and McClellan was again relieved from his Cormand. He was the idel of his Army, and becano Democratic Party leader in the Presidential Chapaign in 1864, but was defeated. He was aftorward engaged in various Engineering pursuits, and in 1877 was elected Governor of New Jersey. Ho died in Crange, New Jersey, October 29, 1885. This Fort was given its name about the same time that the famous blue and Gray (29th) Division was activated to train in World Jar I. This unique Infantry Cutilit was composed of men from the North and the South - - New Jorsey. Pennsyl. vanis, Virginia, and one of the Carolinas, and 1,

Magnell Field - Moxwell Field, Alabama. Land for William C. Maxwell who was killed in a \*rack of the Del Cormon Sugar Estate, 30 kilometors from the Post in the Philippines. He was on Jerra Lea, as ransenger. His motor began to mine and he headed for a small field. To reach this field it was necessary for him to mass just over a row of houses. It is believed that he was so intent on "jumping" the houses, that he Inilod to observe a flag pole in iront of the Dol Carmen Club. His right wing struck this pole and the Ship turned to the left and crashed. Lioutenant Maxwell was killed instantly. Private Chase escaped with a broken thigh. The accident was witnessed by Dr. John C. Mason, Surgeon on the Sugar Estate, and he reached the wrock in less than two minutes after the crash. That is probably as only place fifty miles of the Post where doad or injured could receive



intelligent Physicians and Nurses. A Battery of the First Philippine Field Artillery formed the escort and fired the last salute. The entire Squadron, commanded by Captain Charles T. Phillips, followed the official escort. The formation flew over the funeral procession, dropping flowers on the hearse. His body was returned to his home at Atmore, Alabama, Lieutenant Maxwell had been in the Service since the beginning of World War I and served principally as an Instructor at Kelly and Ellington Fields. He was born at Natchez, Alabama, November 9, 1892. When called into Service he was enlisted in the National Army of the Officers Reserve Corps. He was enlisted May 31, 1917, at Fort McPherson. Georgia. He was assigned to the Fifth Company. Seventh Division Training Regiment, and served there until August 14. 1917. He was then detailed for service at Atlanta, January 21, 1918, to the Flying Cadet Corps, Kelly Field. He was discharged April 3, 1918, to accept a commission.

Montgomery Municipal Airport #2 - Montgomery, Alabama.

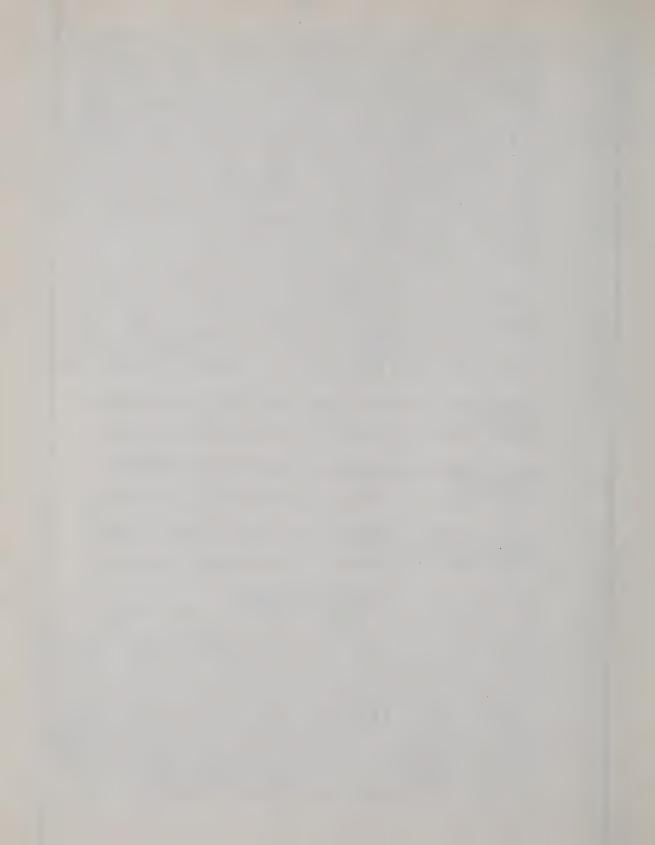
Named from the City of Montgomery, Alabama.

Montgomery Quartermaster Depot - Montgomery, Alabama.
Named from the City of Montgomery, Alabama.

Montgomery Transportation Corps Depot - Montcomery, Alabama. Named from the City of Montgomery, Alabama.

Morgan, Fort - Foley, Alabama.

Tende for famical Morgan, Born in New Jersey in 1755, and died in Winchester, Virginia, July 6, 1805. In 1775 he joined the Expedition of Braddock as a Teamster, and for some real or fancied indignity to a British Officer, received five hundred lashes. He was accustomed, however, in after life jestingly to maintain that the Drummer had miscounted the number and still owed him one. He also received a painful wound which disfigured his countenance for life. In the Revolution he was in command of a Company of Riflemen, all of whom, like himself, were expert marksmen. He



started for Boston, reached the American Camp af ter a march of six hundred miles in three weeks. In the latter part of 1775 he accompanied the Exredition of Arnold to Quebac and participated in the attack on that City on December 31st. Although successful in that part of the Field where he held Command, he was compelled by the fall of Montgomery and the defeat of his Division, to surrender. During his captivity he declined the offor of a Colonelcy in the British Army, and soon after his release, toward the close of 1776, was appointed Colonel of the Rifle Regiment. During washington's retreat through New Jersey in 1776 and the Campaign in the same State in 1777, he rendered valuable services, and in the summer of the latter year joined Gates, then in command of the Northern Army. In the Battle of Benus's Holyhts, which precipitated the surrender of Burgoverne, his Riflemen took a distinguished part: yet he was unnoticed by Gates in his official account of the occurrence, and attempt was even made to induce him to join the Cenway Cabel against Washington, which he scornfully repelled. Continuing 's two service in the Morth until the summer f 1970, he was then made Brigadier General and remained to the Southern Army, which he reached the pant to the defeat of Gates at Camdon. Unin the successor, Greene, Morgan acted with is legad onergy, gaining a decisive victory .... ... leton at Cowpons, for which he received . I Trem Congress, and following it ap and a wife of woll conceived maneuvers which reloasly ombarrassed Cornwallis. Before the I so of the Campaign he was compelled by reantod and severe attacks of rheumatism to rethre to his home in Virginia. In 1794 he assed in andlling the Jaiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania. and was a member of Congress from 1795 to 1799. The latter part of his life was passed in much physical suffering.

Muscle Shoals Municipal Airport - Sheffield, Alabama. Takes Its name from the little City of Muscle Shoals, Alabama.

Named for Edward L. Napier who was born in Union



Springs, Alabama, on October 7, 1883. He graduated in Medicine at Tulane University in New Orleans, in 1906, and entered the Medical Corps of the Army in 1908 as a First Lieutenant. In 1915 he was promoted to Captain and was the ranking Surgeon who accompanied General John J. Pershing into Mexico in 1916 at the time Pershing led an Expeditionary Force in search of Villa, the Mexican Bandit who had been raiding the Border of American Towns between Mexico and the United States. In 1917, Napier was promoted to Major. and when the First World War was declared, he was promoted to the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was on the high-seas on his way to France when the United States declared War on Germany. He was Chief Surgeon at the Base Hospital in Le Havre, France, and was later transferred to Charbourg. France. After the end of World War I he spent nearly a year in Germany as a member of the American Occupation Forces. Upon returning to the United States he received his permanent rank of Major. He immediately entered the Air Corps as a Flight Surgeon and was one of the five Surgeons in the Army that had a Pursuit Pilot's License in 1921. In 1922 he designed the first Hospital Plane that was approved and adopted by the Government. He was Chief Flight Surgeon at McCook Field, Ohio, at the time of his death in an Airplane crash on September 15, 1923. His death was caused by a wing folding back on the Plane while he was on a general Maneuver Flight over McCook Field.

Northington General Hospital - Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Named for Colonel Lugene Northington, a native of Prattville, Alabama. He attended the University of Alabama in 1895, and served as a Private in the Second Regiment in the Spanish-American Mar. He received his M. D. Degree from Tulane Medical School in 1903 and from then until 1911 practiced Medicine in Birmingham, Alabama. For twenty-two years he was a member of the Army Medical Corps, during which time he served as Commanding Officer of Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco, and as a Surgeon at Fort Lewis. After returning from Army Service he was Superintendent of the



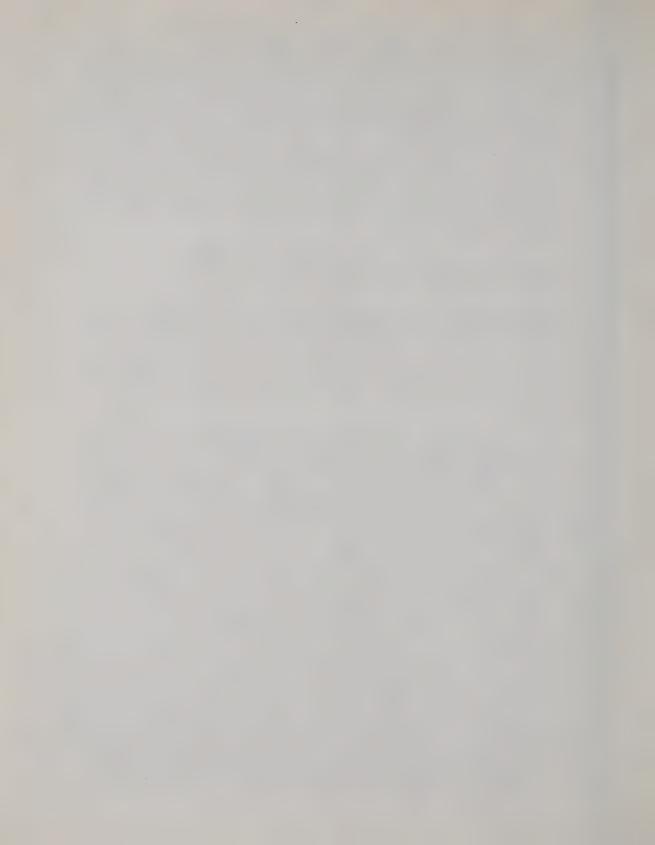
San Francisco Hospital. Disability forced
his retirement from active Army Service in 1920,
hit he had assignments teaching young Doctors in
the ROTC Medical Corps and in Recruiting Service.
In 1932 his health was so bad that he was forced
to enter Letterman Hospital where he died June 9,
led, at the age of fifty-three. His fame in the
Medical Field comes from his early work with
K-ray, a Field of experimentation which later
caused his death. The burns which he received in
his pioneer work later developed into cancerous
crowths that eventually necessitated the amputation of both arms.

Czark Army Air Field - Ozark, Alabama.

In internal - Huntsville, Alabama.

In I.M. When the first work was being done clearing land, etc., while Major Sacks and Major Hudsen were watching a machine turn over the red
clay and red sand stone, they decided to recomthis home. This Armonal received this

Sucker, Comp - Comp Rucker, Alabama. Teard of F Land Andrewster Rucker, an outstand ing Officer of the War Between the States. He was born in Tennessee in 1835, attended School in his nativo State and engaged in Civil Engimoring in the City of Momphis, Tennessee. His Milliary coroor began in the War Between the Make a minimum the first Engagements, serving in pack of Captain, his services were so notable ... so highly recommended by General Trudeau. In Juno. 1864, his conduct was again spoken of, this time or tonoral Forrest who commented very favorably upon an attack led by Rucker in the rank of Colonel, which attack helped to achieve the victory of Tishomongo Creek. He was in many Engagements. His Military career came to an end when, in Nevember, 1864, severely wounded and having lost his left arm, he was taken prisoner. After the war he lived for a time in Memphis, where he ongaged in a Ruilroad building partnership with General Forrest. He moved to Alabama in 1869 and in 1882 to Birmingham where he lived until



his death in 1924. During his Birmingham years he was very active in Industrial activities in this State and City.

Selma Municipal Airport - Selma, Alabama. Named from the City of Selma, Alabama.

Sibert, Camp - Camp Sibert, Alabama. Named for William L. Sivert, a native of Gadsden, Alabama, born in 1860. After attending the University of Alabama, he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point. He served his country with distinction, not alone in the United States, but in the Philippines, in Panama, and in China. In World War I he was placed in command of the First Division of the AEF and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for the skill exhibited in organizing the first Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army. He was Chairman of the Boulder Dam Commission. President of the American Port Authority, the Alabama State Dock Commission, the American Society of Engineers, and Commander of the Legion of Honor. He also did work in the design and construction of Gatun Dam. Gatun Lake, and the West Breakwater of Colon in the Isthmus of Panama. The Government of the Canal Zone caused a stamp to be issued bearing his likeness to commemorate the memory of the opening of the Locks. Bankhead Tunnel, one of the greatest pieces of engineering ever to be wrought by man in the South, had its original inception in the mind of General Sibert.

Troy Municipal Airport - Troy, Alabama. Named from the City of Troy, Alabama.

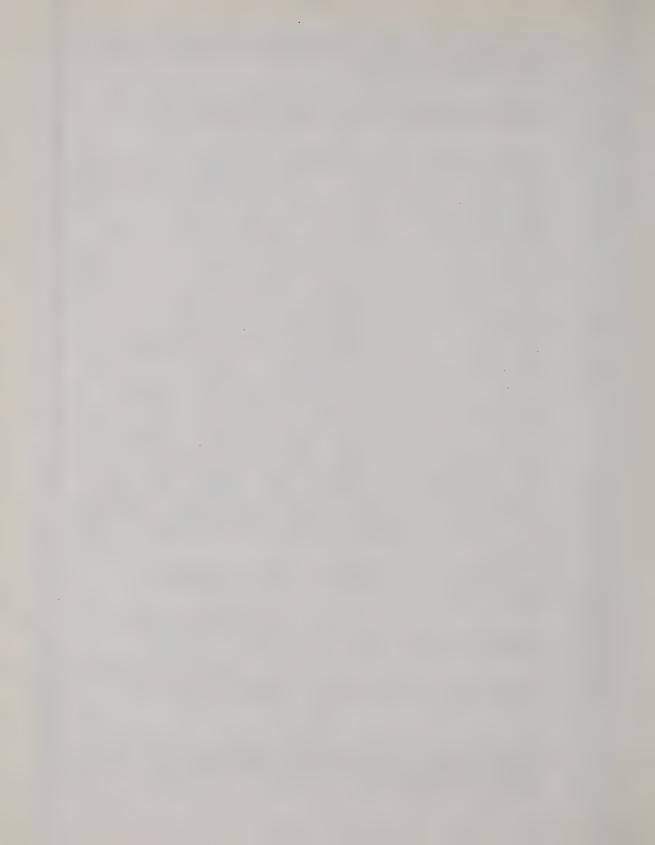
Tuskegee Army Air Field - Tuskegee, Alabama. Named from the City of Tuskegee, Alabama.

Tuskegee Institute Field #2 - Tuskegee, Alabama. Named from the City of Tuskegee, Alabama.

## ARIZONA

Ajo Army Air Field - Ajo, Arizona.

Was so named be wase it is situated near the Town of Ajo, Arizona.



Coclidee Army Air Field - Coolidge, Arizona.

The Fresident John Calvin Coolidge, who was born in Vermont, July 4, 1872. Coolidge Dam was also named for him, and he dedicated the Dam while he was President of the United States. In the fall of 1920, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Jarren G. Harding, he succeeded him to the Presidency, and was reelected in 1924. He died January 5, 1933.

Patelan Army Air Field - Dateland, Arizona. Takes 153 name from the fown of Dateland, Arizona.

1 . Mr - Monthan Field - Tucson, Arizona. " in In honor of Samuel Davis and Oscar Monthan. two pioneer Tuccon, Arizona, Aviators who were willed in line of duty as Pilots in the United States Arry Air Corps. Samuel Davis came to Tucsen with his carents, at the age of eight. He attended the Tuccon Public Schools, graduating iron Jacaen High Johool in 1913, and entered the interestly of Arizona. He enlisted in the United water Army at the time the United States entered April or I. He received his Preliminary Air areining, and and commissioned a Second Lieutenwat. His Advanced Mying Training was received or and the Algant Sensol, Austin, Texas. Rethe term of Arliv Fiell, he became a Flying Insimilar for the duration of the War. After his discipred he returned to Tucson and was put in charge of a Flying Field which was operated by was a ser of mir-minded business men of the City. Ho was called back in Service and was stationed at Just Green Wold, Florida. On December 28. 1921, he was killed in an Airplane accident rear the Field. Oscar Monthan was born in England and came to Canada at the age of twelve. Three years later, with his family, he came to the Timbed States, finally settling in Tucson. He enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps as a Private in 1917, and was trained as a Ground differ and commissioned in 1918. He was first stationed at Maxwell Field, Alabama, Following the Armistice he trained as a Pilot, and was stationed at Rockwell Field in 1919, and at McCook Field in 1922. He next transferred to



Honolulu, and while stationed here, he and four others were killed in the crash of a Martin Bomber on March 27, 1924. While stationed at Rockwell Field and Luke Field, he was Chief Engineer Officer. At McCook Field, he had charge of the Air Corps Engineering School. In the early days of the Army Air Corps, he was known as one of the best and foremost Engineers.

Douglas Army Air Field - Douglas, Arizona. Named from the City of Douglas, Arizona.

Douglas International Airport - Douglas, Arizona. Named from the City of Douglas, Arizona.

Falcon Field - Mesa, Arizona.

Named from the English hunting bird. This Field trained British Cadets.

Gila Bend Army Air Field - Gila Bend, Arizona. Named from the Town of Gila Bend, Arizona.

Hereford Army Air Field - Hereford, Arizona. Received its name from the Town of Hereford, Arizona, located nearby.

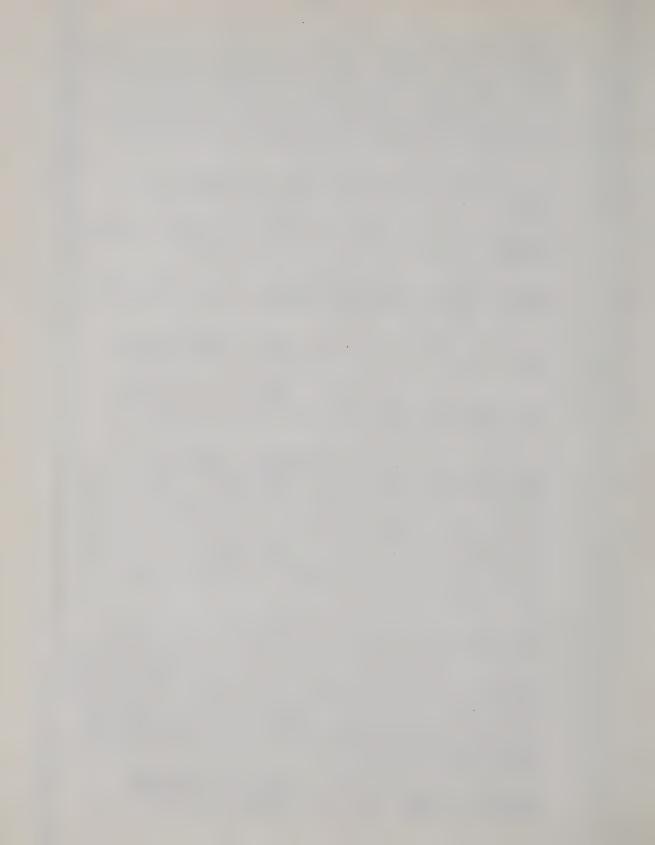
Huachuca, Fort - Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Named from an Indian word meaning "mountain-with-water." The Post was established in 1877 by Captain S. M. Whiteside and W. A. Hafferty of the Sixth United States Calvary, as a Border Garrison and Outpost in the constantly recurring skirmishes with the Apache Indians under Goronimo. It was at this Fort that Geronimo was brought when he was captured in 1886.

Imperial Dam - Yuma, Arizona.

Received its name from Imperial Valley, California. The Dam was built for the purpose of diverting water from Colorado River to the Imperial Valley. Imperial Valley was applied to the irrigable area of the lower Colorado Desert, a large acreage of land, made suitable for agriculture through the irrigation project of the California Development Company.

Kingman Army Air Field - Kingman, Arizona. Named from the City of Kingman, Arizona.



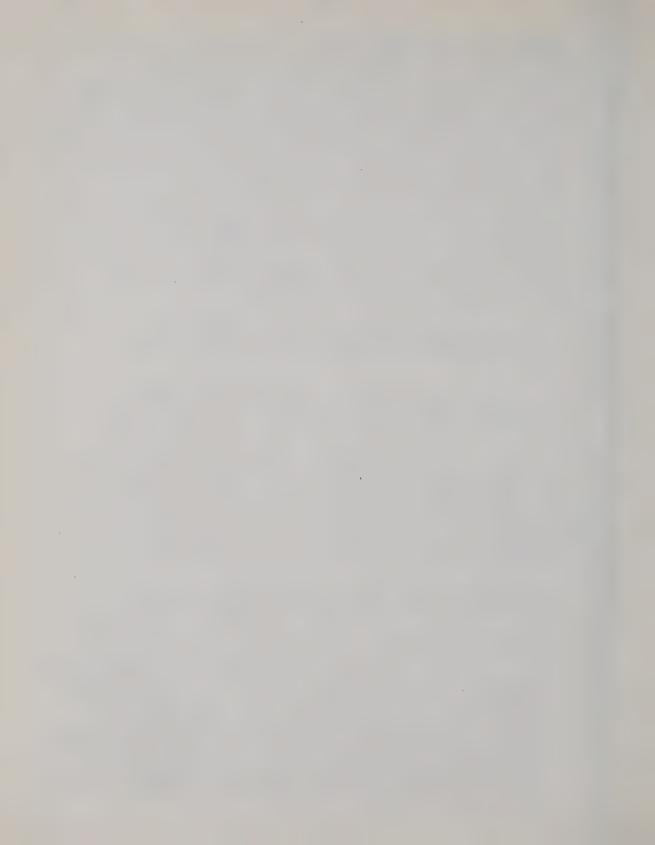
Las Meli - Phoonix, Arizona. Latier Frank Luke, Jr., of Phoenix, Arizona. He graduated at Phoenix High School and was an outstanding star in his School, in Athletics. He went into the Air Service and received his training at a Flying Field in Texas and was ready for Combat work by the Middle of 1918. In only seventoon days he shot down fourteen German Balloons and five Enemy Planes. He received the Congresst mal Waral, which was conferred on him after his doath. He has been honored in his own home community by the placing of a bronze statue at the entrance of the Capital grounds at Phoenix. Basides the Congressional Medal, he received the It tim dished forvice Cross, the Rockwell Field Midal, the Aero Club of America Medal of Honor and Prayery, and the Italian War Cross.

" rem that Air Field - Marana, brizona.
" Field - Marana, brizona.
" Field - Marana, brizona.

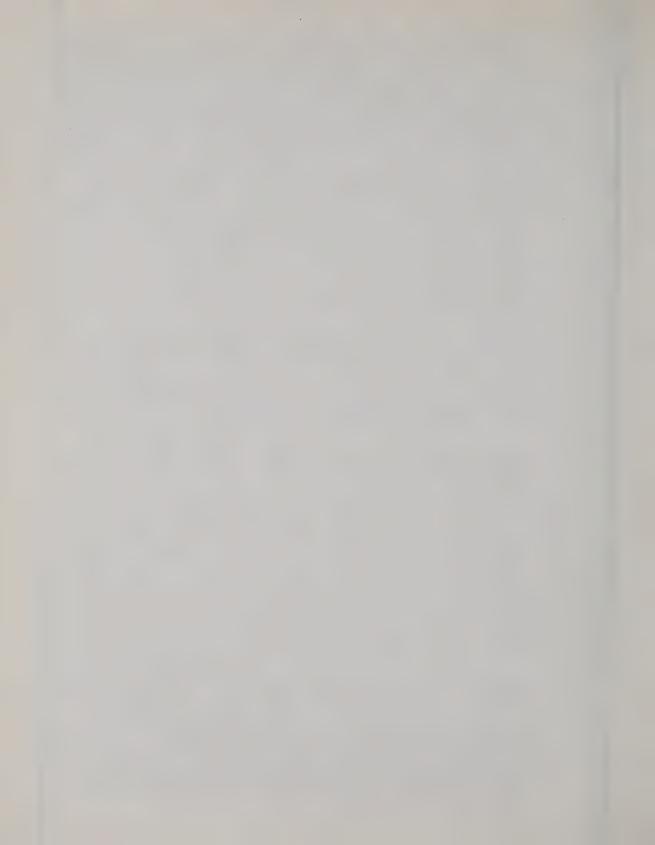
Named for the Navajo Profess. Apaches de Navajo. " Navajo Dein; o Town word signifying "culline of the People." They were first mentioned in 1628 when they lived on the Chama River
in New Moxico. A change came about in their
the Scenish. They gave up their cultivated
the search of forage for their stock.

in a lartical Airport #1 - Glendale, Arizona.

Yerr Tittle has been known as to the origin of this colorful and dramatic insignia, except that a myth from the Indian lore of bygone days has been re-interpreted to serve as the symbol for a most modern of human accomplishments ---- Flying. Extensive research shows that the Thunderbird was not an universal concept of American Indian Mythology. It was known to some Nations, not to others. There also is a variance among Tribes as to the meaning of this symbol, showing that primitive man always has tried to explain the mysteries of natural forces by the best logic obtainable



within this group. Most frequent belief is that the Thunderbird represents a good luck talisman for one about to embark on a journey, regardless of its purpose. Differences in the description of the Thunderbird show that the accounts composit ing the ensemble, while fundamentally the same. merely were interpreted differently by several Tribes to which it was known. Northern Indians. such as the Winnebagos of Wisconsin who named a Tribe of their Nation for it, associated the Thunderbird with lightning --- believed to be caused by the opening and shutting of its eyes, and thunder ---- believed to be caused by the flapping of its wings. Southwest Indians, living in the region where thunderstorms are few and far between, associate it collectively with the natural flora, the cactus flower, "something sought after," and the clock face or hogan, which denotes to them a permanent home. Navajos, silv smiths, of the Southwest, hammer Thunderbirds ou of silver, fashioned with three-pronged wings (three lines of birds in flight) or with fivepronged wings (the five eagle feathers) symbolic of "Chief" or leader. The head, turned to the left by some artists or craftsmen, and to the right by others, is an important part of the Thunderbird to the Navajos. The head is represented by rattlesnake jaws meaning "strength and health," and the eye by the sun, for "happiness, --- or it is replaced with an eagle's head with a beak. The single eye, signifying "ever watch. ful," remains in both designs. The Hopi Indians of Arizona identify the eagle, which to them is from the Thunderbird family, with a Sky God, and many of them keep captive eagles for the plumage and bones used in decorations and ceremonies of their Tribe. In accordance with their conceptions and use of the symbol, the Indians adopted percennial ritual to dit the occasion. The Winnebagos, for example, before going into con-"Oh, grandfather flict, offered up this prayer: Thurst objed. I swand with tobacco in my hand. Frant us what you granted our grand-fathers. Accept our humble offering of tobacco. We are sending buckskins from which you can make a headdress; we are preparing a meal for you from the meat of an animal who is like ourselves.



And not I alone but all the members of my Tribe and all of the members of the other Tribes presont here, beseech you to accept our gifts. and un this favor --- that we may be victorious on the Marpath, that we may kill an enemy outright, that we may receive the greatest of all mental, return with the scalp of an enemy. This, inload, would constitute a high honor; this, indood, would give us meaning to life. We have propared ourselves fitly, and I and all my kinsmen sit here humble in heart, a sight to awaken pity, so that we can receive your blessings and live a good life." Such a prayer is a War or Battle presedent and not a Peace or Good Fortune prophosy as is the omen of the Southwest Indians. Amoust some Tribes, the Thunderbird is spoken of as a bird of giant size which flies around creating havoc and destruction. Omaha Indians believe the Terenderbird was a benefactor who lives in a miar forest. It is doubtful if the Original ... interwird nyth will ever be known, for versions .... com so charted, wided to, and interpreted. that the truly authoritative story has been lost Inchier.

Taras from the City of Tueson, Arizona.

Manual - Maniler, Arlaena.

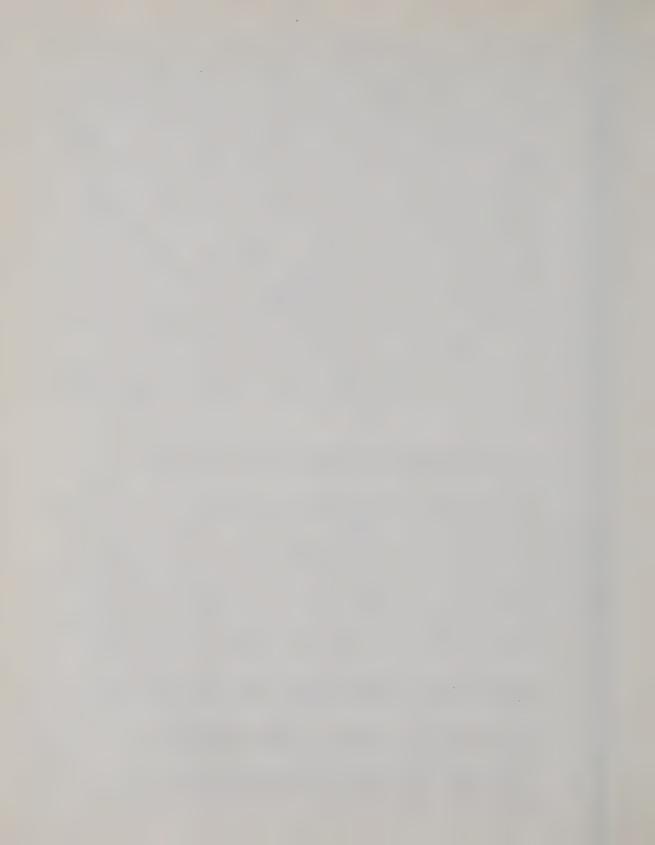
Mirplana accident near Honolulu, July 6, 1923.

Mo was born at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, January 3, in madurial from the Military Academy at ant Toint in 1818, and in 1923 was ordered to 1925 in practice diving, his Airplane crashed 1996 the water without an instant's warning.

Winslow Municipal Airport - Winslow, Arizona.

Maces Army Air Field - Mucca, Arizona.

Yuma Army Air Field - Yuma, Arizona.
This its name from the City of Yuma, Arizona.

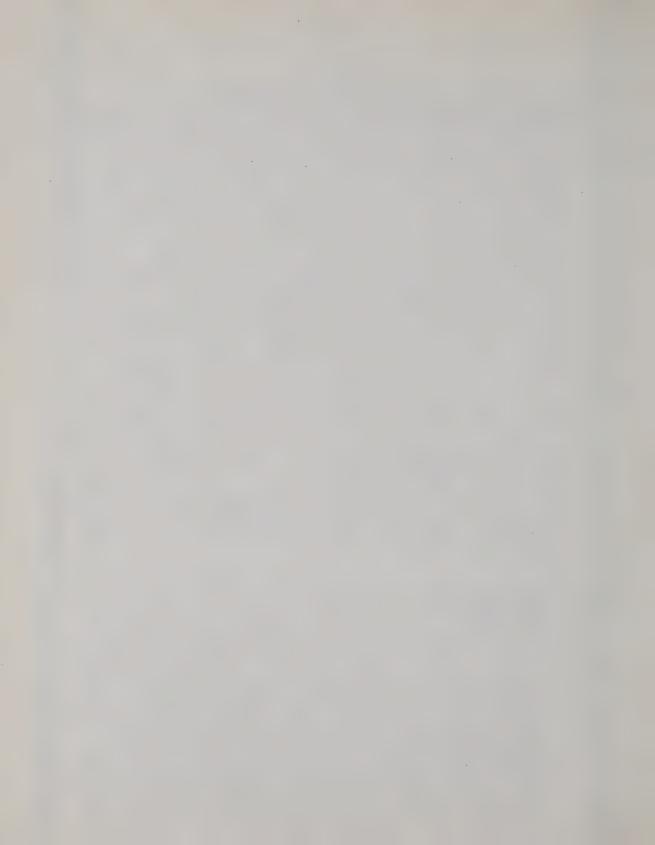


## ARKANSAS

Adams Field - Little Rock, Arkansas. Named for George Geyer Adams who was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on September 5, 1899. After attending Little Rock Public Schools, he entered Sewanee Military Academy in Sewanee, Tennessee. At the outbreak of World War I he resigned from the Academy to enlist in the United States Army. He was assigned to a Heavy Tank Corps and saw service in France until the Armistice. He later served in the Army of Occupation. In 1919 he was mustered out of the Service as a Sergeant. Upon his return to Little Rock he became connected with the Grocery Firm that was established in 1869 by . his grandfather, and gained an executive position with the Firm. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant with the 154th Arkansas National Guard Observation Squadron and in June, 1936, was promoted to the rank of Captain. He served as Alderman from the Seventh Ward from April 11, 1927 until April 12, 1937, and for many years he served as Chairman of the Airport Committee and as Chairman he was responsible in a large measure for improvements at the Airport and for the contract by which the City acquired ownership of the property. He was killed on September 4, 1937. He was approximately forty feet from an Airplane which was being warmed up for him. The entire propeller assembly broke loose and struck him down before he could move.

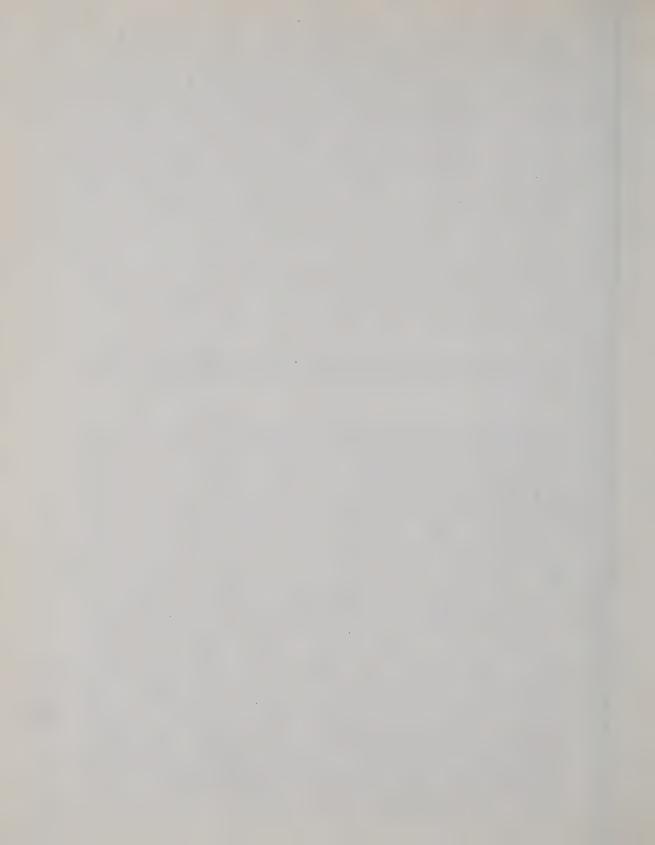
Army and Navy General Hospital - Hot Springs, Arkansas.

This Hospital is in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Hot Springs derived its name from the famous Hot Springs, forty-seven in number, which are used for drinking and bathing purposes. On the south side of West Mountain, majestically overlooking the heart of Hot Springs stands this Hospital. Its professional reputation and landscaped beauty are second to none. A group of Hot Springs' most prominent citizens had long been determined to found a Military Hospital nearby where it could make use of the natural hot waters which give this City its name. On June 30, 1882, the Army and Navy General Hospital was established by an Act of Congress. Arm; and Navy Doctors worked side



by side caring for patients from all Services. Swentually the decision was made that the Army would staff and operate the Institution and that the Navy would reimburse the Army for treatment of its putients here. This policy remains in effact to this date although patients from all Govorigiant Services are treated here. In 1930 a new ". " ital was constructed and equipped, and opened in 1033, on the same site as the old one. It was designated specifically as an Arthritis Center by the Army in 1943. Now a definite program for the use of the additional land for the construction of quarters and other essential activities has term made. I imlove care is provided for nationts and a little . I land has been secured where a modarn recreation area was developed and officially es not an low 19, 1949. Also a permanent type Jarvice Club was erected for use of patients and duty personnel.

Chaffee, Com - Comm Chaffee, Arkansas. The state of the season of the was the Pather of the American Armored Forces. In darid dar I, he saw Stoff duty in France, and the gales intelligence saw that intense fire of manaira range and intillery had outmoded Calvary in this is the Wellike other Calvary Officers, to have the and an entural successor to horse inity in organiting mobile striking power. After the War his views on tanks were considered radical. He preached the doctrine of mobility to win Military decisions, interpreting mobility to mean "live can arriving and establishing themselves in position of Enlitary objectives." He invisioned the return of armor to the Battlefield "the tank is no new weapon," he would say. "The armoured electionts of Hannibal were in reality tanks, using the best motive power available." In 1928 he was given authority to form the Army's first experimontal, mechanized Forces. From this beginning camo America 's Armored Force Division. He died in August, 1943, at the age of fifty-six. General Chaifee was born in Junction City, Kansas, His father was Commander of the American Troops in



the Boxer Rebellion in China, and late Lieutenant General and Chief of Staff of the Army.

Maumelle Ordnance Works - Little Rock, Arkansas. "Right from the School on a gravelled road to Pinnacle Mountain, 2.4 miles (from Little Rock) is an almost symmetrical, cone-shaped peak that rises abruptly from a level cornfield. The elevation, a landmark for early explorers, was called Mamelle by the French because of its resemblance to a woman's breast. The name, corrupted to Maumelle, has also been given to two streams in the neighborhood." The Ordnance Works are in the vicinity of the Mountain and the Streams, and the name must certainly have been derived from them.

Midwest Chemical Warfare Depot - Arsenal, Arkansas So named because of its geographical location. It is the nearest Depot of this kind to what is generally called the "Midwest States."

Pine Bluff Arsenal - Pine Bluff, Arkansas.
Received its name from its location near the City
of Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Robinson, Camp Joseph T. - Camp Joseph T. Robinson Arkansas.

Named for Joseph Taylor Robinson, who was born August 26, 1872, at Lenoke, Arkansas. After receiving his early education at home and in rural Schools of his home community, he began teaching School to earn money to continue his education. Later he attended the University of Arkansas and the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the Bar of Arkansas in 1896. He held positions as United States Congressman and Governor of Arkansas and United States Senator. He resigned as Congressman, January 14, 1913, to assume the Governorship, to which he had been elected the previous September. Within two months he resigned the Governorship to become United States Senator. He has been reelected Senator four times, the last being in 1936. He was nominated for the Vice-Presidency in 1928, but was disappointed at the result of the Campaign. He returned to the Senate without bitterness or rancor and devoted himself to helping rebuild the fortunes of the then disorganized Democratic Party At the Democratic National



Convention in 1920 he served as Chairman. In his in inlative accomplishments, he was the Author of many important Measures. He drafted a bill which let to the recognition of the Interstate Commerce Sourission, another creating the Federal Trade Commission, and had charge of the Child Labor Law, which subsequently was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. He died of a heart attack in dushington on July 14, 1937. He served as Chairman of the Minority Conference from 1922 to 1985, at which time he became Chairman of the Ma-January Conference. From 1933 to 1936 he worked The Measures through the Senate. In 1937 he assumed leadership of the fight for Presitest Roosevolt's Court Reorganization Bill. He an apoken of favorably by colleagues for appointmant to the Supreme Court.

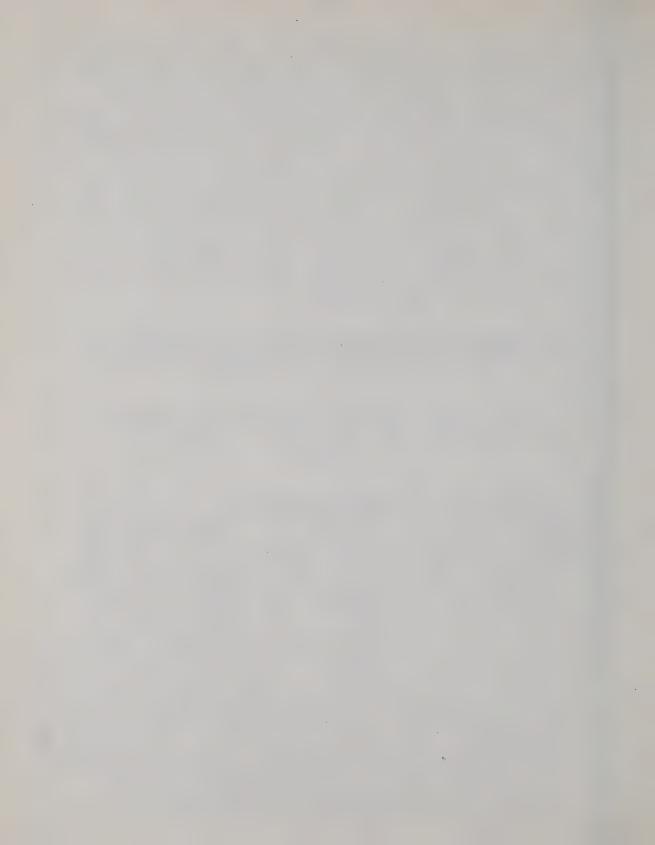
the Seathwastern Proving Ground - Hope, Arkansas.

The Seathwastern Proving Ground was located near Mage, Arkansaa, which is the Southwestern area of the State of Arkansas.

10.11. art Arry Air Field - Stuttgart, Arkansas.

## CALIFORDIA

Timedeh Explorer, who was born in Fronteras, Northera Sorderland of New Spain, in 1735. He died in 1700. When the early Franciscan Missions and the first Presidios, San Diago and Montorey, were and Milahad in California, the Spanish Officials is 1 and that it would be an advantage to have a manus of direct communication overland from Northern Mexico to Alta or Upper California. Hitherto all travel to California had been either by Soa, or up the Peninsula, a long, wearisome journow, even after the Gulf had been crossed. It was also decided to establish Missions about midway between Sonora and San Gabriel on the Colorate River, thus affording travelers a place where ther could rest and recuperate. The responsibility of finding this road was placed upon Captain De Anga, a brave and honorable Soldier. At this time he was the Commander of the Presidio of



Tubac, in Sonora, a little settlement now on the · United States side of the Mexican Border, and some fifty miles South of Tucson. The route to be traversed was over the inhospitable desert region to the Gila River, down its course to its junction with the Colorado River, and thence over another and unknown desert to the Mission San Gabriel. The first Expedition was probably in September of 1773. His party consisted of two Priests, twelve men and twenty Soldiers. Accompanying the party were sixty-five cattle and one hundred and fifty horses for the use of the Officials and Missions in California. His first trip was merely to ascertain if a route could be found. He had proven that it was feasible, and was, therefore, empowered to gather Colonists and recruit Soldiers for a settlement and Presidio to be established on the newly discovered Bay at Jan Francisco. This second party started out just one year before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. De Anza was promoted from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel. In this party there were three Priests, four Officers, eighteen veteran Soldiers, twenty recruits, Twenty-nine wives, and one hundred and thirty six persons of both sexes, the Colonists. Then there were twenty muleteers for the three packtrains, seven servants and three Indians. There were six hundred and ninety-five mules and horses, and three hundred and fifty-five cattle. On the 10th of March they all arrived safely and happily at Monterey. De Anza rode to San Francisco. for upon his decision largely depended the choice of the site where the San Francisco Mission was to be established. He chose the place where the old Dolores Mission now stands. The Presidio was not established until September 17th, and the Mission on October 9th. He returned South, reported to Governor Rivera, and on the second day of May started back to Sonora where he safely arrived on the 18th day of June. The route which he discussed passed through Riverside County and became known as the Anza Route.

Baker, Fort - Fort Winfield Scott, California Named for Edward Mckenson Baker, who was born in London, England, February 24, 1811. His early litt was spent in Philadelphia. He later settled in Springfield, Illinois, where he practiced Law.

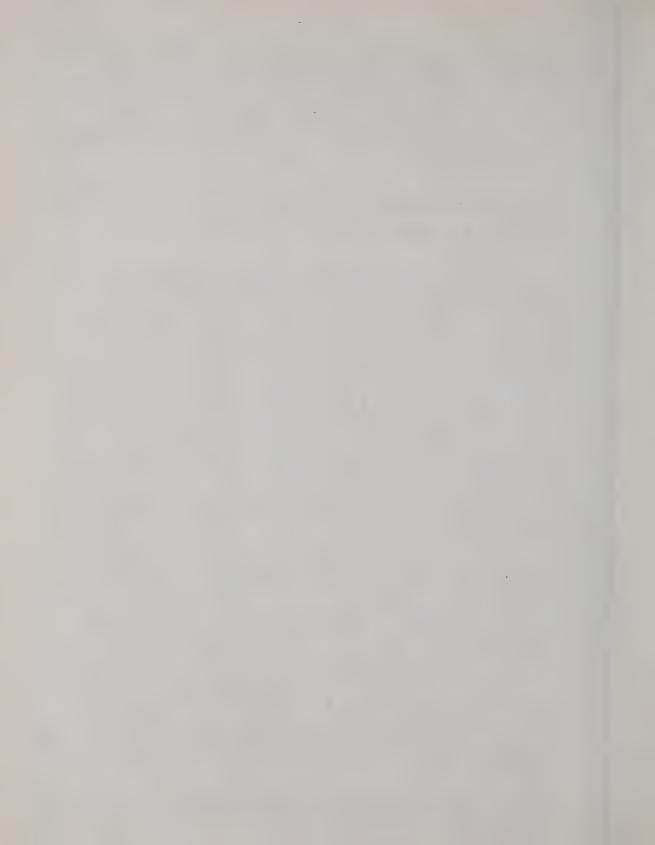


in 1646 he was elected to Congress. He was again cloted to Congress and served until 1850, and in 1671 he removed to San Francisco where he became a leaser of the California Bar. In 1860 he was where it to the United States Senate from Oregon. No raised a Regiment for the Mexican War and distinguished himself. He was killed at Ball's Bluff. Cotober 21, 1861.

Formula 10 Municipal Airport - Bakersfield, Cali-Termia. Recolved its name from the City of Bakersfield, California.

Parry, Fort - Fort Winfield Scott, California. The Frank Man Parmar Juny, who was born in Now York City, August 8, 1818. He graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1839. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of United States Artillery, July 7, 1838; and First Lie Stonent, August 17, 1842, Captain, July 1, 1852; ; wid; and Colonel, December 11, 1865; and was brerate: Frication General and Major General both on Warra 13, 1805. He was associated with Major Fingeld in organizing the First Battery of Light Artillory in the United States. During the War The Tartes, he period and in the Battle of Tamtier, and for a time was Aide -de -Camp to General forth, in 1849 to 1851, he served at Fort McHenry. islitings, and in 1852 to 1853, in the Seminole Lar in Florida. In 1857 he was ordered to Fort Lower west, and in 1858 accompanied the Military Expedition to Utah. In the spring of 1861, he participated in the defense of Fort Pickens. He and istinction in the Campaign on the Virginia Peninsula, and took part in the seige of Yorktown. and the Battle of Machanicsville, Gaine's Mill. Charles City Crossroads, Harrison's Landing, and Melvern Hill. After this Campaign he was placed in charge of the Artillery assembled for the defense of Washington, D. C. From 1864 to the end of the War, he was Chief of Artillery in General Sherman's Army. He died in Baltimore, Maryland. July 18, 1869.

Beale, Camp - Marysville, California. Named in honor of Brigadier General Edward F. Beale.



He was born in Washington, D. C., February 8, 1822, and died April 22, 1893. He was a Naval Officer during the Mexican War, serving in California waters. He settled in California and was successively an Indian Agent, Brigadier General of State Militia. Surveyor General of California. and United States Minister to Austria, but only served about a year on the last assignment, retiring from Austria to resume residence on his California estate. He served in the Union Army in the War Between the States. In the Mexican War, he was with the small body under Lieutenant Gillespie that left San Diego and joined Kearney's Column just before the disastrous Battle of San Pasqual and was one of the three men (his Delaware Indian and Kit Carson being the two others) whom, after the Battle, performed the desperately heroic act of creeping through the Mexican Lines and carrying the news of Kearney's plight to Stockton.

Beale, Camp, ASF Depot - Camp Beale, California. (Same as Beale, Camp - Marysville, California)

Beale, Camp, Chemical Depot - Camp Beale, California.

(Same as Beale, Camp - Marysville, California)

Beale, Camp, Quartermaster Depot - Camp Beale, California.

(Same as Beale, Camp - Marysville, California)

Benicia Arsenal - Benicia, California. Named from the Town of Benicia, California.

Birmingham General Hospital - Van Nuys, California. Named for Brigadier General Patrick Birmingham. He gained fame in his Medical carreer in Indian Warfare and in the Spanish-American War. Working under harsh and primitive conditions, when an Army Medical Officer had to be a fighting man as well as a Surgeon, he blazed the trail for many of the later accomplishments in Medical miracles on the Battlefield. He became an Assistant Surgeon, February 18, 1881, a Major of Volunteers, June 4, 1898, and was homorably discharged from the Volunteers, February 20, 1899. He was commissioned a Major Surgeon in the United States Army, December 15, 1898. General Birmingham was born



March 15, 1854, in New York City, and died May 4,

Michon Army Air Field - Bishop, California.

Mark Arra Air Field - Blythe, California.

California Quartermaster Depot - Oakland, California.
Nama Taken from the State of California.

California Quartermaster Repair Sub Depot - Oction, California.

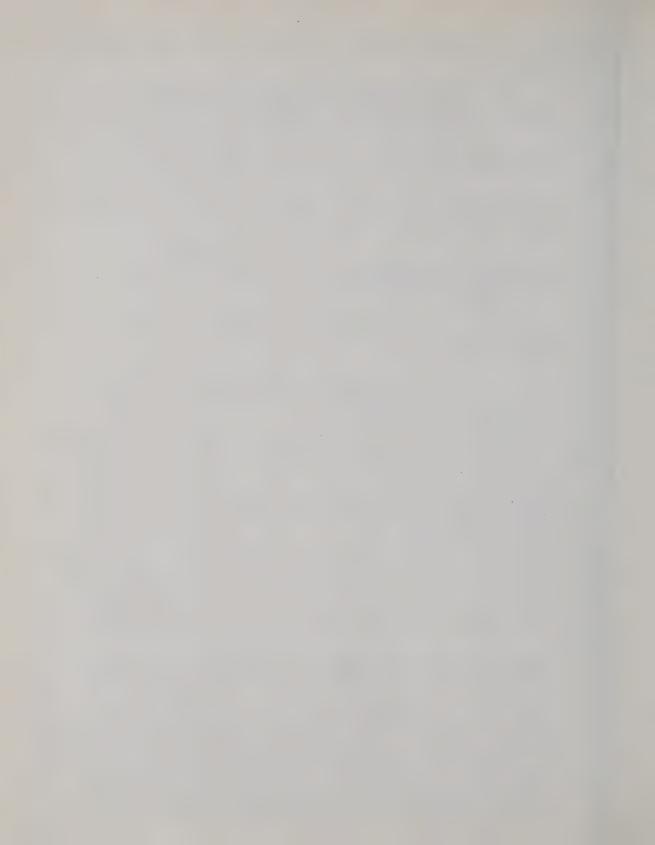
Long taken from the State of California.

The United the State of California.

The Court of the Court who was born where it is not the Court of the Court who was born where it is not in Washington D C. He was the Collider of the Legion of Honor Where it is a Collider of the Legion of Honor Where it is not the Collider of the United States, and the Distinguished Service Medal, the Collider of the United States, and the Antillery of the First Army, and was like the Action in the was the Court of the First Army, and was consider of the Court of the First Army, and was consider of the Court of the First Army, and was consider of the Court of the First Army, and was consider of the Court of the Court of the Monto-director Defensive and Aisne-Marne Offensive.

Castle Field - Merced. California.

"Castle In honor of Prigadier General Frederick W.
Castle, who was leading a Giant Bomber Formation on a Mission against German at Christmas eve.
1944, when his Bomber was attacked and hit by German Fighters. He refused to unload his bombs to pain altitude and maneuverability, since doing so might have endangered friendly Treeps below.
He ordered his Craw to bail out and he remained at the controls until the Plane crashed. For this exploit he was awarded the Nation's highest



decoration for valor ---- the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Chico Army Air Field - Chico, California. Named from the City of Chico, California.

Concord Army Air Field - Concord, California.
Named from the Town of Concord, California.

Cooke, Camp - Camp Cooke, California. Named in memory of General Philip St. George Cooke, a dashing Cavalry Officer, Explorer, and Historian. When War broke out, the War Between the States, in 1861, many Officers who had graduated from the United States Military Academy and served as Officers in the United States Army. cast their lot with the Southern Cause due to the fact that their sympathies were with the South. There were exceptions, however, and among them was Major General Cooke, a native of Virginia. He stayed with the Northern States. His loyalty was never questioned and he was given the most important assignment in Washington. It was hard for him to make this decision as his son and sonin-law were both Officers in the Confederate Army. He had already been in California as a leader of a Battalion of Missourians who were Mormons. He wrote home that the Column was hand! capped in their march westward due to the fact that the Mormons were accompanied by their families, and that the size of the families multiplied frequently while en route to California. On his arrival in San Diego, in January, 1847, General Cooke served prominently in breaking a deadlock between Military and Naval Officers respecting control of the new territory. He played a most important part in settling the West over a period of some fifteen years. His march at the head of the Mormon Battalion brought him recognition as a builder of a practical wagon road that others were to use in later years. Military history records him as an Officer who was loyal to the United States when duty called. He was born in Leesburg, Virginia, June 13, 1809, and died March 20, 1895. He was a brother of John E. Cooke. Novelist, and father-in-law of J. E. B. Stuart. Confederate General.



The Fire - Fort Winfield Scott, California. Tork Sing in 1861. He graduated from the United The Filliary Academy at West Point in 1882 and from the Artillery School in 1886, and rose Maraigh the various grades and became a Colonel To the Continuous Corps in 1911 and Brigadier Jeneral in 1917. On April 5th of that year he was At pintel Major General. He served in the Opera-"tens against the Indians in 1891 and in Cuba and the Inflictions in 1838. He was Commander of the Corst I forme of Mastern New York from 1911 to 1914 and of the Defense of Panama and Panama Camal Department from 1914 to 1917. From September, 1017, to May We, 1010, he was Commander of the Fin Division of the National Army. He saw serwise on the destern Front at Saint Mihiel and in the lease Argenne. He hald the rank of Major Went in landing this period.

Transitional Airport - Dangett, California.

Estate Army Air Field - Delino, California.

And Ale Field - Desert Center,

Indio, California, to Blythe,

in the ty-six miles. From the time

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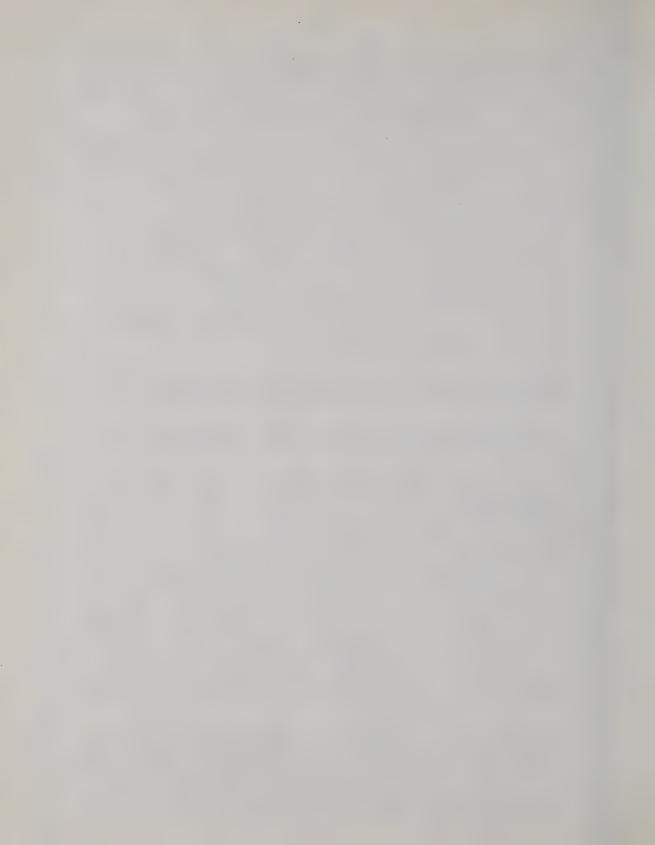
if the times up to now when

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Inditionary Hospital - Auburn, California.

Note in honor of the late Brigadier General Calvin Dewitt, a distinguished Medical Officer, born May 10, 1840, in Pannsylvania. In 1860 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Infantry.

He served in the War Between the States, taking

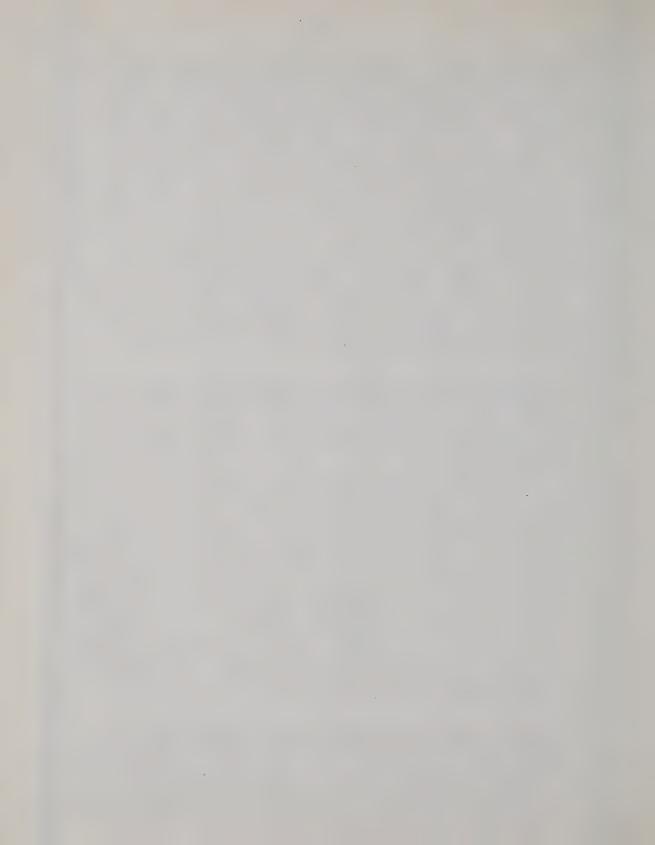


part in some of the important Campaigns such as the Peninsula Campaign, helping in the siege of Yorktown and the Battle of Williamsburg. In 1862 he fought under General McClellan in the first attempt of the Union Forces to take Richmond. He was given a disability discharge on January 18, 1863, subsequently he matriculated in the Medical School of New York University. transferring to Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1865 as a Doctor of Medicine. He reentered the Service, March 26, 1865, as Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers. As a Medical Officer, he served at various Stations and was promoted to the various ranks and reached the grade of Colonel May 7, 1901. On August 9, 1903, he was appointed Brigadier General, in recognition of his War Between the States Service. He was retired. August 10, 1903, upon his own request. He died of a heart ailment in 1909.

Dibble General Hospital - Menlo Park, California. Named for Colonel John Dibble, who was on a Military Mission in the Southwest Pacific, traveling by Air. In approaching for a landing on a small island, during a storm, the Plane which was making a low overwater approach to the Field, sudden lost altitude and before the Pilot could recover the drop, the Plane plunged and eighteen were lost, including Colonel Dibble. The exact date of the accident is not known. He received his Degree of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915. He was born in New Jersey, May 24, 1890. He was a graduate of Command and General Staff School; Army Medical School; Honorary Graduate of School for Flight Surgeons; Medical Field Service School, advanced course; entered Army Medical Reserve Corps. He was a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army Medical Corps, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel in the United States Army.

Emory, Fort - Fort Rosecrans, California.

Named for William Hemsley Emory, who was born in Maryland on September 9, 1811, and was graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1831. He served at Fort McHenry and Fort Severn, and was at Charleston, South Carolina, during the "Nullification" opisode. In the Mexican War, he served under

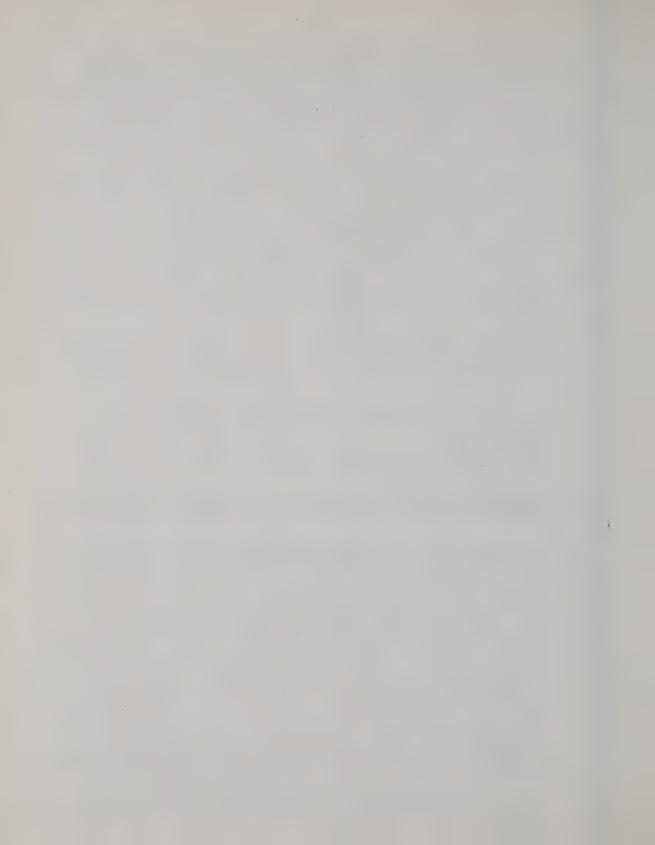


John 1848, 1854, and 1857, was engaged in marking the boundary between the United States and Texas. At the outbreak of the War Between the States he entered active service and was at the seige of limited, and the Battle of Williamsburg and Hancer Court House. He commanded the 19th Army Corps, and was breveted Brigadier General and Tipe January in the Regular Army. After the War in the Indian President of Washington, and was a member and President of the Army Retiring Board, until 1876, when he was himself retired with the full rank of Brigadier General, United States Army. He wrote "Notes of a Military Reconsisting in Missouri and California," "A Report of United States Boundary Commission," and other waluable works. He died on December 1, 1887.

Marrollo Army Air Field - Paso Robles, California. Marro la taken from a small nearby community known as taken the word in Spanish for "star."

Printfeld-G isan Army Air Field - Fairfield,
Timed offer nearby twin communities of Fairfield
and Duisse, California, which adjoin each other.

Panates, Fort - Fort Winfield Scott, California. a same and reserved Fination who was born in Onio, on Nevember 9, 1865. His family moved to Kamsas where he was educated. He explored Alaska for the Government in 1893 to 1894; served with the Insurgent Army in Cuba and was wounded in 1817: became Colonel of the 20th Kansas Volunteers and proceeded to the Philippines. He took part in several Battles, and on March 23, 1901, capthrei the Filipino Rebel, Aguinaldo, aided by a for American Officers and some native Scouts. As a result, he was transferred to the Regular Army, receining his rank. He was in command of the Irons at San Francisco during the 1906 Harthquake. and his handling of the situation won commendation. In 1914 he was made Major General, and in 1916 was in command of Operations against Villa along the Mexican Border. He died February 19,



Gardner Field - Gardner Field, California. Named for John H. Gardner, veteran Indian fighter and an Officer in the United States Calvary for thirty-seven years. He died at Letterman General Hospital. He made his home in San Francisco. California, after his retirement from the Army in 1916. During World War I he was in charge of the San Francisco Recruiting Office and was commended by the Secretary of War for his efficiency in handling recruiting affairs. He was born in Quincy, Illinois, in March 1855. He graduated from Test Point Military Academy in 1881, and entered the Service of the 9th Calvary. He saw active service in the West during a number of India; Campaigns there. He later served in the First Calvary and Second Calvary. Interment was made in the Presidio Cemetery.

Grand Central Air Terminal - Glendale, California. Then this Airport was established by the Curtis Flying Service, the Grand Central Station in New York City was the most famous Terminal in the World. This name was selected for this Airport as typifying the finest in Air Terminals.

Haan, Camp - Camp Haan, California. Named for William George Haan, who was born October 4, 1363, on a farm near Crownpoint, Indiana. After elementary preparation at a County School and Graded School nearby, he received an appointment to West Point Military Academy in 1885, and graduated four years later, near the head of his class. He was assigned to the Artillery and eventually held all grades from Lieutenant to Colonel, inclusive. In 1898 he accompanied his Battery to the Philippines, and for distinguished conduct in action during the attack on Manila, August 13, 1898, and against Insurgents near Manila, February 5, 1899, received the Silver Star Citations and was recommended for Brevet promotion to a Captain. He was selected as a member of the original General Star! Corps, 1903 to 1906, and during 1903 to 1904, was on important duty in Panama as confident representative of the Government. In 1905 he performe: meritorious service in connection with the great San Francisco Fire and Earthquake, as acting Thief of Starr, Pacific Division. At the outbreak of World War I he was promoted



to Brigadier General, and assigned to command the Camp Artillery Brigade at Camp Arthur, Texas. On Docember 17, 1917, he was advanced to Major Tenanal and to command the 32nd Division, largely mate up of Joldiers from the States of Wisconsin and Michigan. The Red Arrow Division was the Mixty American Division sent Overseas, and he took an active part in the defensive sector Operations in Alsace, and in the major offensives of the Mirne-Alsne, and Meuse-Argonne. Its most brilliant exploit, was the capture of the stubwernly delended Cota Bame Marie. For his services to was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal (United States), and the Croix de Guerre with Taim (Plance), and made Commander of the Legion of Honor (France), and Commander of the Order of the Crown (Belgium). On November 30, 1918, while lasting the 7th Corps into Germany, he was promaths to Brigadier General in the Regular Army. Hot whin; to the United States with his Division, To house Director of the War Plans Division. Toward Staff, and with marked ability handled many difficult problems attending Army reorganisation. He was premoted to Major General United 34 at a Army, July 3, 1920. After his retirement from schive service, March 31, 1922, he made his for the "Milwaukee and engaged in special writing for the "Milwaukee Journal." An Article by him, "The Division as a Fighting Machine," appeared in the disconsin Magazine of History for September, 1000. No died at Mount Alto Hospital, Washington, 3. C. Interment with high Military Honors was in Arlington. On November 6, 1929, an impressive greatte monument erected by his Wartime Division. was as volled by the Governor of Wisconsin with fitting coremonies.

Maan, Camp, ASF Depot - Camp Haan, California.

Hain, Jorg, Quartermaster Depot - Camp Haan, Jail. ornia.
(Jame as Hish, Camp - Camp Haan, California).

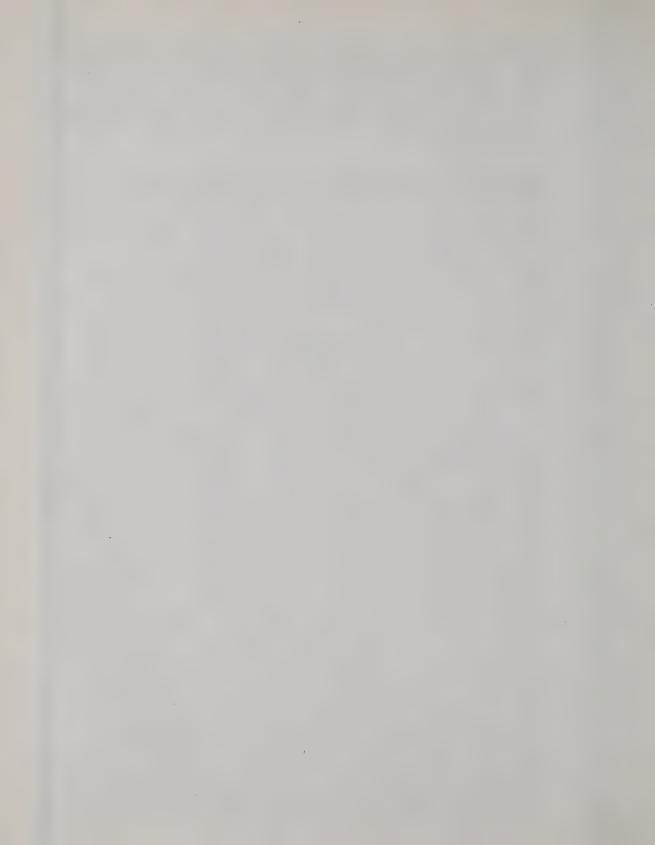
Half Mean Bay Flight Strip - Moss Beach, Cali-Termia. The name Half Moon was obtained from the crescent

shape! Inlet on which the Flight Strip is situated.



This Inlet was for many years the port of entry of the various Governments controlling this country. The original name was "Spanish Town." Here the customs of Old Spain were kept alive for years. The quaint adobe homes of the early settlers were typical of Spanish settlers and were its first residences.

Hamilton Field - Hamilton Field, California. Named for Lieutenant Lloyd Andrews Hamilton, 17th Aero Squadron, Air Service, AEF, who was killed on August 04, 1918, while returning from a Combat Mission over Enemy Lines in Belgium. He was born in Troy, New York, June 13, 1894. In 1911 he graduated with honors from the Pittsfield High School, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and then attended the Jacob Tome Institute in Maryland, from which he graduated. He then attended Syracuse University. After leaving Syracuse he had entered the School of Business Administration at Harvard University, when the United States declared War on Germany. On April 28, 1917, he enlisted in the Army and was sent to Plattsburg, Virginia. The following month he was transferred to Massachusetts Institute of Technology for Ground Work, and in September he was sent to England for further Ground and Gunnery training. He was made a First Lieutenant on March 2, 1918, and was immediately assigned to France and attached to the famous British Third Aero Squadron. He was the first American Officer to fight with the Royal Flying Corps, and was the first of his Squadron of one hundred and fifty to bring down an Enemy Machine. On June 20, 1918, he was trans. Terred to the United States Air Service and made Flight Commander of the 17th Aero Squadron, which he helped form and train. His Operations throughout his work at the Front were from Amiens and North to the Channel Coast. On August 24. 1918. he was returning from an attack ten miles over the Lines, when he saw an Enemy Kite Balloon and dived on it. causing the Observer to jump, and then shot the Balloon down in flames. Before getting away he was shot by Enemy Machine Guns from the ground, and fell about three miles over the Lines near Lagnicourt. Ten months later his grave was found and the body removed and buried in Franco. Later he was sent home to Pittsfield,



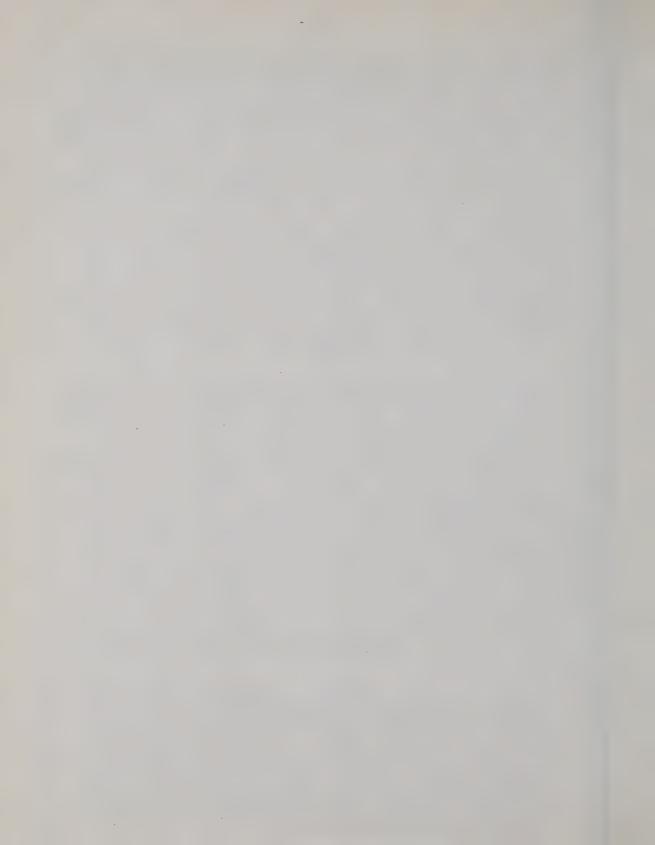
Masset :setts. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously for an action taking \* To em a Combat Mission near Varssenacre, Bel-Archa thirty miles behind the Lines, destroyed the mangers on the North side of the Aerodrome and them attacked a row of Enemy Machines, flying as lew as twenty feet from the ground, despite into o michino gun fire, and setting fire to three of the Times. He then turned and fired bernto through the windows of the Chateau in which the Jerman Pilots were quartered, twenty-#1x of vacan were afterward reported killed." At 1). Address on coromonies of this Field a bronze The properties by the American Legionares of the Fifth District, was set in a stone background soor the original main gate. The plaque was later managed then the main gate was moved to a more favorable position nearer the highway.

Mary or Ciall - Worther Field, California. The Latter and Merl M. Hammer, California's first world dor I American to be killed in action. the last him life when his Flane plunged five miles back of the German Lines in the Argonne, on Moreh 10, 1918, after what observers called "a the line fight in midair." He was a native of The second of the University at Collegenia Agricultural College in Davis. He was end of the first graduates of the Aviation Ground School at Berkeley, and went to England item thately thereafter. For a time he studied Aviation at Oxford and then was pressed into ac-Mive Service. He was flying a British Plane in a British Sector when he fell and word of his donth was dropped behind the Allied Lines by a Jaman Flyar. Posthumously he received Decorations from the United States, Britain and France.

Hemmond General Hospital - Modesto, California.

Will For William H. Hammond who was born at Annalia, Maryland, August 28, 1828. He became Jacken Jonaral in 1861. He entered the Army in 1849 and served several years in the Far West.

Always active and studious, he was awarded the American Madical Association prize for an Essay on Foods, in 1857. In 1859 he and Doctor Weir Mitchell jointly published extensive reports on



experiments with Jouth Apprican arrow poison. Hammond resigned from the Service in 1860 to accept the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology at the University of Maryland, but when War came, the War Between the States, he again took the examination and became an Assistant Surgeon. When chosen to be General Surgeon he was a Lieutenant serving in West Virginia under General Rosecrans, is Tar you Conoral he directed the keeping and rendition of proper and fuller records of sick and wounded, established an Army Medical Museum; produced a book on Military Hygiene; and reconmended the establishment of a permanent Hospital and Ambulance Corps composed of men especially onlisted for duty in the Medical Department; an Army Medical School; a permanent General Hospital in Washington; independent transportation for Medical Department; establishment of a Central Laboratory. Most of these recommendations were adopted after a lapse of twenty to forty years, and proved their value. He chose Jonathon Letterman to be Assistant Surgeon and Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, and furnished his friend with all facilities and broad instructions. In spite of his invaluable work and foresight, he became the victim of a series of personal antagonisms and on August 30, 1864, was disarmed from the Service after trial by Courtmartial, and left without funds. On money contributed by friends, he went to New York and became a leading Practitioner. Mriter and Teacher of Mental and Nervous Disorders. In 1878 he applied to Congress for vindication. The findings and sentence of the Court which had committed him were annulled and he was made a Brigadier General on the Retired List until his death, January 5, 1900.

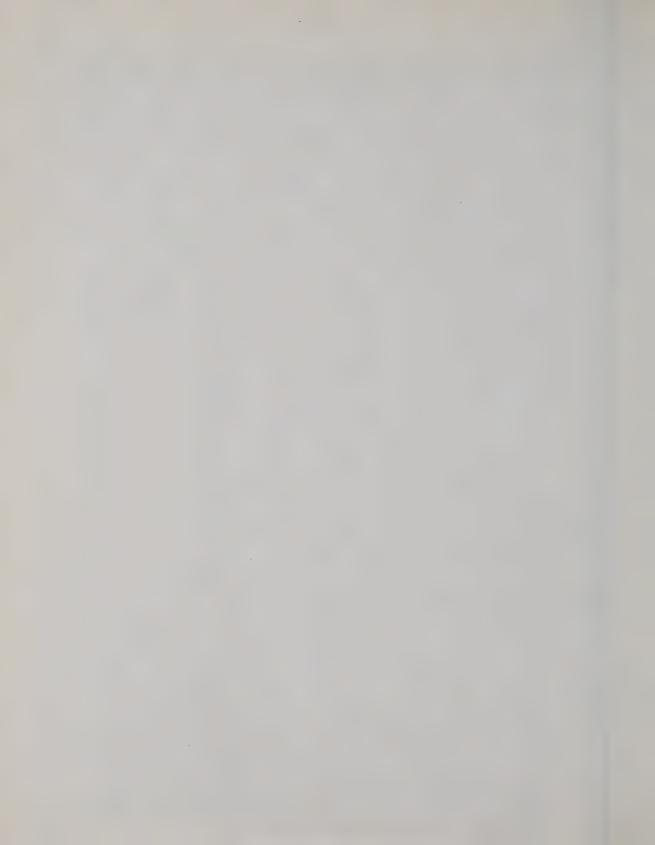
Hawthorne Municipal Airport - Hauthorne, Cali-Fornia. Named from the City of Hawthorne, California.

Hayward Army Air Field - Hayward, California.

Hoff General Hospital - Santa Barbara, Cali-Tornia. Named for General John Van Rensselaer Hoff, born in New York State on the 7th of April, 1848.



The graduated in Medicine at Albany Medical College in 1971 and at Columbia in 1874. In the same year la una appointed Acting Surgeon at Omaha Barracks. Metaska, until November 12th when he accepted apwilliam as Assistant Surpen in the Medical Depositions of the Army. During the years from 1874 to 1870 ... a services were on the Mestern Frontier and he served during this period at Fort Sanders. Mymilia, Fort McPherson, Nebraska, and Fort Fet-10 man, Juming Territory. In 1870 he was ordoes to low York City whence, after promotion to the grade of Captain, he served at Fort Monroe, Wir inia. In 1882 he was ordered to the Department of California and assigned as Post Surgeon 42 Alcaim: Island, then an Army Post. He served there until 1884, then served at Fort Mason. In 1. of he was on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, seption 1 107 and given leave to travel abroad, on Mis get on being addigned to Fort Reno, Indian Tarritory. After this he took intion as Post Astroom at Fort Riley, Konses during which period to spont considerable time with Proops in the Fig. in the autumn of 1830 he took the Field with the 7th Calvery and lat Artillery at the Fire Billy Agency, South Dekota, and was on duty with them from that time through the fight with the The Foot Band at Joundal Knoo Crock, and With the Creek. During the Indian outbreak he parallet bimself with merked gallantry in the regions are at his duties as Surgeon and was comresided in official orders at the time. After World ar I, whon the Distinguished Service Cross had been created, he was awarded one of these covaled Decorations as a recognition of his bravery in the presence of hostile Indians. The citation stated that "when the Indians made a sudden trancherous attack upon the Troop, Captain Holf, with utter disregard for his personal safety, attorsied to the wounds of fallen soldiers." He was tremotel to Major in 1890 and in 1892 while on duty at Fort Riley, by special request by the Governor of Pennsylvania, accompanied him on tear of inapoction of the Camp of the Pennsylvania National Guard. In the same year he was relieved from duty at Fort Riley and ordered to report to Fort Columbus, Now York. While on duty in New York Martor in 1893 he was appointed as a representative of the Ledical Department of the Army



to accompany the Foreign Delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress to Boston, Saratoga, and other places. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the Board of Officers to meet at David's Island, New York, for the purpose of revising drill regulations for the Hospital Corps of the Army. He once more served in the West at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. In 1898 he was commissioned and appointed Chief Surgeon of the 3rd Army Corps at Chickamauga Park. In 1900 he was relieved of duty as Chief Surgeon of the Department of Puerto Rico and ordered to report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army who sent him to Peking, China, where he was attached to the United States Forces. In 1902 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and made a member of the Board of Officers to consider the subject of modification of uniform equipment of enlisted men and officers in our Army. In November, 1902, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and continued on duty there until the Secretary of Mar designated him as Observer with the Russian Army in the Russo-Japanese War. He served at Saint Petersburg and in the Field with the Russians, and in recognition of his assistance was awarded the Order of Sainte Anne by the Czar of Russia. In 1906 he was sent to Manila as Chief Surgeon of the Department of Luzon and continued on in the Philippines until the end of 1908. In 1909 he reported as Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Lake of Chicago and served there for about a year. He was retired from active duty in 1912. He established the Hoff award each year at the Army Medical School to the Officers standing highest in each Class, the Medal being in honor of his father, Surgeon Alexander Henry Hoff.

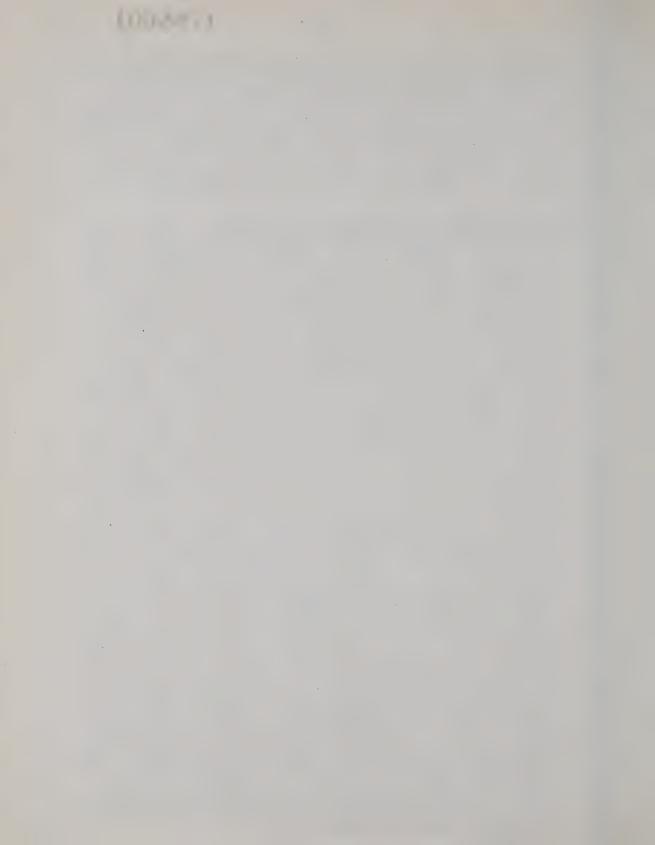
Hunter Liggett Military Reservation - Jolon, California.

Named for Hunter Liggett, who was Commander of the 1st Corps of the American Army which won the Battle of Saint Mihiel in September, 1918. He was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and was educated at West Point Military Academy. Upon his graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He was Instructor in the War College and was a member of the General Staff.



He took an active part in the Campaign in the Philippines. He was appointed Major General in March, 1918, and accompanied General Pershing to France. He was raised to the rank of Lieutenant General during World War I. Upon reorganization of the American Army after the Battle of Saint Mihiel, he was given command of the 1st Army. He was the first Officer in the United States to command more than 1,000,000 men.

Irwin, Camp - Barstow, California. Named for Major General George LeRoy Irwin, who was born in Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan, April 26. 1858. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1885 and four years later was commissioned Second Lieutenant. Artillery. His duties found him in various Posts through the country, among them the Presidio of San Francisco, and a short time later, Angel Island in San Francisco Bay, until the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection when he served as Captain in the Quartermaster Corps. Returning to the United States in 1901, he was stationed for a while at Fort Hamilton, and from there found himself transferred from one Post to another throughout the country, leaving at each a brilliant record of efficiency. In 1906 he served with the Army of Cuban Pacification and returned to be detailed, a few years later, to the Army War College, Washington, D. C., as a student and later as Assistant Director. In 1914 he was a Major in an Expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and then to the Panama Canal Zone where he returned a Colonel. Was promoted to Brigadier General in August, 1917. He served with valor at Verdun, Alsace, Aisne-Marne, Champaigne. Oise-Aisne, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensives. He returned to this country in 1919 and was placed on duty in the Inspector General Department in Washington. As Brigadier General he was placed in command of the Panama Division in 1928, with the rank of Major General. He kept this Command until his departure for Europe on leave two years later. He died February 19, 1931. aboard an Italian Steamer returning to this country. The Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Honor (French), and the Croix de Guerre (French), were received by him.

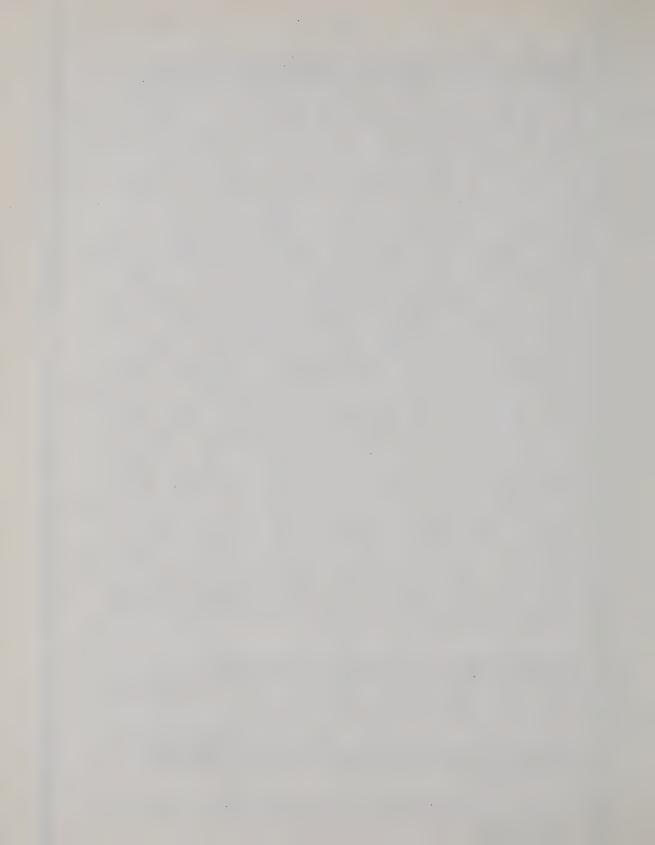


Knight, Camp John T. ~ Oakland. California. Named for John Thornton Knight who was born at "Poplar Hill," Prince Edward County, Virginia, April 18, 1861. He graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1884, and the Army War College in 1910. He was a Second Lieutenant and promoted through the grades to Brigadier General, Assistant to Quartermaster General, March 8, 1923. He saw duty with the Virginia National Guard from 1894 to 1896; was Quartermaster in charge of construction of new Post at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, from 1897 to 1898; the Depot Quartermaster at Santiago until June 1899; in the Philippines from 1899 to 1900; on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, from 1906 to 1908; a member of General Staff Corps 1908 to 1910; on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, 1910 to 1912; Depct Quartermaster and General Superintendent of Army Transport Service, San Francisco, 1912 to 1914; Chief Quartermaster Philippine Department, Manila, 1914 to 1916; General Superintendent Army Transport Service, San Francisco, 1916 to 1917; Quartermaster Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Virginia, August 1917 to September 23, 1918; Quartermaster, Brest, France, Base Sec. 5, October 1918 to February 1919; Assistant to Chief Quartermaster and as Chief Quartermaster AEF, Tours and Paris, February to September 28, 1919; Assistant to Commanding Officer Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Virginia, 1919 to 1920; Chief of Construction Service, Washington, D. C., March 1923 to April 18, 1925 (retired). He died January 15. 1930. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in World War I for his outstanding service in the Quartermaster Corps.

Kohler, Camp - Sacramento, California.
Was named for Lieutonant Frederick L. Kohler, of
Oakland, California, a Signal Corps. Officer,
killed in China, March 14, 1942.

Lathrop Engineer Depot - Lathrop, California. Received its name from the City of Lathrop, California.

Lathrop Transportation Corps Sub Depot ~ Auburn. California.



Received its name from the City of Lathrop, California.

Lathree Transportation Corps Sub Depot - Yermo, California.

Received its name from the City of Lathrep, California.

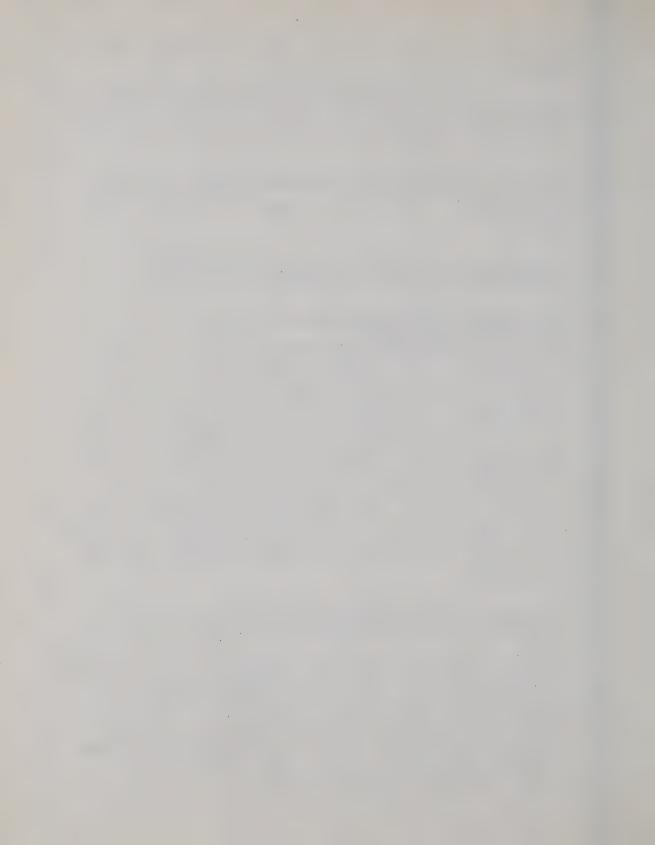
Lathrop Transportation Engineer Depot - Lathrop, California.
Received its name from the City of Lathrop, California.

Lemoore Army Air Field - Lemoore, California.
Name from the Town of Lemoore, California.

Letterman General Hospital - Presidio of San Francisco, California. Mamad for Jonathon Letterman who was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1848 he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, and in 1849 entered the Army as Surgeon. In 1865 he was elected Coroner of San Francisco on the Democratic Ticket, and was reelected for a second term. He was Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac in 1862 to 1863. He perfected for the Army of the Potomac a scheme of Medical Department administration which was afterward adopted by other Armies, including that of Germany. For some reason Stanton, then Secretary of War, failed to promote Doctor Letterman, although other Staff Officers were fittingly rewarded. He finally resigned from the Military Service.

Lockett, Camp - Campo, California.

Named for James Lockett who was born October 31, 1855. He was a Colonel in the United States Army and retired June 30, 1919, at his own request, after forty-four years of service. He was awarded two Silver Stars and cited "for gallantry in action against the Insurgent Forces at Manila, February 5, 1899," and "for gallantry in action against Insurgent Forces at Luzon, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899." He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1875. He died on May 4, 1933.



Lockheed Air Terminal - Barbant, California.
This Airport was later parchased by the Lockhead Aircraft Corporation. Malcolm and Alan Lockhead (later called Lockheed), started the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. The Company was later sold and is now operated under the above name.

Lomita Flight Strip - Lovita, Colifornia.
Name is taken from the rown of Lamisa, Colifornia.

Long Beach Army Air Field - Long Beach, California.
Name is taken from the City of Long Beach, California.

Los Angeles Airport - Los Angeles, California. Named from the City of Los Angeles, California.

Los Angeles Medical Depot - Los Angeles, California. Named from the City of Los Angeles, California.

Los Angeles Ordnance Depot - Vernon, California. Mamed from the City of Los Angeles, California.

Los Angeles Port of Manbarkation - Wilmington, California. Named from the City of Los Angeles, California.

McArthur, Fort - San Pedro, California.
Named For General Arthur McArthur. he was born in Springfield, Massachusetts. He entered the Army during the War Between the States, as Piret Lieutenant in the 24th Wisconsin Imignory. He took part in the Battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chattanooga, and in the Campaign of Atlanta. He was made Lieutement Colonel of Volunteers, and was mustored out in 1865. His War record was such, especially for valorous conduct at the Battle of Missionary Ridge, that the Congressional Honorary Madal was bestowed upon him. He entered the Regular Army as First Ligutenant in 1866, and in 1889 became Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major. Shortly after the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed Beigndier General of Volunteers, and Major Gararal of Volunteers in August of the same your. From 1398 to 1899 he was sent on

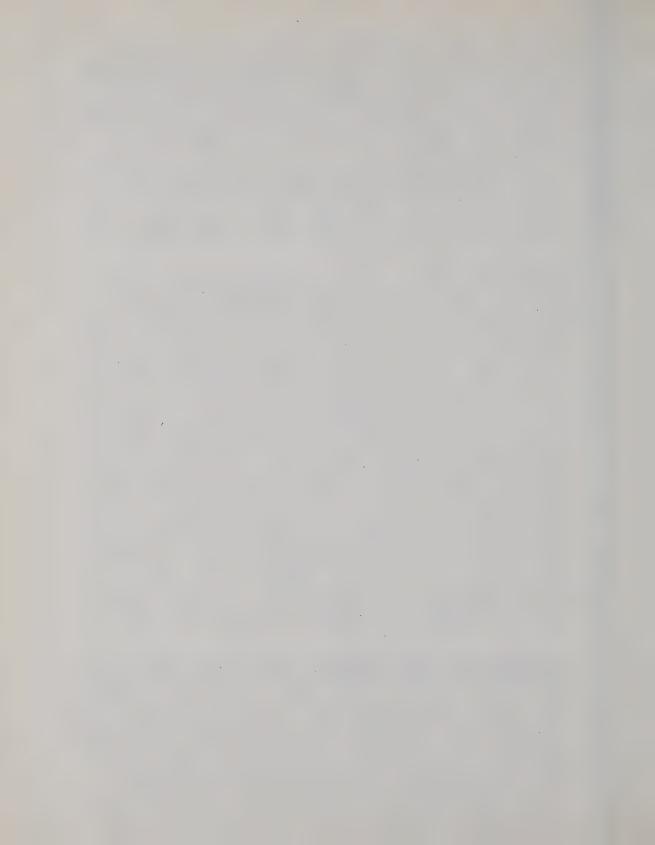


special duty to Havanna, Cuba. In the latter years he was sent to the Philippine Islands, and in 1900 succeeded General Otis as Commander of the Division of the Philippines and Military Governor of the Islands. In the same year he became Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and in 1910, Major General. When he returned to the United States he was successively made Commander of the Department of Colorado, the Lake, the Fast, California, and the Pacific Division. He reached the age limits and was retired by operation of law, June 2, 1909. He is the father of General Douglas McArthur.

McClellan Field - McClellan Field, California. Name in honor of the late Major Hezekiah Mc-Clellan, born May 1, 1894 at Hall, Indiana. He was killed on May 25, 1936, at Centerville, Ohio, when the Airplane he was testing crashed on some farmland. He had tried to save himself when the plane went into a spin, but his parachute fouled on the tail of the plane and he was dragged to the ground. He had made many important contributions to the cause of flying. In recognition of his exceptional ability as a Pilot of all types of Aircraft, he was appointed, in November, 1935 Chief of the Flying Branch of the Material Division at Wright Field. His greatest contributions were connected with pioneering of Aircraft Flights into the frozen North. His reconnaissance trips to and from Alaska and throughout that terrian which he covered between Fairbanks and Point Barrow is some of the most rugged in the world. Major McClellan was Indian born. He had a keen sense of humor, was loyal to his friends, and was well liked by all who knew him.

McCormack General Hospital - Pasadena, California, Was named in honor of Brigadier General Condon C.

McCormack, Medical Corps, who served his country from 1900 through May 1944. General McCormack was born May 7, 1880, at Saint Helena, California. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1901 with a B.S. Dogree, and in 1904 he received his Doctor of Medicine Degree from Jefferson Medical College, in Pennsylvania. Two years later he was appointed a First Lieutenant and Acting Surgeon, Medical Department, Oregon National



Guard. He received his commission as First Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, on March 15, 1909. He entered active duty on April 28, 1909, and was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army Medical Corps on April 23, 1910. was promoted to Brigadier General (Temporary), on February 20, 1944, after eight years as a Colonel, but was retired with the grade of Brigadier General on May 31, 1944. He died on November 5, 1944, in Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California. At the time of his retirement he was Deputy Chief of Staff of the Western Defense Command. His Military career dated back to 1898 when he served as a Private in Company C, 2nd Oregon Volunteer Infantry, for fifteen months, terminating that duty on August 7, 1899. During his career in the Army his duties took him to China, the Philippines and Hawaii where he was Surgeon, Hawaiian Department, at Fort Shafter from June 1938 until May 1939. He was awarded the Legion of Merit in October, 1943, for his "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service" as Surgeon, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, from November 12, 1940 to January 26, 1943.

McDowell, Fort - Angel Island, California. Named for Irvin McDowell who was born in Ohio on October 18, 1816. He studied in France, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838. From 1841 to 1845 he was an instructor at West Point and an Adjutant. In the Mexican War under General Wool, he won promotion by his gallant conduct at Buena Vista. In 1858 he visited Europe for the study of Military Affairs, and at the outbreak of the War Between the States, was regarded as one of the ablest of our Generals and was put in command of the Army of the Potomac. With his 30,000 men, chiefly raw recruits, he was ordered to advance against the Confederate Force decidedly superior in training. The arrival of Confederate Reinforcements turned the tide so that the Battle of Bull Run ended in the rout of his Army. When McClellan became Commander of the Army of the Potomac, McDowell was placed in command of the First Corps. He was made Major General of Volunteers in March, 1862, and did splendid work at Cedar Mountain for

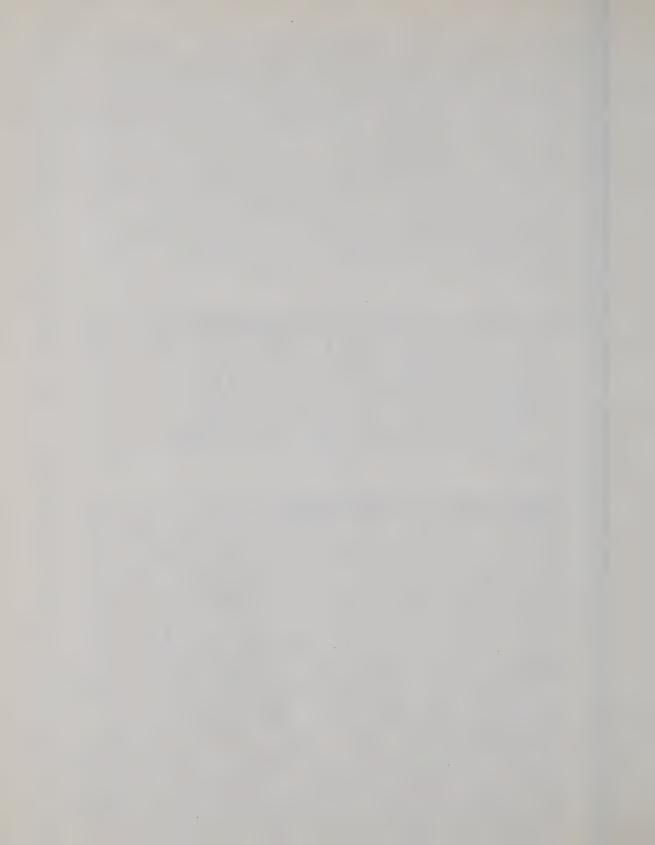


the Regular Army, but met with underseal in the Regular Army, but met with underseal ill fortune again at the second Battle of Bull Run. Other defeats fell to his lot through no fault of his own, and on September 6, 1862, he returned from Field Service. He afterward commanded successively the Department of the Pacfic, the Department of California, the Department of the East, and the Department of the South, and was made Major General, United States Army, in 1872. He was a man of fine culture and was accomplished landscape Architect, in which capacity he did good service as Park Commissioner in San Francisco. He died in San Francisco on May 4, 1885.

McQuaide, Camp - Watsinville, California.

Tas named for Father Joseph McQuaide of San Francisco, California, who for many years was Chaplain of the 250th Artillery between World War I and World War II, which Artillery was a part of the California National Guard, and then it was again made a part of the Regular Army. It is called "San Francisco Own." Father McCuaide was born in Boston in 1865, and died March 29, 1924.

March Field - Riverside, California. Named for Peyton Conway March, Jr., who was born December 31, 1896, at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He graduated from Western High School in 1914, and then he entered Saint Albans School, which he attended for one year. In 1915 he entered Lafayette College and stayed there until June, 1917. During the summers of 1915 and 1916 he was an Ambulance Driver in the Air Corps. On August 6. 1917, he enlisted in the Regular Army Air Corps and was ordered to Fort Wood, New York, for equipment, then to Toronto, Canada, for training. He entered the Air Corps Ground School at Austin, Texas, in September, 1917, and graduated in November of that year. After a short stay at Camp Taliaferro, Texas, he was sent to the Air School of Gunnery for instruction. After passing the R.M.A. test in January, 1918, he was recommended for a regular commission. He was assigned to the 181st Squadron and appointed Second Lieutenant, Air Corps, active duty on January 28,

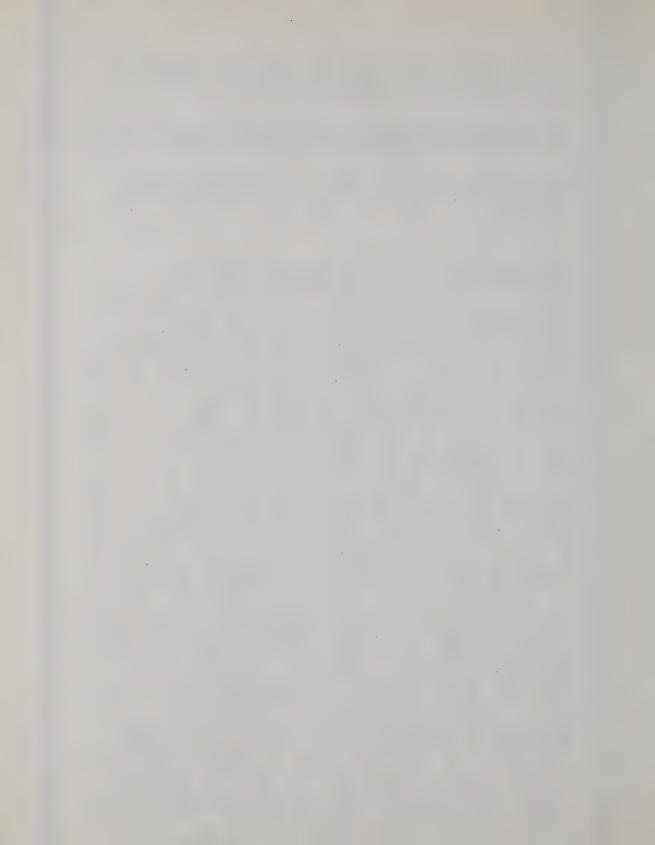


1918. He was killed in an Airplane accident a short time later, while in practice flight at Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mariposa Municipal Airport - Mariposa, California. Named from the County of Mariposa, California.

Marysville Army Air Field - Marysville, California. Received its name from the City of Marysville, California.

Mason, Fort - San Francisco, California, Two years after the War Between the States. Black Point Reservation (so designated because of a dark fringe of laurel growing along the water's edge and extending back into the sand dunes), was occupied by United States Troops on order of Brevet Brigadier General Richard Barnes Mason, Military Governor of California, from 1847 to 1851, for whom this present Post was named. During the Earthquake and Fire of 1906, Fort Mason was host to a crowd of San Francisco refugees, and in addition, the Post dispatched two Companies of Engineers to aid in saving the City from the ravages of fire which followed the Earthquake, Richard Barnes Mason was born January 16, 1797, and was the first Military and Civil Governor of California. He was born in Fairfax County, Virginia. He was carefully educated, especially by a tutor. On September 2, 1817, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 8th Infantry of the Regular Army. He was immediately advanced to First Lieutenant, and on July 31, 1819, was made Captain of the First Infantry, which participated in the Black Hawk War. In the same Regiment with Zachary Taylor, he took part in the successful Battle of Bad Axe, August 2, 1832. Two days after Congress created the First Dragoons, on March 2, 1833, he was elected as its Major, and this Regiment later became the first Regiment of Calvary in the United States Army. He rose to be its Lieutenant Colonel on July 4, 1836, and its Colonel on June 30, 1848. When General Stephen Wasts Kearny, who had just commanded the Regiment, went on his memorable conquest of New Mexico, and California, at the outset of the War with Mexico, he took Mason and



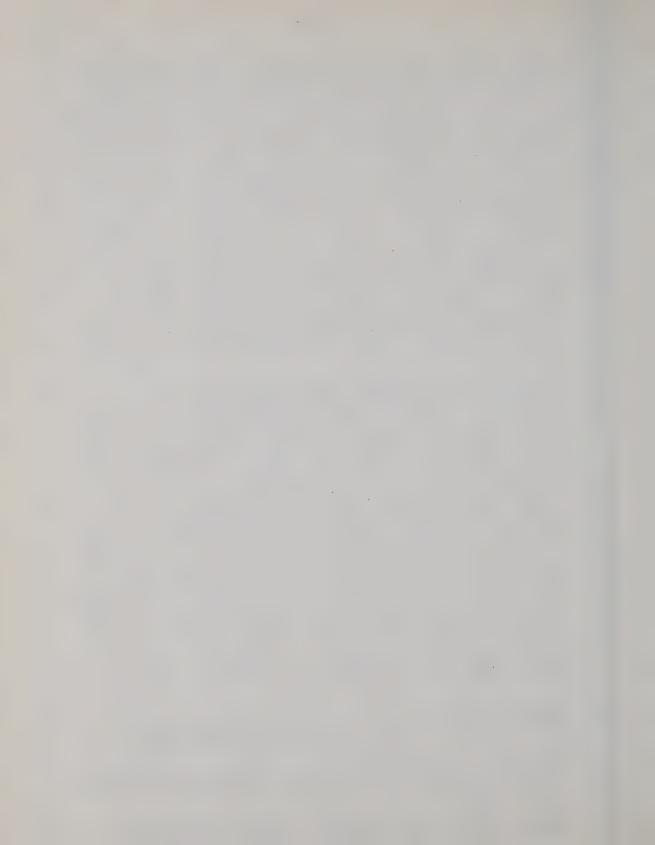
some of the Dragoons with him. They reached and occupied Los Angeles in January, 1847, and shortly thereafter, when Kearny was called to other Fields, Mason again relieved him and became Military Commander of that region, authorized to establish temporary Civil Government in California. Brigadier General Persifor F. Smith relieved Mason as Military Commander, and in April, 1848, Brigadier General Bennett Ripey relieved him as Acting Governor of California. Mason was brevoted a Brigadier General, May, 1848, for meritorious conduct. His report at Monterey, August 17, 1843, remains today the most authentic and descriptive story of the discovery of gold deposits in California, especially at Sutter's Fort. After his relief in California, he returned to the Headquarters of the First Dragoons at Jefferson Barracks. Missouri, where he died. July 25, 1850.

Mather Field - Mather Field, California. Was named for Carl Spencer Mather, a Second Lieutenant in the Reserve Military Aviation, who was killed on January 30, 1918. He was born in Paw Paw, Michigan, on May 26, 1894. Following graduation from High School he attended the Curtis Aviation School in Hammondsport, New York, for eight weeks. He was then Chief Pilot for the Central Airplane Company of Sutherland, Iowa, for two years. Upon enlisting he was called to duty at the School of Military Aeronautics of the University of Illinois on September 3, 1917, as a Flying Cadet. Upon graduation he went to Ellington Field, Texas, for Flying training, completing this course on January 18, 1918. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant a week later. Five days later he was Tlying at 2,000 feet when another Pilot in the formation collided with him and both fell to their death.

Merced Army Air Field - Merced, California. Named from the City of Merced, California.

Merced Municipal Airport #1 - Merced, California. Named from the Ci g of Merced, California.

Miley, Fort - Port Vinfield Scott, California. Named for John Davil Miley, who was born in



Illinois in 1861 or 1862. He was appointed to West Point Military Academy in 1885. He served at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York, at Fort Mason, California, temporarily at Benicia Barracks, California, as Quartermaster and Commissary. December 5, 1890 to April 1, 1891, was on Regimental Recruiting duty in California, on duty with Light Battery at the Presidio of San Francisco. He was First Lieutenant of Artillery, 5th Artillery, February 3rd to September 1, 1804; was on duty at Presidio of San Francisco as Ordnanco Officer, and in charge of the Preum war Battery and mounting high power guns installed in San Francisco Harbor, September 1, 1894 to May 15, 1897. He was Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier Generel W. R. Shafter at Headquarters, Department of California, and in the Santiago Campaign, May 15, 1897 to July 29, 1898. He was breveted Captain United States Army for gallantry in the Battle of San Juan. He was transferred to Second Artiliery, May 4, 1898. Was a member of the commission to negotiate terms of surrender at Santiago, and one of the three Officers who raised the American Flag over Santiago, and received the surrender of all out-lying garrisons in the Santiago District, except Guatanoma. He was on indefinite leave of absence to accept Volunteer Commission. July 29, 1898 to September, 1899. He was recommended for Brigadier General of Volunteers for his services in the Campaign of Santiago de Cuba. He was one of the Commissioners to receive the capitulation of Santiago. Was Major and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army Volunteers, July 12, 1898, and served at Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps as member of Staff from July 20th to September 5, 1898, and Acting Inspector General, Fifth Army Corps, September 5th to September 8th. He was made Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General of United States Volunteers, September 8, 1898. Was Inspector General of the Fifth Army Corps until disbandment of the Corps. October 12, 1898. He was Inspector General of the Fourth Army Corps, but never joined, but was detached and assigned as Inspector General, Dopartment of East. He was on duty from October 24, 1898 to January 6. 1899. He was ordered to Manila. Philippine Islands, January 6, 1899, and was on duty on the Staff of General Lawton to



Manila, of meningitis.

Wines Field - Los Angeles, California. ... City in considering various properties for a Municipal Airport, designated some eleven parcels of land on a key map, and for lack of some other issignation generally, each site was referred to under the name of the estate of the owner or the conltor submitting the parcel to the City for consideration, thus, L. A. Creamery site, Hallman site, Vail site, and Mines site. Thus this Field received its name. Prior to the City's taking possession of one of these properties for a Municipal Airport, the National Air Races were held on the Mines Field Site. These National Air Three were outstanding and were participated in ly the famous Bea mawks of the Mavy and the Three Miskuteers of the United States Army Corps. One of the Muskateers was killed and Charles Lindborgh flew for the remainder of the Races with the Muskateers. So much National publicity was "Liven to these famous Air Races that the name "Lines Field" has remained as a misnomer.

Minter Field - Bakersfield, California.

Named for Hugh C. Minter, killed in an Airplane collision on March Field on July 8, 1932. He was a World War I veteran, and was Commander of the 73rd Pursuit Squadron at March Field when, during the Tactical Flight, his Plane crashed in midair with another Ship. He died instantly, mangled in the wreckage of his Plane. The Pilot of the other Ship parachuted to safety. Minter was born in Redlands, California, and came to Kern County early in his life. He attended Emmerson and Kern County Union High School, being graduated from the latter in 1916. In 1918 he joined the Air Corps, after a year of study at Redlands University.

Mira Loma Engineer Sub Depot - Mira Loma, California. Named from the Town of Mira Loma, California.

Mira Loma Quartermaster Depot - Mira Loma, Cali-Tornia. Maned from the Town of Mira Loma, California.



Mira Loma Quartermaster Repair Sub Depot - Mira Loma, California.
Named from the Town of Mira Loma, California.

Monterey, Presidio of - Presidio of Monterey, California.
Named from the City of Monterey, California.

Muroc Army Air Field - Muroc, California. Namod from the Town of Muroc, California.

Muroc Flight Test Base - Muroc, California. Named from the Town of Muroc, California.

Oakland Army Base - Oakland, California. Named from the City of Oakland, California.

Cakland Municipal Airport - Oakland, California. Named from the City of Oakland, California.

Oakland Signal Sub Depot - Oakland, California. Mamed from the City of Oakland, California.

Ono-San Bernardino Engineer Sub Depot - San Bernardino, California.

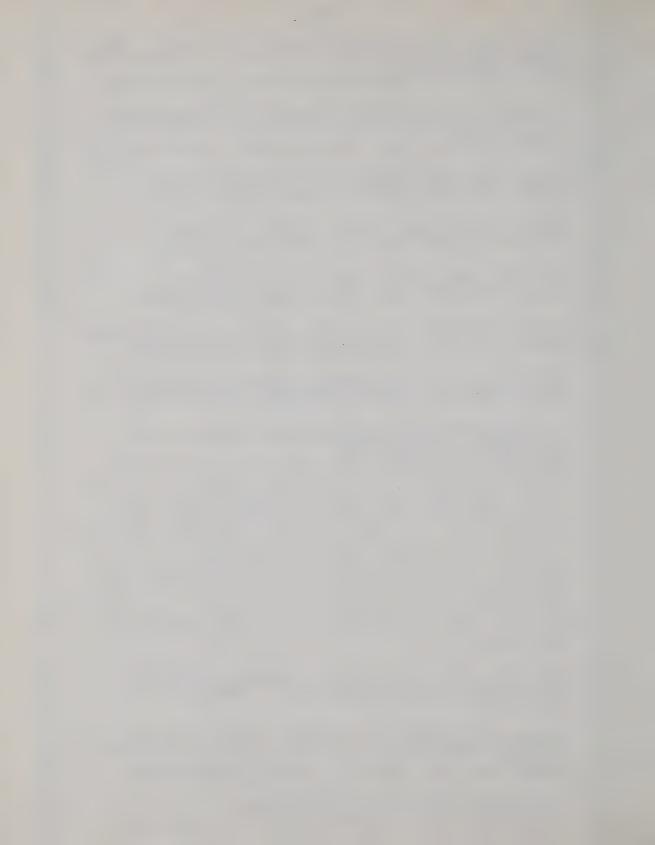
One was originally named Une as an indication that it was the first Station out of San Bernardine. The train dispatchers experienced some difficulty with telegraphers getting the Morse combination --- then too, some of them wrote the name so that it looked more like Uue than Une, making it difficult for trainmen to read train orders. It is understood that these conditions were largely the contributing factor in the decision to change the spelling to One. The name is also taken from the City of San Bernardine, California.

Ontario Army Air Field - Ontario, California. Name received from the City of Ontario, California.

Orange County Army Air Field - Santa Ana, California.
Named from the County of Orange, California.

Ord, Fort - Fort Ord, California.

Named in honor of Ceneral E. O. C. Ord, who saw



excensive service in California and figured in the early history of the Monterey region. General Ord was born in 1818 in Cumberland, Maryland. "Is father was the son of King George IV of England by a morganatic marriage with a Lady Fitz-Morbert, and he changed his name to Ord when he came to America. Edward Otho Cresap Ord graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1839 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Third Artillery and sent to Florida where he saw active service in the Seminole War. In 1847 he was sent to Monterey where he did garrison duty during the War with Mexico. In 1850 he was promoted to Captain. During his stay in Monterey he was given the task of finishing the Barracks at the Presidio. With him at Monterey were his brother, James, a Contract Surgeon, and another young Lieutenant, William Tecumseh Sherman, who was later to become famous as a Civil War General. Following his service at Monterey. Ord was engaged in Frontier duty and saw active service against the Indians. He was given the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war, and was advanced to Major General on December 20, 1861, and commanded the Left Wing of General Grant's Army. For his services at the Battle of Iuka, September 19. 1862, he was breveted Colonel in the Regular Army. He was appointed Commander of the 18th Army Corps on July 21, 1864, and took part in the Richmond Campaign. He was wounded at the capture of Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864, and was on sick leave until December. After his recovery he received command of the Department of Virginia and was breveted Major General in the Regular Army on March 13, 1865. According to the War Department records, it was largely owing to General Ord's skill and energy that General Lee's Confederate Troops were headed off and compelled to surrender. In 1868 General Ord was made Brigadier General in the Regular Army and soon afterward was mustered out of the Volunteer Service. Ho retired in 1880, and in 1881, by Special Act of Congress, was commissioned Major General. He died in 1883 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.



Oroville Army Air Field - Oroville, California. Received its name from the City of Oroville, California.

Owl Plant - Azusa, California. Bingle Brothers of Azusa, California, invented a process of making a liquid Cyanamid Chemical to be used in the process of fumigating orange and lemon trees. This liquid was sprayed under a tent covering the tree and turned at once to a gasceous formation to kill the infestation of scale bugs on the leaves or fruit of the tree. The first Company formed for the manufacture of this product was known as "The Owl Fumigating Company," because the fumigation process was conducted during the night, on account of the cooler temperature, which protected the tree being treated. The Owl Fumigating Company sold its patented process to The American Cyanamid Company, which continues the manufacture of the product, but under their own name.

Oxnard Landing Strip - Oxnard, California. Name is taken from its location to the City of Oxnard, California.

Palm Springs Army Air Field - Palm Springs, California.
Named from the City of Palm Springs, California.

Paimdale Army Air Field - Palmdale, California. Takes is rame from the Town of Palmdale, California.

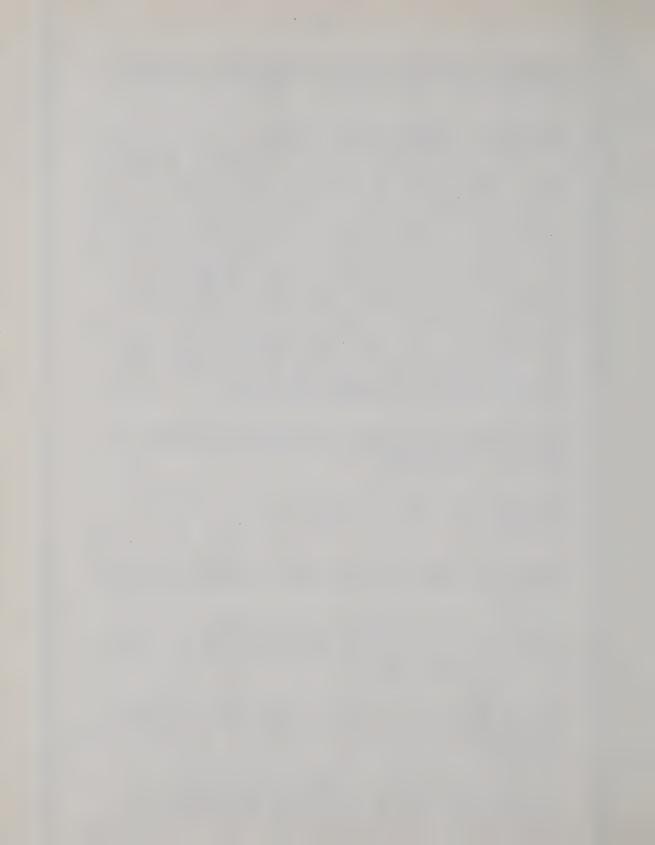
Pinedale, Camp - Fresno, California.

Is so named because it is located on the land and in the building formerly occupied by the Pinedale Lumber Mill.

Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount) - Pomona, California.
Recoived its name from the City of Pomona, California.

Port Animal Depot - Puente, California.

Jo named because it is a port of Embarkation where mules were propared for Overseas shipment. They were "staged" in the same manner as Troops.



Turing twenty-one days quarantine, the mules tenth were "floated" or filed, their hair clipped, tent manicured, eyes, nose and ears checked. Immitation shots are given for many things.

Forterville Army Air Field - Porterville, Cali-Territa.

Tomad from the City of Porterville, California.

Rodding Army Air Field - Redding, California.

The lived its name from the City of Redding, California.

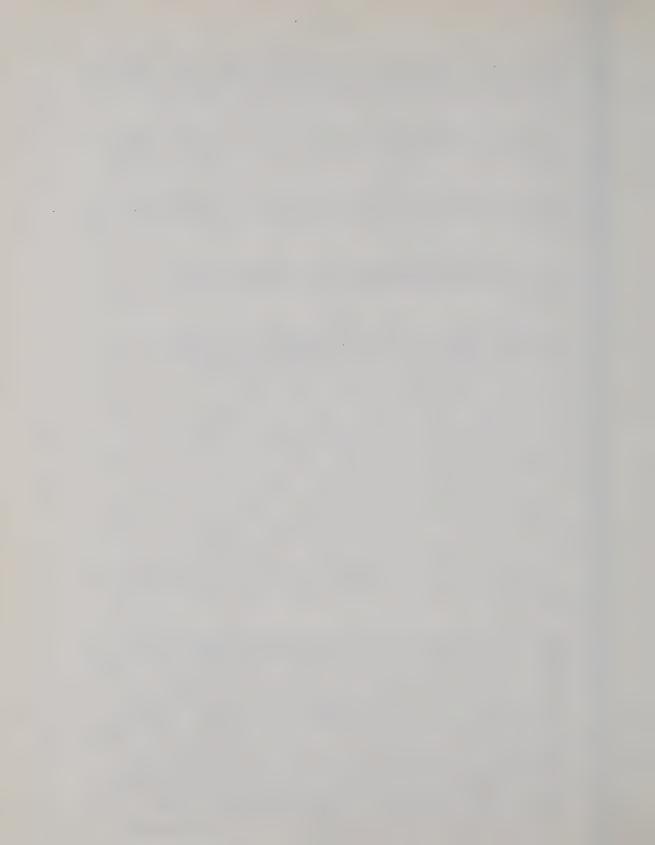
Rice Army Air Field - Rice, California.

... vived its name from the Village of Rice, Cali-

Roberts, Camp - Camp Roberts, California. Mend in Honor of Corporal Harold W. Roberts, a hero of the 344th Tank Battalion, AEF, who gave als life that his Gunner might live. His dying words to a comrade inside of a submerged Army Tank were, "Well, only one of us can get out of here and you can go." His act of bravery resulted in a posthumous Decoration with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the French Croix de Juerre with Palm, the French Medal of Honor. end the Italian War Cross. At the time of his death in the Montrebeau Woods, he was going to the rescue of a Tank in distress when the Tank he was driving slipped into a shell hole ten 'est deep filled with water. After saving his remanich he was drowned. The City of San Francisco was given as his home at the time of his erligtment.

Rosecrans, Fort - Fort Rosecrans, California.

Named for William Starte Rosecrans, born in Kingston, Ohio, September 6, 1819. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1842. He entered the Artillery Service, and was engaged on the fortifications at Hampton Roads. He was a Professor at West Point, and was Superintendent of Engineering at Fort Adams, and Surveyor at the Washington Navy Yard. In 1855 he resigned his commission and entered into private business, but at the beginning of the War Between the States, returned to the Army. He served under



McClellan in .jest Virginia, and in July, 1861. succeeded him in the command of the Department of the Ohio. There he did effective work at Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, and Carnifex Ferry, and received the Thanks of Jest Virginia and Ohio Legislatures. After much important survey work and other campaigning, he won the Battles of Iuka and Corinth, in the fall of 1862, and was then put in command of the Department of the Cumberland. He made Headquarters at Nashville, and won the great Battle of Stone River, for which he received the Thanks of Congress, and invaded Alabama and Georgia. In the Battle of Chickamauga. September 19th and 20th, 1863, he narrowly escaped destruction, and a month later he was relieved of his Command, but afterward served in Missouri. Later he was Minister to Mexico and a Representative in Congress. He died March 11. 1898.

Ross, Camp - Los Angeles, California.

Named in honor of a native of California, Sergeant Mari C. Ross, of Stockton, California. He was a member of the Machine Gun Company of the 353rd Infantry, 91st Division. He was killed at the ene of twenty-four, near Waeregham, Belgium, October 31, 1918, after placing his guns effectively but directing fire from an advantageous but exposed position himself. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

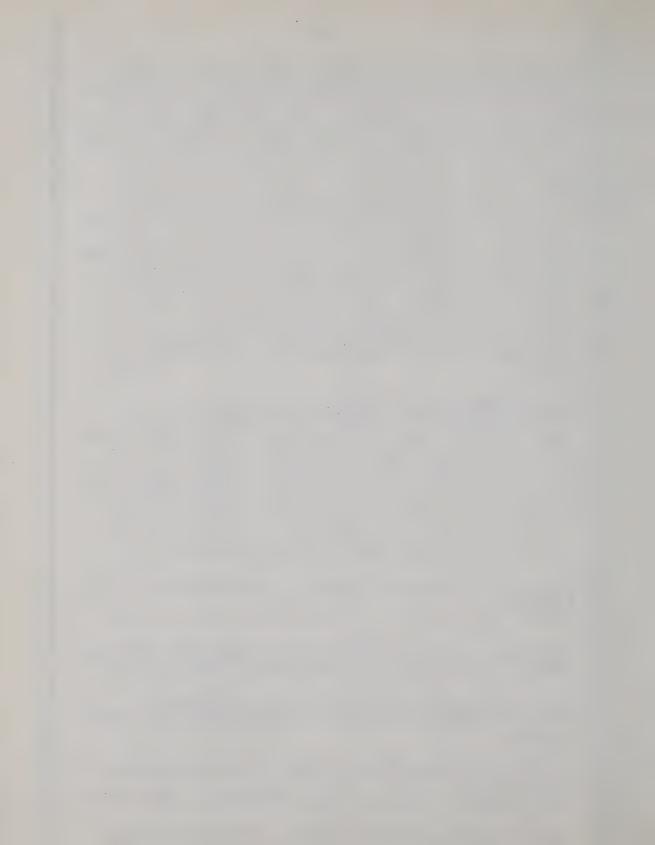
Sacramento Lanicipal Airport - Sacramento, California. Named from the City of Sacramento, California.

Sacramento Signal Depot - Sacramento, California. Named From the City of Sacramento, California.

Silina Army Air Base - Salinas, California, Arceled Ita name from the City of Salinas, California,

Sar Decharding Arm Air Field - San Bernardino, California.
Named Jrom the City of San Bernardino, California.

San Bernardino Engineer Depot - San Barnardino,



Mamed from the City of San Bernardino, California.

San Bernardino Quartermaster Repair Sub Depot -San Bernardino, California. Mamed from the City of San Bernardino, California.

San Diego Municipal Airport - San Diego, California.

Received its name from the City of San Diego,
California.

San Francisco Medical Depot - San Francisco, California.

Received its name from the owner of the property, the City and County of San Francisco, California.

San Francisco Municipal Airport - San Bruno, California. Received its name from the City of San Francisco, California.

San Francisco Port of Line and tion - Jone or misse, Jalifornia.

Received its name from the City of San Francisco, California.

San Francisco, Presidio of-Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Received its name from the City of San Francisco, California.

San Luis Obispo, Camp - Camp San Luis Obispo, California.
Takes its name from the City of San Luis Obispo, California.

Santa Ana Army Air Base - Santa Ana, California. Mamed From the City of Santa Ana, California.

(Santa Ana) AAF Redistribution Station #4 - Santa Ana, California.
Ramed from the City of Santa Ana, California.

Santa Maria Army Air Field - Santa Maria, California. Named from the City of Santa Maria, California.



Santo Maria Municipal Airport - Santa Maria. California.

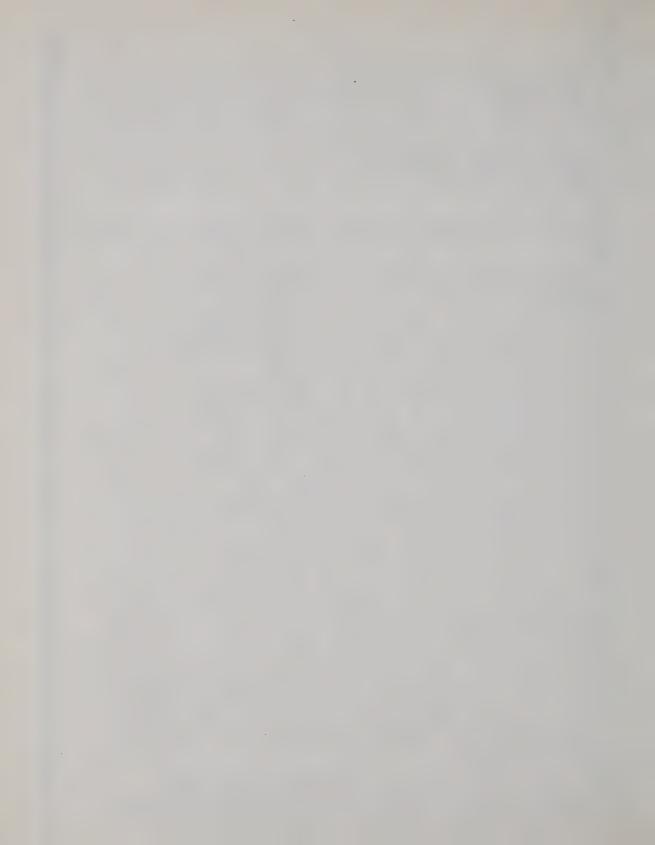
Named from the City of Janta Maris, Call. orma.

(Santa Monica) AAF Redistribution Station 200 -Santa Monica, Call Dornia. Derived its name from the City of Santa Monica. California.

Santo Rosa Army Air Field - Santa Rosa, California. Mamed I non the City of Santa Rosa, California.

Scott, Fort Winfield - Fort Winfield Scott, Cali-Winfield Scott was born in Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786. He was a student at William and Mary College in 1805, and was admitted to the Par at Richaond, Virginia in 1807. He obtained a Captain's commission in the United States Army in 1806. He served on the Miagara Frontier throw hout the War of 1812, and rose to Major General, which was then the highest rank. He received from Princeton College in 1814, the Honor-ary Degree of Doctor of Law. In 1841 he became a Senior Major General of the Army, and in 1855, the crade of Lieutement General was created for him. His most noteworthy achievement was his conduct of the main Campaign, appinst Hexico in 1847. Landing March 9th at Vera Cruz with but 5500 men, he fought his way through a hostile country to the Capital City of Mexico, which he captured, September 14th, thereby practically ending the Mar. In 1852 his Party neminated him for the Presidency but he was defeated. In 186 he remained at the head of the United States Armies in spite of the secession of ais State, until November, when he retired on account of old age and infirmities. After travelling for 1 3105 in Europe he published his Autobiography in 1864, a Work which reveals the strong and weak points of his erreer. He died at Leas Point, Nam Jane, Mar 19, 1866.

Sierra Ordnance Depot - Herlong, California. The nate Sierra, is usually appopiated with the Sier: Tovada, which is Spanish for "snewy range of mountains," literally, "snowy-sawteeth" / Harri - say-teeth. Mayada - snowy).



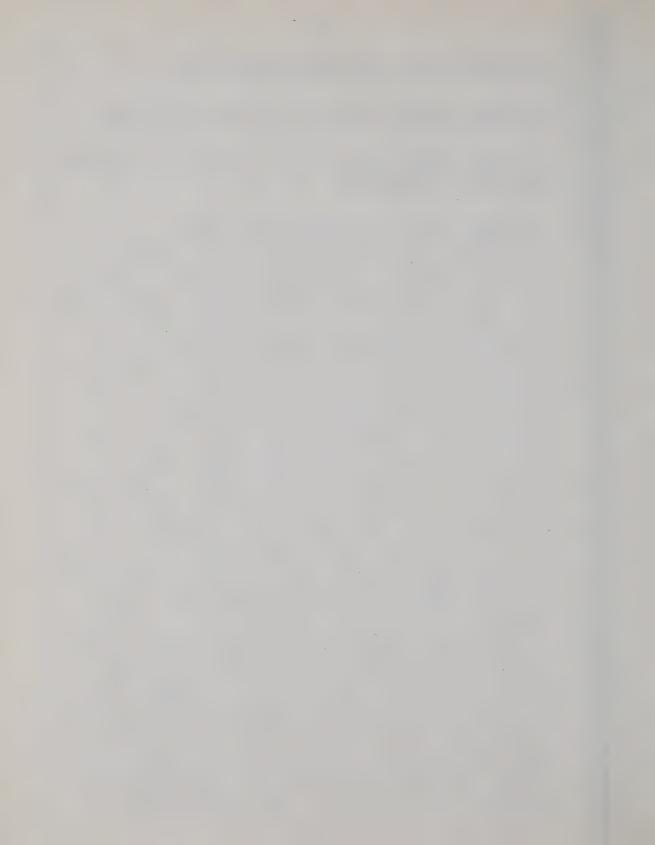
Stockton Field - Stockton, California.
Named from the city of Stockton, California.

Stockton General Depot - Stockton, California. Named from the city of Stockton, California.

Stockton Sub-Depot of the of the Benicia Aresenal-Stockton, California.

Named from the city of Stockton, California.

Stoneman, Camp - Pittsburg, California. Was named in honor of Colonel George Stoneman, a former Governor of California, and a Soldier of National renown. He was born in Busti. Chautauqua County, New York, August 6, 1822, and a graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1864, and was commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant. First Dragoons. In the War between the States he served on the Staff of General McClellan as Chief of Calvary, Army of the Potomac, with the rank of Brigadier General. Later through the Fredericksburg Campaign he commanded the First Division, Third Corps, as Major General of Volunteers. For gallantry in that Campaign he received the Brevet rank of Colonel in the Regular Army. Later, in the Charlottesville Campaign, he commanded a seperate Calvary Corps of the Army of the Potomac under General Hooker. In 1863 he was appointed Chief of Calvary Bureau in Washington, and the following year commanded the twenty-third Corps in the Western Army. Participating in General Sherman's Atlantic Campaign, he was captured at Clinton. Georgia. Later he was exchanged and received the ranks of Brigadier General and Major General in the regular Army. With the ending of the War between the States, he became Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry Station in Arizona until his retirement for disability, in August, 1871. After his retirement, he resigned his commission in the Army and became Governor of California from 1883 to 1887. By a special Act of Congress, he was restored to the Army list as Colonel, Retired. He died in Buffalo, New York, September 5. 1894. and was laid to rest at Lakewood. New York.



Thermal Army Air Field - Thermal, California. So named because it is adjacent to the Town of Thermal. California.

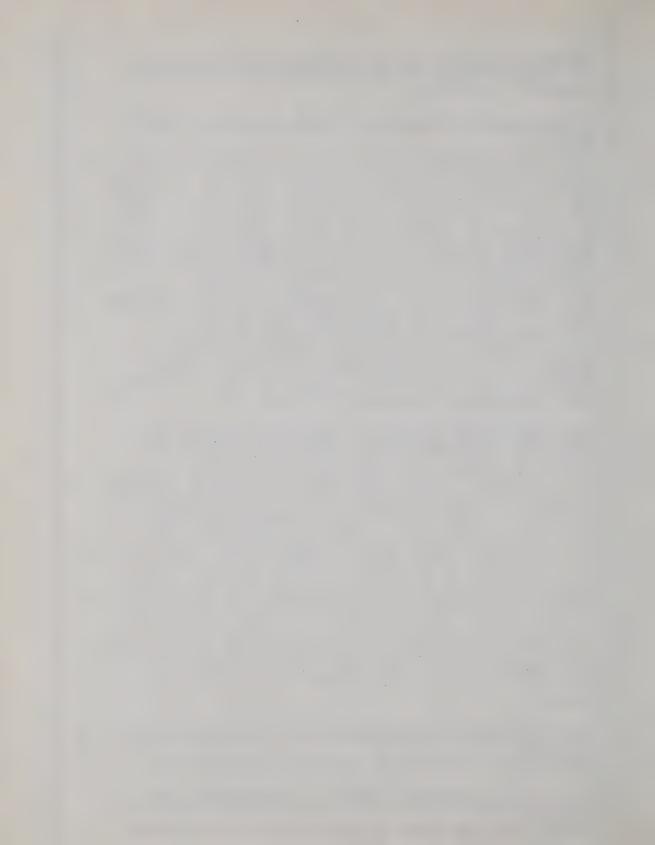
Torney General Hospital - Palm Springs, California.

Named for Surgeon General of the United States Army, George Henry Torney, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 1, 1850. He was a student at Carroll College, New Windsor, Maryland, 1862 to 1867, and received his M. D. Degree from the University of Virginia in 1870. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, November 1, 1871, Passed Assistant Surgeon, November 1, 1874. He resigned from the Navy, June 30, 1875, and was appointed First Lieutenant Assistant Surgeon, July 1, 1880; Major Surgeon, June 6, 1894; and Lieutenant Colonel Deputy Surgeon General, August 6, 1903. He was made Colonel of Medical Corps, April 23, 1908; Surgeon General United States Army, January 14, 1909. He died of bronchil pneumonia, December 27, 1913.

Two Rock Ranch Station - Petaluma, California. Probably so named because it is located in the Two Rock Valley near the small community known as Two Rock. This name can be traced to Mexican times when the Two big Rocks were the prominent landmark called Des Piedras. They are shown on several disense of the 1840's. When John Schwobeda settled there before 1854 he kept the Spanish name, which is shown on Eddy's map, and as late as 1873 on Hoffman's map of the Bay Region. When a Post Office was established on Schwobeda's farm on July 17, 1857, the name was translated to Two Rocks. In 1874, it is listed as Two Rock, and this version was adopted when the Post Office was reestablished, in 1915. Both Des Piedras and Two Rock are shown on the Sebastopol Atlas Sheet."

Van Nuys Metropolitan Airport - Van Nuys, California. Named from the City of Van Nuys, California.

Victorville Army Air Field - Victorville, California. Named from the Town of Victorville, California.



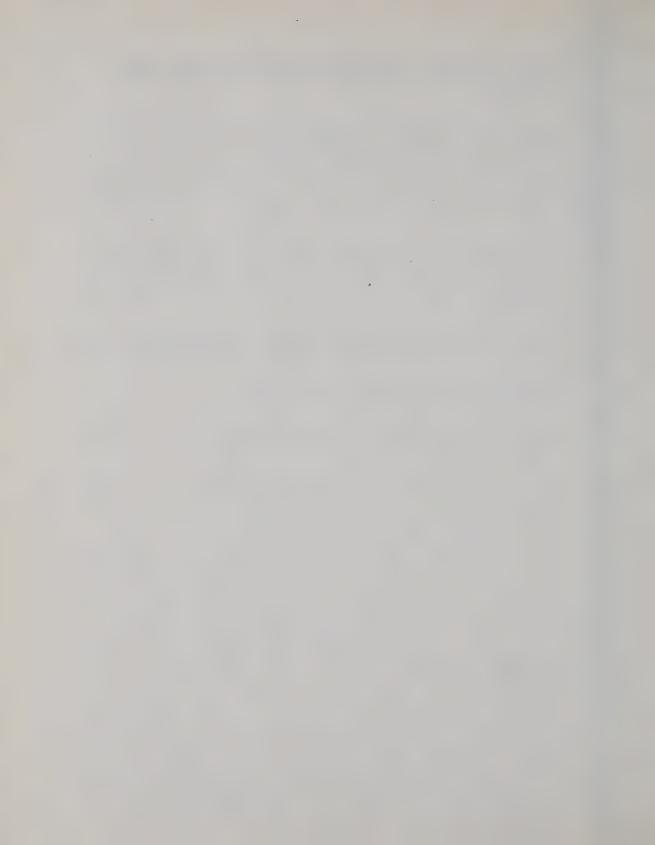
Misolia Army Air Field - Misolia, California, Lata its name from the City of Visolia, California.

Malerja Sub-Depet of the Stockton General Depot - Bacremento, California. The name was evidently taken from the point of that name on the Southern Pacific Railroad just Morth of Sacramento. Walerga appears on County mass at least as orly an 1903.

Thee this Field - Lancastor, California. Thee this Field was designed exclusively for the training of Military Pilots, someone referred to them as "Mar Maglos," so this name was adopted.

Yermo Quartermaster Sub Taget - Varno, Jalifornas. Lamed from the Four of Table, Jelifornia.

Young, Camp - Indio, California. Ramed for Samuel Baldwin Marks Young, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1840, and was educated in the Public Schools and at Jeffre. son College, Pennsylvanie. At the outbreak of the Usr Between the States, he entered as a Private in the 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, wish which he served until August 5, 1801. One month lever he was commissioned a Captain in a life in flower > livery and served with the difference with the test made of the design of the Min were to that of Colonel. He participated in all of the Battles, Engagements, etc., in A ich the Calvary of the Army of the Potem of took part, from Mochanicsville, Virgini, Inc. Your telemention of the actualized Strings. Varginia. October 12, 1863, he was the verly wounded during an Action which cost in tilled and wounded about half of his Command. He was again Wounded, July 24, 1864. He was rereactely breveted for gallantry in action, and was frequently the subject of commendation by his sweriers in rank. On May 11, 1866, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 12th United States Infantry, but was transferred two months large to me Out Calvary, with the rank of Captain. His ment tairty years of services were



spent in the Calvary Branch and almost entirely on the Southwest Frontier, where he was much of the time in the Field operating against hostile Indians. He rose to Colonel in 1897. During the War with Spain he commanded a Calvary Brigade as a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and was in command of the United States Troops which fought the Battle of Las Guasimas (the first Battle of our War with Spain), June 24, 1898. He was highly complimented by General Joseph Theeler for his cool, deliberate and skillful management on this occasion. In the Philippine Islands, 1889 to 1901, he was actively engaged in the Field against the Insurgents and commanded several Expeditions in the Provinces in the Northern portion of the Luzon, where he distinguished himself by his dash and perseverance in pursuing and disintergrating the main Forces of Agunaldo's Army. It was in recognition of his splendid services in these Islands that he was made a Brigadier General in the Regular Army. and Major General the following year. Upon his return to the United States he was detailed as President of the Army War College at Washington, D. C., which position he filled until his succession to the Command of the Army as Lieutenant General upon the Statutory requirement of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles. on August 8, 1903. On August 15, 1905, the Act of Congress creating a General Staff Corps of the Army went into effect, and General Young was on that day assigned to duty as Chief of Staff. It was devolved upon him to put into effective operations the Army War College and the General Staff, both of which had already demonstrated their value to the Government and attested the ability of the Officer selected to organize them. He was the last Commanding Chief of Staff.

## COLORADO

Buckley Field - Buckley Field, Colorado.

Named after a menter of the United States Army
Air Porces, First Lieutenant John Harold Buckley,
a native of Colorado, and World War I hero. He
lost his life on September 17, 1918, during the
third day of the righty Argonne Offensive when
his fabric-flimsy Plane was blasted from the air



ind the German Lines while he was on an importin. The problem of the control of

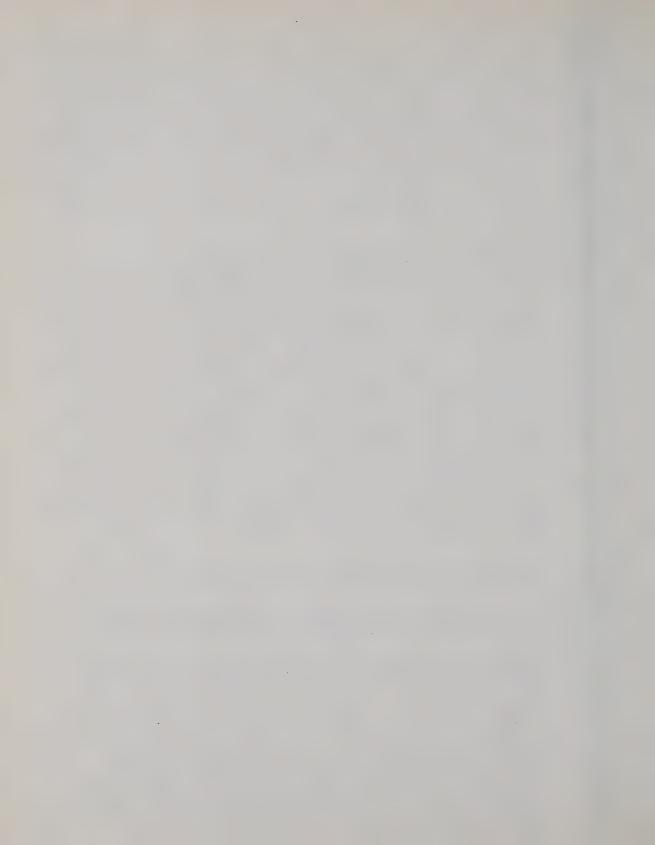
Inrson, Camp - Camp Cardon, Colorado.

Ind for Christopher Carron, popularly known as Mit" Openon who was born in Kentucky on December 14. 1809. At the age of seventeen he joined an E. relition going down the old Banta Fe Trail; there-... or his life was spent on the Frontier. He joir ed John C. Frement in 1842 and was of great service to him in exploring the Rocky Mountain region, and in conquering California in 1847. Later he was Inited States Indian Ament in New Mexico and did idmirable service. In the war Retween the Etates 10 was an efficient Officer of the Federal Army 81 was made Brevet Brindier General of Volunteers. We was twice married, first to an Indian and secon to a Spaniard. He has been made the subject of reny tales and ballads. Largely imaginary, but his actual adventures were more romantic than any fiction. He died on May 23. 1868.

Jenver Hadical Danot - 1997, Colorado. Jets its name from the Jity of Danver, Colorado.

Lanver Hunicipal Airport - Danver, Colorado. Tels its name from the City of Denver, Jolorado.

Fitzsimens General Hospital - Denver, Colorado.
Ramed For Lieutenant Alliam Thomas Fitzsimens
Tho was the first officer of the Armies of the
United States to give his life in World War I.
He was a Medical Officer. Upon graduation from
the School of Medicine at the University of
Kansas, in 1912, he served one year as House
Physician at Saint Mary's Hospital in Kansas
City, afterward specializing in Surgery for fourtaen months at Rossevelt Hospital in New York
City: On September 1, 1914, he sailed as a



Volunteer with the First Relief Corps on the Shir Red Cross. His first assignment abroad was the American Jomen's Jar Mospital at Paignton, England, where he served six months, and was then transferred to La Paume, Belgium, returning to the United States on December 15, 1915. He was one of the first five Medical Officers sent Overseas, leaving Kansas City, June 14, 1917. Milo on duty at Base Hospital No. 5, Dornes-Comiors, France, on September 8, 1917, he, together with Captain Wallace J. Jaka, strolled to a Canadian Machine Gunners Club located about a nila from the Hespital, to visit some friends. They left the Club about 10 o'clock P. H., and remarked as they walked back, that the brilliant moonlight made the night one most favorable for a Pache Artillery attack or Air Raid. After a few moments of friendly conversation in Captain Jaka's tent, Lieutenant Fitzsimons returned to his own tent, which a few moments later was blown assunder by a deluge of serial bombs. killing him instantly and covering his body with debris. Lieutenant Fitzsimons was born in Burlington, Kansas, April 18, 1889, and was buried in Estaples, France. His memory was officially perpetuated when his name was given to Fitzsimons General Hospital, the largest United States Army Hospital. At the Hospital are reverently preserved a case of relics containing the Medical belt worn by him at the time of his death, fragments of the bomb which were extracted from his body, and an order authorizing the last travel performed by him. His valiant spirit marches on and has become a never-ending inspiration to those at the great Hospital which bears his name and whose duty it is to carry on the humanitarian work to which he gave his life.

Hale, Camp - Pando, Colorado.

This Camp was used for the training of mountain Troops, and was named in honor of Brigadier General Irving Hale, of Denver, Colorado, hero of the Spanish-American Mar, and organizer of Veterans of Foreign Mars. The Army called the Mountain Division, not yet organized, a "sourdough," one to be composed of hardy skiers, trappers, mountain climbers, prospectors and sportsmen. This Division will train on the



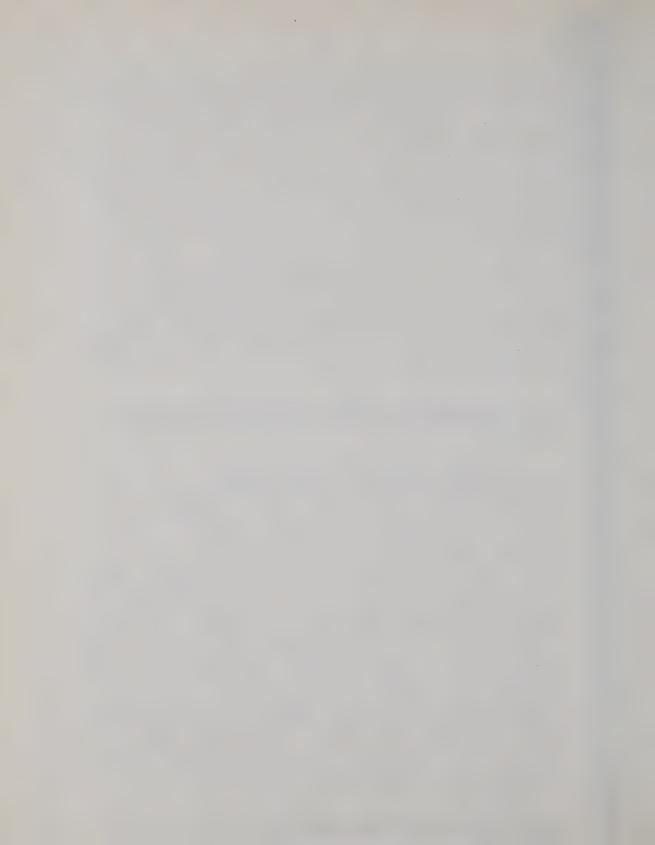
glopes of peaks that tower as high as 14,000 feet above sea level and where the snow frequently reaches a depth of ten feet or more. General Malo was a graduate of the Military Academy at west Point, graduating in 1884, at the top of his class, with one of the highest ranks ever attained at the Military Academy. He remained in the Army until 1890 and then moved to Colorado and entered civilian life, studying at the Colorado School of Mines for a Degree in Electrical Engineering Later he built the first successwar system in Denver. At the outful ele . brook of and Spanish-American Mar, he was a General in the Colorado National Guard and was sent to the Philippines as Colonel Commander of the First Colorado Infantry Volunteers. He was noted for his aggressive tactics. He was wounded in action, and was awarded the Silver Star and cited for gallantry.

La Junta Army Air Field - La Junta, Colorado. Noceived its name from the City of La Junta, Colorado.

Logan, Fort - Fort Logan, Colorado. was named in honor of John Alexander Logan, Major General of Volunteers. He was born in Murphysboro, Illinois, on February 9, 1826. He won a Lieutenant's commission in the War with Moxico, then studied Law in Illinois, and became a Representative in Congress, 1859 to 1861. He resigned his seat to join the Federal Army as a Private. He rose to be a Major General and succeeded General Sherman as Commander of the 15th Army Corps. For gallantry during the seige of Vicksburg, he received the Congressional Medal of Honor. After the War, he served his home State in the Senate, 1871 to 1886. It was General Logan's proposal that May 30th was designated as Decoration Day. He died in Washington. D. C., December 26, 1886. During the last eight years of his life he had spent a portion of each year in Denver, Colorado, hence, he had many staunch friends there.

Lowry Field - Denver, Colorado.

Named for Francis Brown Lowry, who was born in Denver, Colorado, December 1, 1894, and was



graduated from Manual Training High School and the Mechanical Engineering Department of the University of Michigan. He entered the first Officer's Training Comp at Fort Riley, Kansas, May 11, 1917, choosing the Coast Artillery as his Branch of the Service. On receipt of his commission, he volunteered for Foreign Service and, on being transferred to France, volunteered for Aerial Observation of Heavy Artillery. He trained with the French before joining the Olst to be sent to was killed on the limit day of the Lagrana 12: maive. While have a condid last residential organism of the end was a sectionally he for promotion. On the third 10, 1010, non Thepien, France, he and should be reficen Pilot west off on an important Photography Mission. They reclised the importance of the little and chose to continue their course through an harraning anti-Aircraft berrage. A shell made a direct hilt on the Plane and brought it down in frements. Both were killed. Lieutenant Lowry joined the Slat Squadron on Lay 30, 1919, when he have errived on the France near foul, artar by hid grent two months with a French Sounicon near Verdun. All of his work with the 91% was performed ever the foul Sector, flying prinexpelly over Nets and Jonflans during the months of June, July, lagust and September, and taking a real in the laint Whiel Offensive. He lost his Taile exactly four months from the day he joined the Squidron. He was the only Colorado Aviator illied in action in world war I. He was awarded a chartion posthumously by the lar Department. Airto years after the Amistice, the young Lieutament's body was brought from France to Denver Lar of mil burial in Felemount Jonetory, close to Mr. Frank Added now bears his name.

Princen Field - Coloredo Springs, Colorado.

No. 1 For 1 1 1000 5. Teterson, a resident of CoTempo. He was the first Pilot killed in line
of 1 for at this Bass. He was considered to be
one of the best officts at the Dage and was a
prince of Tavorite with both Officers and Enlisted
Heb. He was galled in an disconft accident
wher a motor cut out as he was taking off on
a Figure Mission to Lowry Field. He received
in Thomas Dieutement commission upon graduation



fr m Flying School, October 31, 1941, and was or moted to First Lieutenant, February 1, 1942. to wer transferred to the Colorado Springs Air Mino July 26th, where he was assigned to duty with the 14th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron. Americatic of the courage and bravery of Licutement Peterson were his thoughts and questions during his last conscious hours before irath. He was burned so severely about his head, most and lower parts of his body that it caused ii. death less than four hours after the accident. the asked whether he would regain his eyesight and be able to fly again. He was only twentyfive years old at the time of his death. He had estended School in Englewood, Colorado, and was a moduate of Danvar University, where he recolved both his B. A. and M. A. Degrees. He made his home in Alamosa. He is believed to have been the first Colorado man to have lost his life in Flight from this Station after its formation as an Army Air Dase.

Pueblo Army Air Base - Pueblo; Colorado.

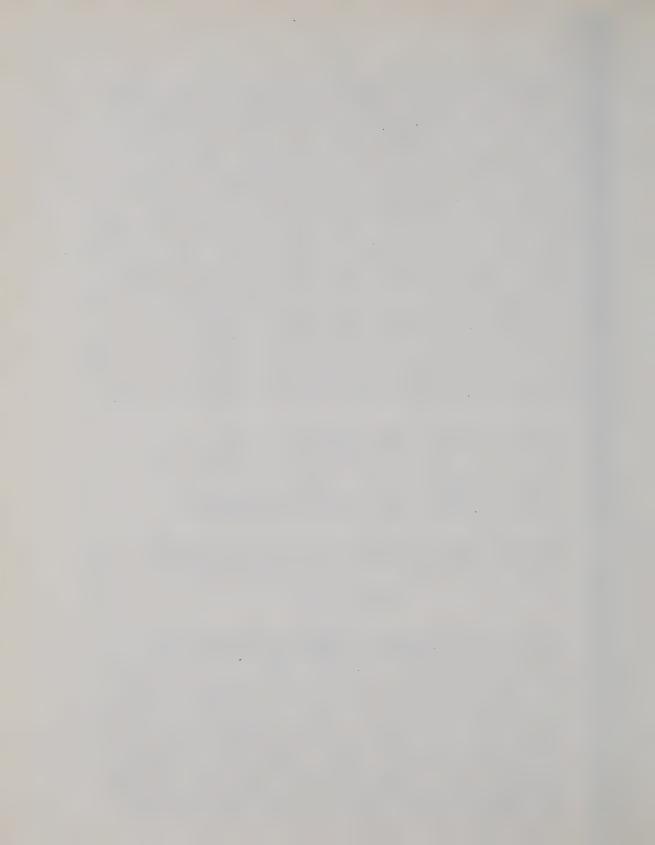
Pueblo Cranance Depot - Pueblo, Colorado.

Rocky Mountain Arsenal - Denver, Colorado. To named because of the fact that it is near and within the shadows of the Rocky Mountains.

## CONNECTICUT

Bradley Field - Windsor Looks, Connecticut.

Named For Lieutenant Eugene M. Bradley, who was born in Oklahoma, July 15, 1917. On August 21, 1941, he crashed into a wooded section of this Base while on a Combat Training Mission, suffering fatal injuries. He was a graduate of Kelly Field class of 1941, and had distinguished himself by making an exceptionally good record. He was a member of the later famous Fifty-Seventh Fighter Group. This Field on which he lost his life was named for him. He was commissioned Lieutenant, May 29, 1939.



Michie, Fort - New London, Connecticut.
Named in honor of First Lieutenant Dennis M.
Michie, 17th Infantry, United States Army. He
was killed in action at San Juan, Santiago, Cuba,
on July 1, 1898.

New Haven Army Air Field - Hew Haven, Connecticut. Named Irom the City of New Haven, Connecticut.

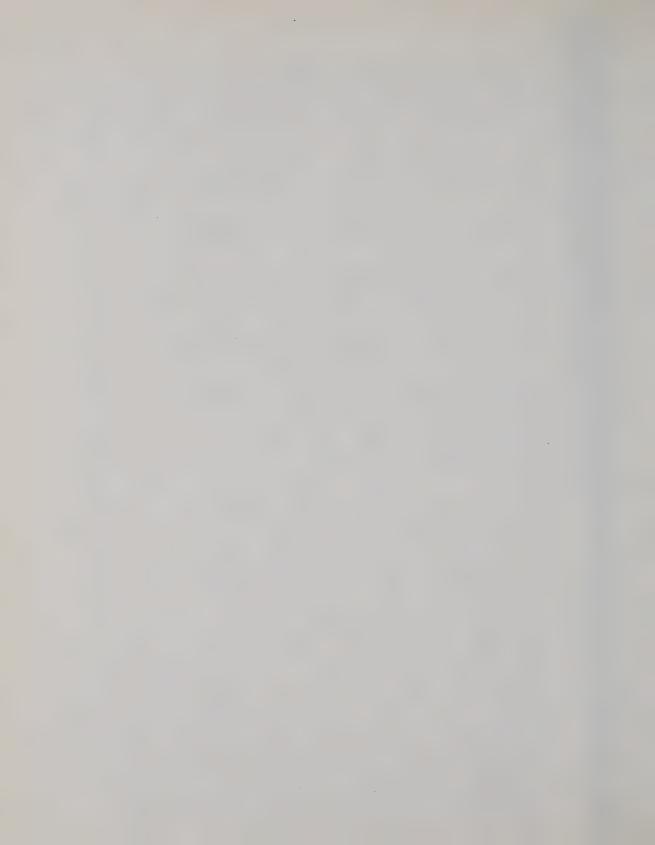
Old Farms Convalescent Mosbital - Avon, Connecti-

This name was taken from one Old Forms that were bought up and sold, which covered 3,000 acres in the Southwest part of the Town, hence the name "Avon Old Farms." The School was taken over by the Government for the care of blinded boys. After the Jar the Government returned it to the School. "Avon Old Farms" is a Proparatory School for Boys. The thirty buildings are arranged in an informal Village, similar to "Public Schools" of England such as Winchester, and the cottages of the Cotswold. The School is intended by Theodate Pope (Mrs. John Wallace Riddle), the Architect and Donor, to impart a cultural education in a New England farm background.

Terry, Fort - New London, Connecticut. In 1997 Nove Terry, Sorn in Nartford, Commecticut, November 10, 1827. He entered the Union Army as Colonel of the Second Connecticut Infantry, May 7, 1861, and returned as Colonel of the Seventh Connecticut Infantry. He was The conditional temperation appears 25, 1862, and Major General, April 20, 1865, and was musand out September 1, 1866. In the Regular Army he was commissioned Brigadier General, 1. 1901 5, 1965, promoted to Major General, March , 1366, and was retured because of disability in of the of toty, April 5, 1888. The career of . In Terry is particularly striking from the that while he attained high rank in the Army result of exceptional achievements on the Figure, he had passed from civil life to an important Command without having had immediate training at lest Point. His Military career began in the wher he took command of the Second Regiment M' Comectacat Militia. Then the War Between sacos broke out he soon the Field with his



grant for the three months service, and was Tresent at the First Battle of Bull Run. At the entiretion of this period he recruited the Seventh ent of Connecticut Voluntoers. In Movember, : (1), he accompanied the Expedition to Port Royal, Laran Carolina, where his Regiment was first to ini, occupying Fort Walker. Soon after this he tinguished himself at the bombardment of Fort Inlacki, and in recognition of his services there remitted his appointment of Brigadier General of Columbears, and served in that capacity at Pocotalico, South Carolina, and in the Movements around Charleston, including the Actions on James island and the Operations against Forts Sumter, · .a mer and Gregg. From May until December, 1864, he commanded a Division of the Tenth Corps, Army of the James, and was engaged in the Action of Thester Station, Battle of Drury's Bluff, Actions in "ront of Rermuda Hundred, Deep Bottom, Battle of Fussel's Mills, Seige of Petersburg, and the . Tions of Me.market Heights, Neumarket Road and Williamsburg Road. For his services in this Durnigh he received the Brovet of Major Genural of Volunteers. His most distinguished service, heavyer, was as Commander of the Becond happaition aminst Fort Fisher, North Carolina, in Junu ng, 100, the first one, in the previous month, having on unsuccessful. A large Fleet under Addition Person cooperated with General Terry by a furious combardment and a protective fire while the Army was making its landings and series of assaults. The Operations of the combined Forces began on January 18th, and the grand Assault was made on the 15th and lasted from eleven in the morning until ten in the evening, when the storming was complete. On January 24th following, he received the Thanks of Congress expressed as follows: 'lo Prevet Major General A. H. Terry and the Cfficers and Soldiers under his command for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by Week in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and the brilliant .nd Decisive Victory by which that important dork has been captured from the Rebel Forces and claced in possession of the United States, and for their long and faithful service and unvavoring devotion to the country in the midst of the reatest difficulties and dangers." In the



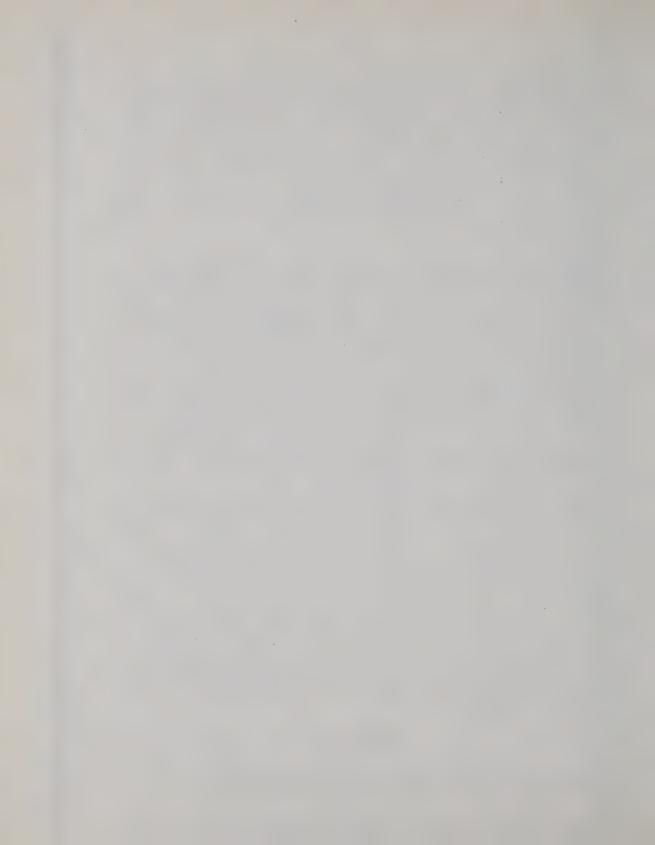
following month he took part in the capture of Wilmington, and the Actions of Northeast Creek, North Carolina. He commanded the Department of Virginia from June 1865 until August 1866, and the Department of Dakota from September 1866 until his retirement. While holding the last Command he conducted the Campaign against the Sioux Indians in which General Custer was killed. General Torry died in New Haven, Connecticut, December 16, 1890.

Wright, Fort H. G. - New London, Connecticut. Namod for Horatic G. Wright, born in Clinton, Connecticut, March 6, 1820. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1841, being commissioned Lieutenant of Engineors. For several years he was Instructor at the Military Academy and was detailed as Engineer of the building of Fort Jackson in Florida, He was Lighthouse Engineer in Florida in 1853, and Assistant to the Chief of Engineers in Washington from 1856 to 1861. He was promoted to Major, April 6, 1861, and served through the entire War Between the States, and became Brigadier General of Volunteers. He commanded a Division in the Battle of The Wilderness, and Corps at Spottsylvania Courthouse, and at Cold Harbor, June 3rd. He served as Major General at the Battle of Opequan Crook, and contributed to the decisive victory at Cedar Creek in 1864. He received the Brovet of Major Gameral in the United States Army for his service at the capture of Petersburg in 1865. He returned to the Regular Army duty as Licatement Colonel of Engineers, becoming Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers in 1879, which rank he held at his retirement in 1884. He wrote "Report of the Fabrication of Iron for Defenses" (1889). He died in Washington, D. C., July 2, 1899.

## DELAWARE

Dower Army Air Field · Dover, Delaware.

Du Pont, Fort - Fort Du Pont, Delaware.
Was named for Rear Ad Mral Samuel Francis Du Pont,
born in Bergen Point. New Jersey, September 27,



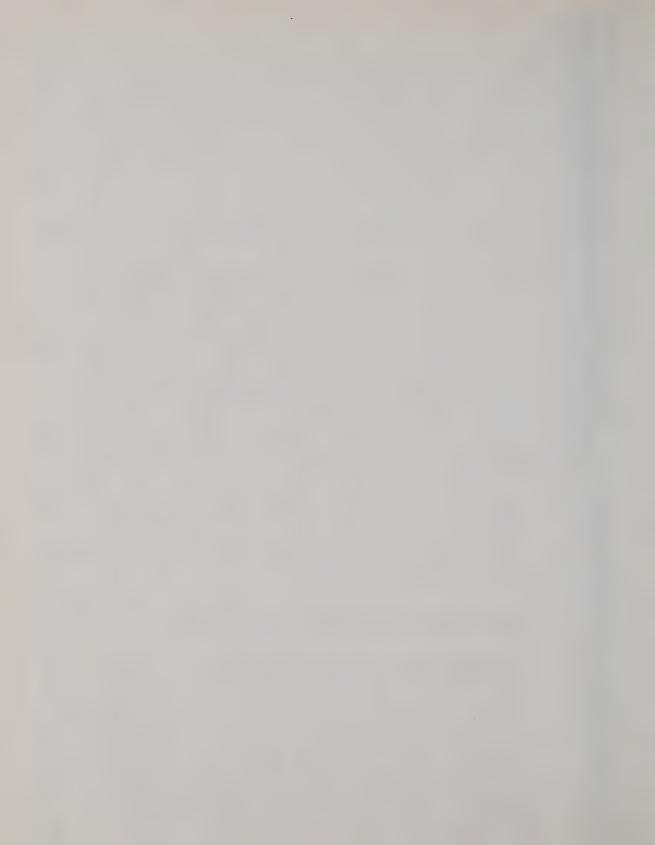
. We entered the Davy in 1017 and decree of the Contenter in 1845. He book an active of the Dayforn are a clustered by the Dayforn are a clustered of the Bouse talence Theologisms Joundann. He was promoted to Bear admired in 1865, he wrote a Treatise on to Dalama. To Sies in This call his, Permant. and, June 20, 1865.

Mileo, Port - Deves, Dolt. 20. Tyred in honor of Malson A ploton Miles, Command-1990. We was born in winchest M. Massachusetts, n lugust 8, 1889. During the Mar Between the wises, he commanded an Army Compa at the age of transm-five. The received the Con ressional Hea l of Honor for "distinguished gallantry as immedlorsville," and was cited for services at James Station and Spottsylvania, After the War he received a permanent consission as Colonel in ... (Oth United States Infantry and laver of :minded the 5th Artillery. He became a Brigadier Temperal in 1880, and conducted many Campaigns - lines the horbile Indiana on the de on drontier. He represented the United States at the Purco-Grecian Diamond Jubileo in 1097. He was Jornanding General of the Army during the Spanis. American war and led Maneditions to Cupa and Juarto Rico. He was the last Officer to hold the title "Commanding General of the United States Army," as ranking Officer has since seen called "Chief of Staff."

West Castle Army Air Base - Williamston, Delaction, Momed from New Castle County, Delacare.

Jaulsbury, Fort - Milford, Delaware.

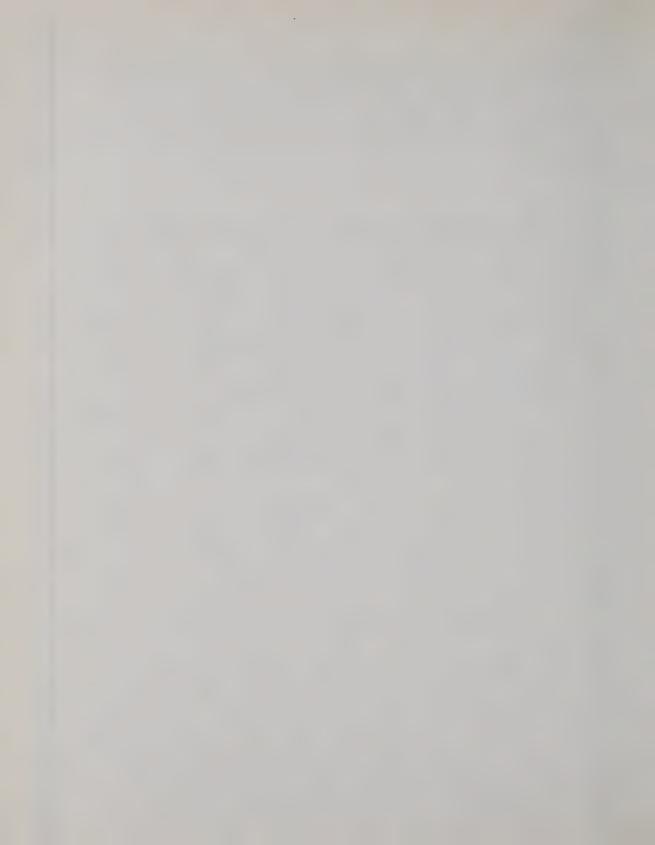
Mas named for Millard Baulsbury who was been June 2, 1820, in Kent County, Delaware. In tended local school, Delaware College, and Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, where he studied Law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1845, and practiced in Georgetown, Delaware. In 1850 he was appointed Attorney General of Delaware and served until 1855. In 1856 he was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and in that same year he was elected United States



senator, and served until 1871. In 1875 he was appointed Chancellor of the State of wells to and served until his death in 1892. He died April 6, 1892, and is buried in Christ Church Yard, Dover, Delaware. During the period of the Mar Between the States, he was United States Senator.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Andrews Field - Washington, District of Columbia. Hand for Lloutenant General Frank Maxwell Andrews who lost his life in Iceland, May 3, 1943. He was born on February 4, 1884, in Machville, Jennassoc. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Toint, July 31, 1902, and graduated, and was commissioned a Second Lieuterant. He spent a year in the Philippine Islands with the Calvery. In September of 1917, he was assigned to the Air Division of the office of the Chief Signal Officer, the embry of the 188. From 1920 to 1923 he was in Germany as Air Service Officer of the American Forces stationed there and as Officer in charge of Civil Affairs. He returned to the Air Service in May, 1953. towing a year at Command and General Staff School, in 'as assigned to the office of the Chief of the Air Corps in 1929. He remained there until 1982, When he attended the Army war College for a wear. After graduation, he was given command of the famous First Pursuit Group, the nucleur or the present AAF during peace-time. As group Commander, he also commanded Selfridge Field, Michigan. He was returned to Jashington in 1934 and additioned to the Operation and Praining Rusneh of the Jar Department General Staff, to aid roorganization of the Air Corns. For a time he served as Acting Commanding Officer of what was then General Hoadquarters. In 1939 he was Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Iraining, and in that year he was elevated to the i of Trinodica Ceneral. In 1940 he took command of the Panema Canal Air Forces, and later became Johnanding General of the Chribean Defense and Fanama Canal Department, and while serving in this capacity, became a Lieutenant General. cook comment of the inited states forces in Navance, 1940, but three months later was moved



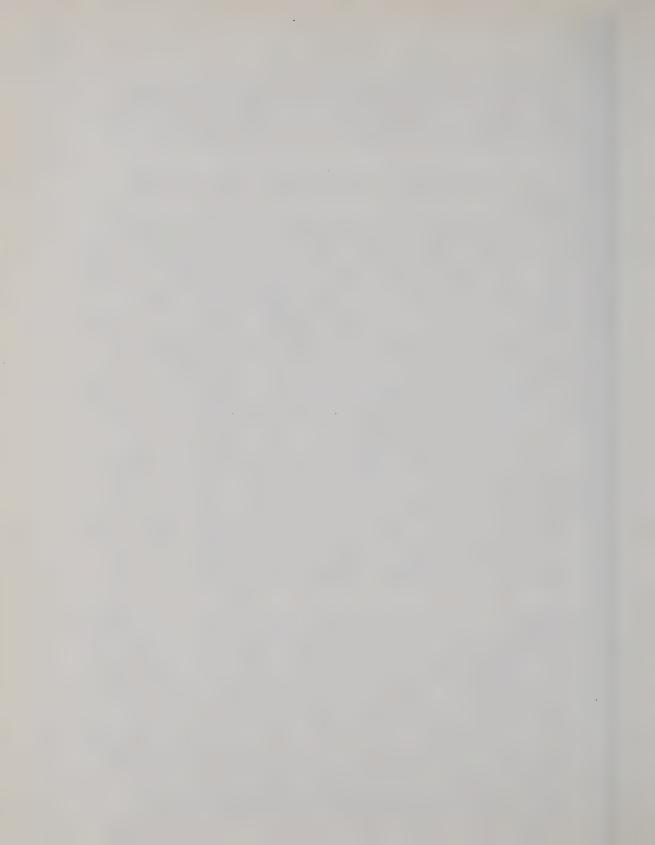
to England where he was designated Commanding Januaral of the United States Forces in the Euroten Theater of Operations, a Post he held when he was killed. He was rated a Combat Pilot Charver.

Tor Ledical Center - Mashington, District of

a In aushington, District of Columbia. The Army Medical Center is situated in a large plot leautifully landscaped, rolling land located mess the northern limits of the District of Columbia. This Center was established as such on September 1, 1923, in a War Department order signed by General of the Armies, John J. Pershing. It was developed at its present location, which was originally occupied during the War Between the States by the "United States Army General Mashington," and redesignated in 1909 and Mospital. The main Hospital. The main Hospital building was completed on December 4, 1908, and opened in May, 1909. A long list of Physicians, Soldiers, Scientists and Teachers have contributed to the advancement of Medical knowledge while they have been associated with the Army Medical Center and the Walter Reed General Mospital. And in the halls of the School building and Hospital are many portraits and memorials to note the contributions that these men have made while helping to build the traditions and physical plant of the Army Medical Center.

Army War College - Washington, District of Columbia.

Tollowing the Spanish-American War, Secretary of War, Elihu Root, instituted a plan and construction of a General Staff School known as the Army War College. It was established in 1949, the War College, operating under the direction of the joint Chiefs of Staff, prepares selected Senior Officers of all three Services for command and Staff duties in the highest echelons of the Armed Forces. The College houses one of the largest libraries on Military Science in the world, and it is considered to be the second oldest Government library in the United States.



Bolling Field - Washington, District of Columbia. Named for Raynal Cawthorne Bolling, born to Hit Springs, Arkansas, September 1, 1877. He received his A. B. Degree at Harvard University in 1900, and his L. L. B. Degroe at Harvard Law School in 1902. He practiced Law in New York City, but became General Solicitor with the United States Steel Corporation in 1912. He was Director of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and President of the Arkansas Farms Company. The subject of Aviation early aroused his interest and in 1915, as First Lieutenant in the Signal Corps of New York National Guard, he erganized the first National Guard Aero Unit in the United States. In May, 1917, he was commissioned Major in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, United States Army, and was shortly ordered as special representative of the Aircraft Production Board. Under his direction an exhaustive study was made of Airplanes and Airplane Plants in England. France, and Italy, and was submitted to the Signal Corps in Washington, August 17th. Following the receipt of the report, he was promoted to Colonel and placed in charge of Overseas Air Service, working toward the creation of an Asiation Section of the AEF. He lost his life on March 26, 1918, in France during the German offensive, having gone in the Front to make certain cosercie tions. With his car disabled, he was forced to seek shelter in a shell hole, where, after shooting down one German Officer, he was himself killed by another. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Camp Springs Army Air Field - Mashington, District of Columbia.
Was given its name because of its geograph. The Location.

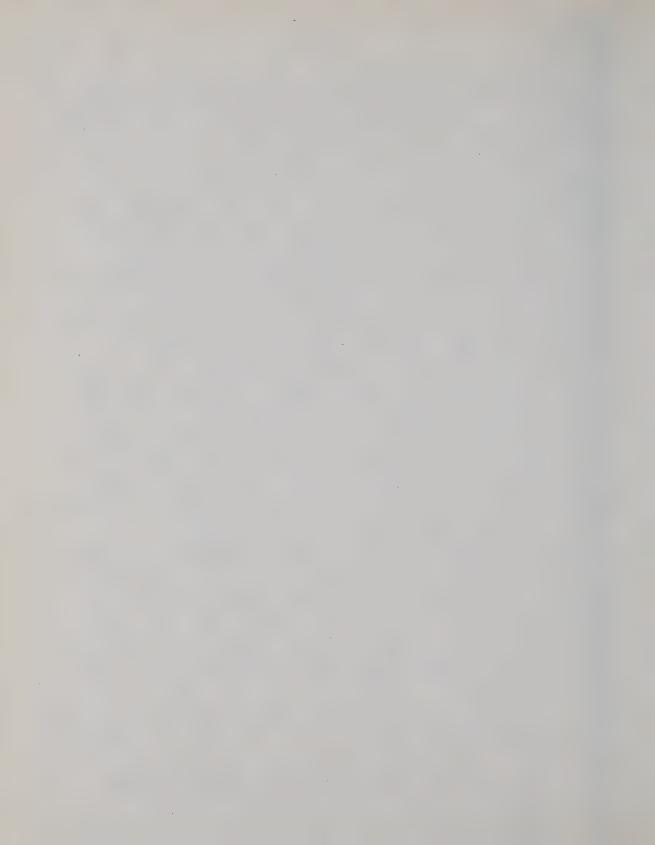
Reed, Walter, General Hospital - Washington, District of Columbia.

Named for Major Matter Reed who belongs a section with men like Louis Pasteur, in that small group of immortals whose devotion to research and set sequent discoveries have revolutionized the duct and course of history. The inscription or his tomb in Arlington National Cometery reads:

"Ha raise to men core of over that draudic



assargo, 'Yellow Fever.'" To him must be given the major credit for the eradication of Yellow For from Cuba, where it existed for two hundred fasts; made possible the completion of the Panama fanal by American Engineers after the disease had forced the French to abandon it, and started ex-- rimental work which has practically eradicated the dread scourge from the Western Hemisphere. We was born September 13, 1851, in Virginia, and st seventeen he received his Medical Degree from the University of Virginia, He later secured an W. D. Degree from Bellevue College, New York ity, and served as House Surgeon in the Brooklyn Ilty Hospital and City Hospital on Blackwell's Iland. At twenty-two he was one of the five Inspectors of the Board of Health of Brooklyn. His imag Career began in 1875 when he became First Moutenant. For the next eighteen years he erved at fifteen different Stations, The rigors I his work as a young Medical Officer, when his tients ranged as far as his horse could travel ... his instruments and medicine were limited to the capacity of his saddle-bag, no doubt stealed him for the arduous research in Cuba that finally led to the mosquito being labelled as the cause of the Yellow Fever scourge. He became a Captain in 1880 and was afforded the opportunity to study Pithology and Bacteriology in Baltimore under Professor William H. Welch, and with his keen mind became a master of these Sciences in a very short time. In 1893 he was placed on duty as Curator of the Army Medical Museum and Professor of Eactoriology at the Army Medical School. His experience in these tests gained him such repute that it was only natural that he was chosen in 1898 to head a Board to investigate the spread of Typhoid Fever in the Spanish-American War Volunteer Camps. Typhoid Fever at that time was considered to be almost exclusively water borne. The Board headed by Major Reed, conclusively established that water was not the cause of the typhus spread to the Camp, but that it spread from man to man by the common fly. In June, 1900, he was appointed President of the Board to study Yellow Fever in Cuba. From the Sixteenth and Twentieth Century, Yellow Fever had invaded the United States ninety times causing untold misery, terror and death. The Southern Cities of New



Orleans, Memphis, Charleston and Galveston, were most frequently attacked, but the dread scourge surged northward on occasion to Baltimore. Philadelphia, and New York. Yellow Fever killed off ten per cent of Philadelphia's population in 1793. Heavy mortality from Yellow Fever prevented the French from completing the Panama Canal. The Reed Board's work in Cuba to eventually control Yellow Fever revealed many until then unknown facts. The mosquito was definitely found to be the villain. Also, Yellow Fever virus is present in the blood of an infected person in sufficient amount to infect mosquitoes for the first three days only. After the first three days mosquitces biting the patient will not become infected. Infected mosquitoes are not capable of transmitting the disease until after twelve days of infection but thereafter are infective for at least fifty seven days. An attack of Yellow Fever confers immunity against subsequent infection. Yellow Fever is not conveyed by the articles of clothing, bedding or merchandise. Yellow Fever can be effectively controlled by mosquito control. Major Reed died in Washington, D. C., from complications arising out of an Appendectomy.

Simms, Camp - Congress Heights, District of Co-

Named for Brigadier General Richard D. Simms, He was born in the District of Columbia in 1868. enlisted in the District of Columbia National Guard, Battery A. Light Infantry, on October 11. 1888, and was commissioned First Lieutenant, November 16, 1895, and Captain of District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, First District of Columbia National Guard, May 18, 1896, in the War with Spain. He was mustered out November 20. 1898; promoted to Major in District of Columbia National Guard, April 18, 1899; Colonel in District of Columbia National Guard on April 5. 1909. He retired September 22, 1910, but was re-called to active duty June 20, 1916, and relieved July 10, 1916. He was commissioned Brigadier General commanding District of Columbia Militia, until his death at Asheville, North Carolina.



Nashington National Airport - Nashington, District of Columbia.

Named from the City of Mashington, District of Columbia.

## FLORIDA

Alachua Army Air Field - Gainesville, Florida.
Name comes from an Indian settlement which was located near the present site of the County Seat of this County, Gainesville, and was used as the Center for a large grant of land from the King of Spain to some of his subjects when Florida was Spanish Territory. This section of the country was once peopled by the Alachua Tribe of Indians.

Apalachicola Army Air Field - Apalachicola, Florida.
Namo is taken from the City of Apalachicola, Florida.

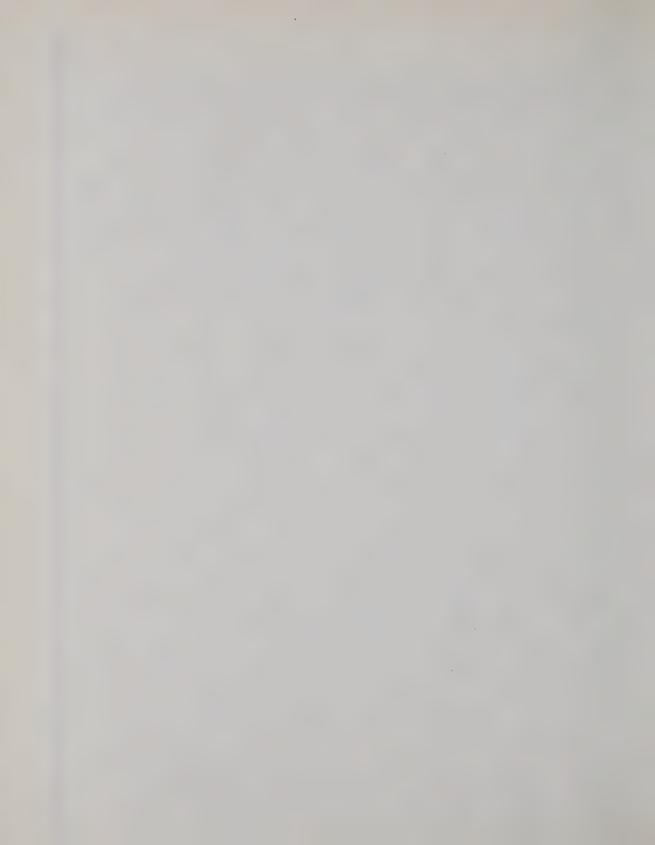
Avon Park Army Air Field - Avon Park, Florida. Named from the Town of Avon Park, Florida.

Avon Park Municipal Airport - Avon Park, Florida. Named from the Town of Avon Park, Florida.

Barrancas, Fort - Fort Barrancas, Florida. In 1559 a Fleet under Don Tristham De Lina entered Pensacola Bay with the object of founding a settlement to "secure gold, enlarge the territory of Spain, and to spread the Christian religion among the Indians." This Expedition consisted of fifteen hundred soldiers and many priests. A Town was founded ---- in all probability at or near where old Fort Barrancas now stands. This settlement was finally abandoned in 1562, the Colony returning to Cuba. Expeditions with a total of two hundred and seventy men arrived in the fall of 1696. Immediately upon arrival Troops and supplies were landed at Barrancas de Santo Tome, at or near the site of the present Fort Barrancas. This Presidio was named San Carlos de Austria, and was built of logs in the form of a square with bastions on each corner. In 1718 France captured the Fort without a struggle. In the same year the Spanish recaptured



the Fort. Bienville, Commander of the French Forces, again captured Fort Carlos the same year and this time burned the Fort and the Town. This site was returned to the Spanish by the Peace Treaty of 1723. By the Treaty of Paris in 1768. the Post of Fort Barrancas became English Territory, although no Fort existed there. In 1774 the British constructed a Fort known as Red Bluff near the site of Fort Barrancas. On March 19, 1781, the Spanish attacked Pensacola and Red Bluff was Bombarded. Pensacola fell on May 9th and Fort Barrancas became Spanish Territory. This Fort was rebuilt under Spanish rule between 1781 and 1796. In 1814 this Fort, as well as Pensacola, were surrendered to a small British Force. The British used Pensacola as a base to incite the Indians against the American Forces, and an American Force under General Andrew Jackson was sent against the Town. It was captured on Nove: ber 6, 1814, and the British in evacuating Fort San Carlos, spiked the guns and blew up the Fores After the War of 1812, Pensacola and Fort San Carlos were returned to the Spanish, who apparently repaired the Fort. Florida was a seat of .Seminole Indian uprising and in May, 1816, Jackson was again before Fort Carlos. It was not until after a bombardment that the Fort surrendered to Jackson, on May 27th. When the Indians were quieted, in 1819. Fort San Carlos and Pensacola were returned to the Spanish, and it did not finally pass into the hands of the American Troops until Florida was formerly coded to the United States in 1821. On July 17, 1821, Fort San Carlos was turned over to the Fourth United States Arm tillery. The construction of Fort Barrancas was started in 1842. This Fort around the mouth of Pensacola Bay, was soon the scene of active fighting during the first year of the War Between the States. Two days after Florida secoded, wolunteers in the name of the Nation of Florida, seized the Navy Yard, Fort Barrancas, and Fort McRee on the mainland, but Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island across the Bay, remained in the hands of Federals throughout the War. Pensacola remained in the hands of the Federals until the close of the War. Earrancas is derived from a Spanish word that means "ar elevation of land overlooking a body of water."



Bartow Army Air Field - Bartow, Florida.

Blanding, Camp - Camp Blanding, Florida. Amed after Major General Albert H. Blanding, who vas born in Lyons, Iowa, November 9, 1876. His parents moved to Florida in 1878. He has been prominent in the Florida National Guard since 1397, and commanded the Second Florida Infantry of the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917. During World Mar I he was a Brigadier General and served Overseas from April 1918 until the end of the War. He was Commander of the 31st "Dixie" Division, composed of National Guardsmen of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. ing the last 1930's he served as Chief of the National Guard Bureau in Washington. During World War II he was Coordinating Director of the Actions Division, Florida State Defense Council.

Boca Raton Army Air Field - Boca Raton, Florida.
Named From the Town of Boca Raton, Florida.

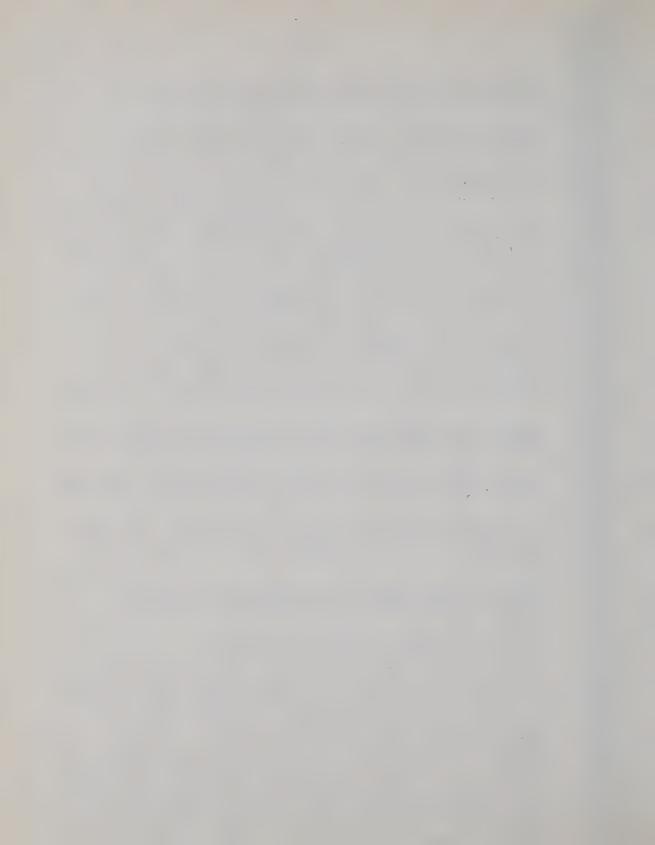
Brooksville Army Air Field - Brooksville, Florida. Named from the Fown of Brooksville, Florida.

Buckingham Army Air Field - Fort Myers, Florida. Named from a Town situated one mile outside of the Field.

Bushnell Army Air Field - Bushnell, Florida. Named from the Town of Bushnell, Florida.

Carlstrom Field - Arcadia, Florida.

Named For Oscar E. Carlstrom, who was born in
New Boston, Illinois, July 16, 1878. He was educated in New Boston and studied Law with Bassett & Bassett. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1903 and began practice at Aledo, and was City Attorney there for four years. He was State's Attorney for Morcer County from 1916 to 1920. Was a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1920, and was a member of the State Tax Commission from 1921 to 1925. Was Attorney General of Illinois for two terms, 1925 to 1933. He was a member of Company D, 39th United States Yelunteer Infertor from Angust 26, 1890 to



May 6, 1901, in the Spanish-American War, serving in the Philippines sixteen and one-half months. He was Captain of the Sixth Illinois Infantry, later 123rd P. A., from March 26, 1917 to June 7, 1919. He was Overseas one year in World War I.

Carrabelle Flight Strip - Carrabelle, Florida.

Clearaten Municipal Airport - Clewiston, of Mile. Mondon on the Town of Clewiston, Floride.

Cross City Army Air Field - Cross City, Florida. Housed from the City of Cross City, Florida.

Dorr Field - Arcadis, Florida.

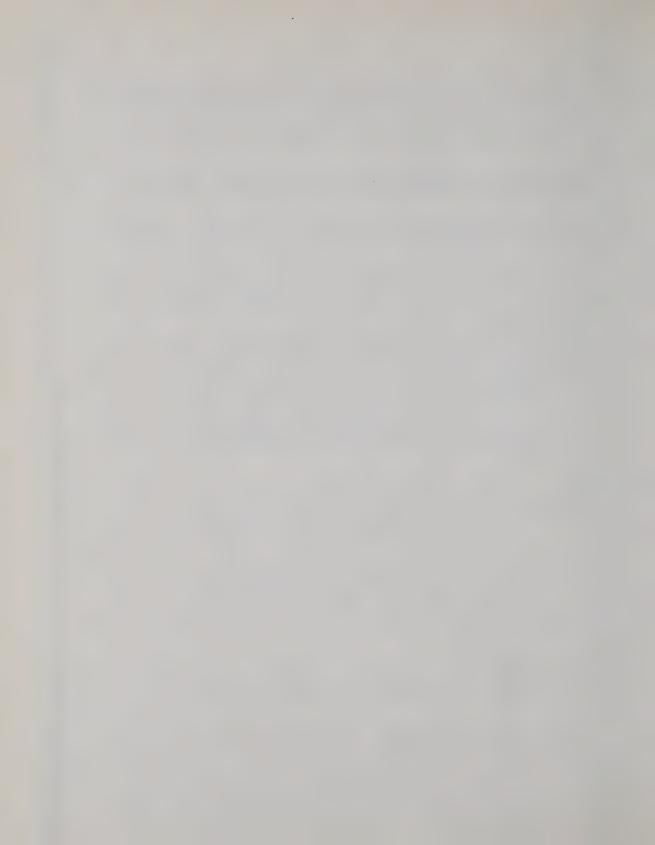
Named for Flying Cadet Stephen Dorr. "He was a young man and demonstrated his ability as a life man in the Service. He entered Aviation in 1917, and soon afterward was sent to the Training School of Toronto, Canada. He won many honors as a daring and skillful Aerial Navigator, but met his death in a Flying accident at Toronto, August 17, 1917."

Drew Freld - Tampa, Florida.

Named for John H. Drew, a Tampa Realtor, owned cost of the property where the Field now stands. The old Drew home is still standing on its original site, and has been used as Headquare tors for one of the Units stationed here. Mr. Drew bought this land and turned the sule of the aprivate Landing Field. Drew Field acquired by the City of Tampa in 1928 for a Moncipal Airport.

Dunellon Army Air Field - Dunellon, Florida. Wamed From the Town of Dunellon, Florida.

Elgin Field - Elgin Field, Florida.
Named for Frederick Elgin, who was born in the Mark to be properly 25, 1231. He gray 25 and served in the Air Service as a Pilot during World War I. He was commissioned as Captain in the Regular Aimy in 1920. He was a number of the Maxwell Field Technic He School, and was killed in line of decimal to a crash near Anniston, Alabama, on



January 1, 1937.

Findricks Field - Sebring, Florida.

"I For First Lieutenan' Laird Woodruff Heninicks, a native of Ocala, Florida, and a resident
of Jacksonville, Florida, when he entered the
United States Military Academy at West Point,
from which he graduated in 1939. He died in London, England, in July, 1941, while on temporary
ity with the Air Corps. He was a member of
the Coast Artillery Corps.

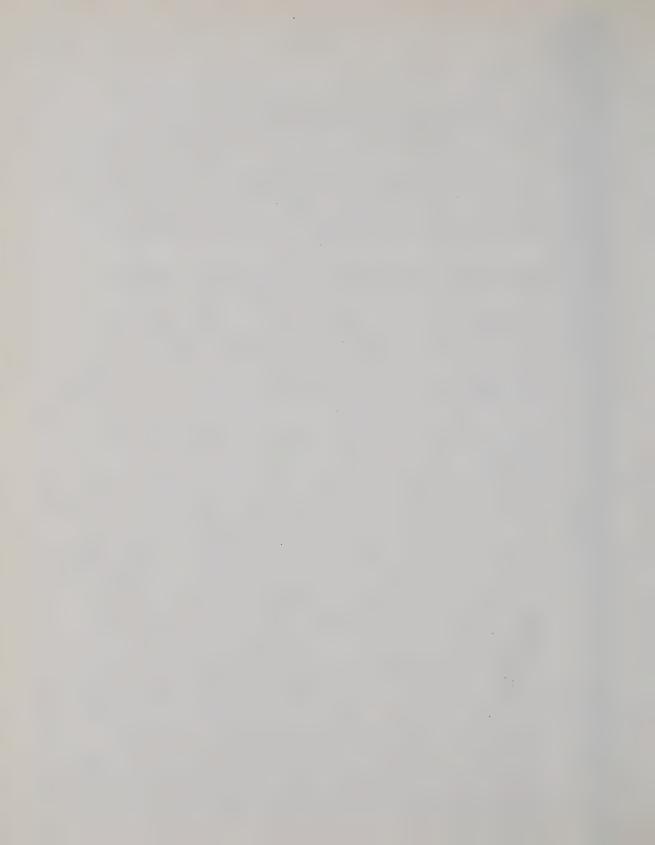
illsborough Army Air Field - Tampa, Florida.

...restead Army Air Field - Homestead, Florida.

Fire City of Jacksonville, Florida.

Johnston, Camp Gordon - Camp Gordon Johnston, . mod for Colonel Gordon Johnston, United States Calvary, who saw action in three Wars and recaived for valor and achievement the highest honors of his country. He was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1874. He served in the Span-Ish-American War With the Second Mississippi Volinteer Infantry and later was commissioned in the ... egular Army. He led American Troops against Againaldo Guring the Philippine Insurrection. He served in France during the First World War and in 1921 was appointed Special Assistant to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands. His last assignment was Chief of Staff of the Second Division at Fort Sam Houston, where he died as a result of injuries received in a Polo accident in 1934. He received Decorations for heroism and distinguished service, including the Congressional Medel of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Distinguished Service Medal, the Criver Star with Oak Leaf Clusters, and honor of the French, Chinese and other Governments.

Keystone Army Air Field - Keystone Heights,



Florida. Named from the Town of Keystone Heights, Florida.

Key West Barracks - Key West, Florida. Named from the City of Key West, Plorida.

Kissimmee Army Air Field - Kissimmee, Florida. Named from the Town of Kissimmee, Florida.

·Lakeland Army Air Field - Lakeland, Florida. Named from the City of Lakeland, Florida.

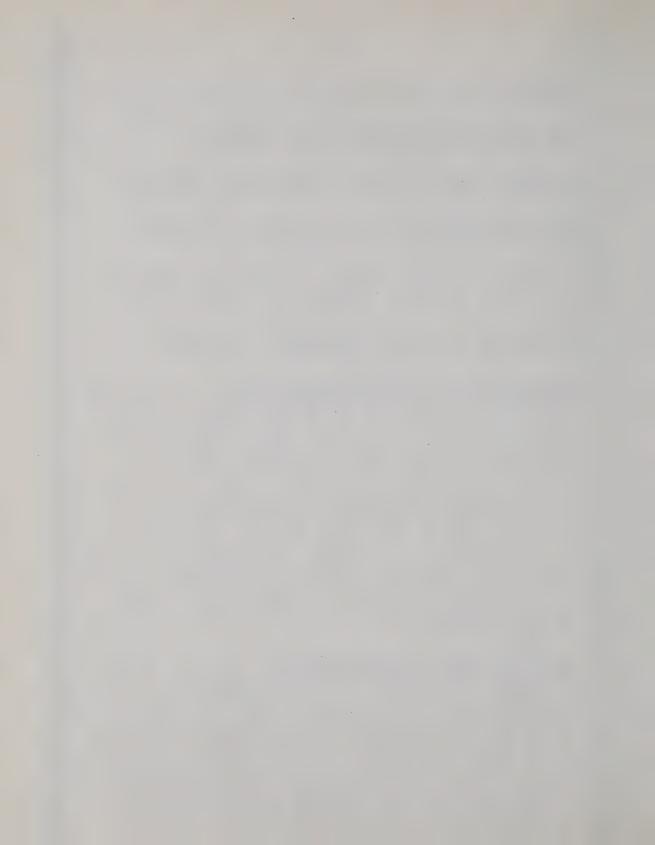
Lakeland Municipal Airport - Lakeland, Florida. Named from the City of Lakeland, Florida.

Leesburg Army Air Field - Leesburg, Florida. Named from the Town of Leesburg, Florida.

Mabry Field - Tallahassee, Florida.

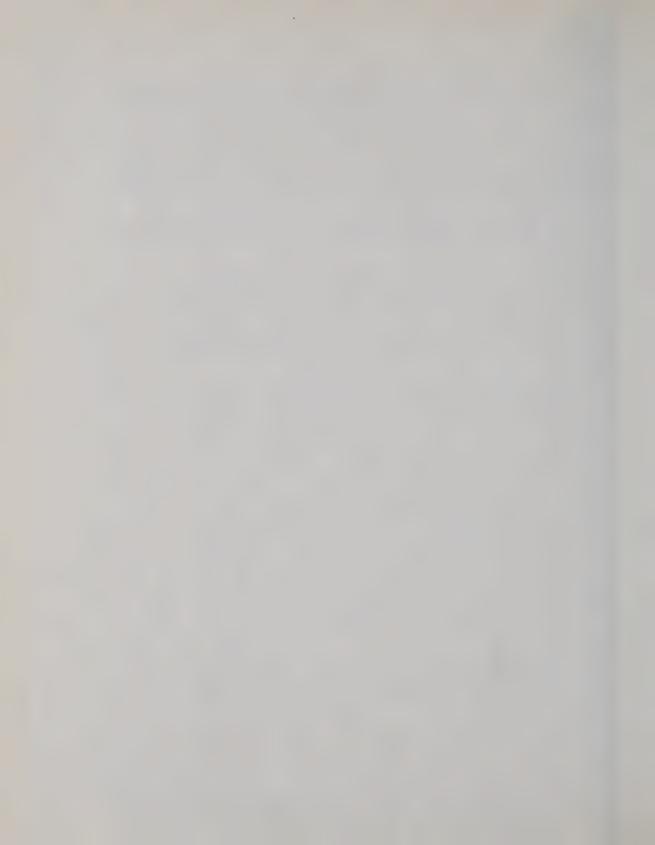
Named in honor of Captain Dale Mabry, a native of Tallahassee, Florida. He had served in France in 1918 with the AEF Balloon Troops. Until November, 1918, and after completing a session as student with the 101st Balloon Replacement Company at Rochefort, France, he returned to the United States in July 1919. In recognition of his cease less experimental efforts he was awarded the Italian Order of the Crown (Knight) of the Italian Government. A brilliant career was abruptly ended on February 21, 1922, in the Airship "Roma" disaster at Norfolk, Virginia. When his bedy we found, his hands were still clutching the wheel. He was buried at Arlington, Virginia, with full Military Honors.

Hamed for Loslie MacDill, of the Army Air Corps, a native of Mormouth, Illinois, born February 19. 1889. He had his Air Service course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and received his A. B. Degree at Hanover College, Indiana, and his A. M. Degree at Indiana University, his B. S. Degree at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was rated as an Air Pilot. He was instantify killed in a crash of a Plane he was piloting at Anacostia, D. C., November 9, 1938. The trajected the Colonel MacDill started an agitatich in the Colonel MacDill started an agitatich in the Colonel MacDill Started an agitatich in



pilotics a Cembat Plane which developed nor fromble just after the take-off and it if it is a roof top and fell, only a few yards from Bolling Field. Colonel MacDill's service agan March 6, 1912, when he was commissioned a Second Lioutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. On July 2, 1915, he was promoted to First Lieutonant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and served there all succeeding grades up to Colonel when he was killed. He was forty—tight years of age at the time of his death.

Thus, Fort - Fort Barrances, Florida. was a Codet of the United States Military Academy. graduating in 1805, and was promoted in the Army to Jecond Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1917. He served as Assistant Engineer in surveyin says for fortifications. He was made First Loutenant, Corps of Engineers, October 30, 1806. The served on the Southern Coast from 1806 to 1808 and in the construction of the defense of Charleston. He was made Captain, Corps of Engimors, in February 1808. In the dar with Great Britain he served as Chief of Corps of Engineers and was made Major, July 71. 1812. He consumded four Companies in the seige of a train of the Merthorn Army under Major General Hampton, in the Campaign of 1818, and as Chief Angineer of the army on the Niagara Frontier, commanded by Major General Brown. In the Campaign of 1814 he parti-I ted in the commit of Mintediagray River, October 26, 1813, the capture of Fort Erie, July 3, 1814, the Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814, and the Battle of Magara, July 23, 1814, and the defense of Fort Brie. He was breveted Lieutenant Colonel, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the Battle of Niagara. He was breveted Colonel, August 18, 1814, for distinguished and meritaria ous services on the defence of Port Erio, bugust 13 to September 17, 1814, including its bombardment, August 18th to 18th, repulse of the enomy's account, Accest 18th, and sortio from it, by which the soige was raised. He was on professional duty in Europe examining Fortifications, Military Schools, and Establishments, and the Operations of the Allied Armies, then occupying France on the fall of Napoleon, 1815 to 1816.



He was made Lieutenant Colonel of Corps of Engineers, November 12, 1818, of the Board of Engineers for projecting the system of Atlantic Coast Defenses, from November 15, 1816 to March 31, 1819. He resigned March 31, 1819. He was Surveyor General of the United States for Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas Territories from 1825 to 1832. He died September 12, 1832, at Saint Louis, Missouri. Major General Brown in his Official Report says: "No two Officers in their grade could have contributed more to the safety and honor of this Army than Lieutenant Colonel McRee and Lieutenant Colonel Wood."

Marianna Army Air Field - Marianna, Florida. Named from the City of Marianna, Florida.

Miami Army Air Field - Miami, Florida. Named from the City of Miami, Florida.

(Miami Beach) AAF Redistribution Station #2 - Miami Beach, Florida.
All Beaches across from the Towns are named for the Towns along the East Coast of Florida, so Miami Beach was named thus as it is across the Bay from Miami, Florida.

Montbrook Army Air Field - Williston, Florida. Named from the Town of Montbrook, Florida.

Morrison Field - West Palm Beach, Florida.
Named in honor of Miss Grace E. Morrison of Mest
Palm Beach, Florida, who was active in early Aviation circles in Palm Beach County, and whose
work with Air Planning Committees resulted in the
construction of the Airport.

Naples Army Air Field - Naples, Florida. Named from the Town of Naples, Florida.

Orlando Air Base - Orlando, Florida. Named from the City of Orlando, Florida.

Page Field - Fort Myers, Florida.
Named for Captain Channing Page, who was a resident of Fort Myers, Florida, and who was a Flyer in World War I, and rendered services Overseas.
He was killed in a Civilian Airplane accident a



about time after the War.

Army Air Field - Perry, Florida.

Fort - Fort Barrancas, Florida. : or Andrew Pickens who was born in Bucks Thurty, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1739. In 1761 he was a Volunteer in Grant's Expedition For he rose from Captain of Militia to the rank firigadier General and with Marion and Sumter. ... the Field with a partisan Corps against the witish. In 1781 he subdued the Cherokees and alled a large section of territory to what is now Fria. He won a victory at Kettle Creek, and : :: his gallantry at Cowpens, he received a Sword from Congress. He rendered important service at 1.23ta, Ninety-Six, and Eutaw Springs, and nethated with the Cherokees at Hopewell, where he soon afterward settled. He served several gars in the State Legislature, and was Representative in Congress from South Carolina from 1793 to 1795, in which latter year he was elected Mafor General of Militia. He died in Pendleton District, South Carolina, August 17, 1817.

:1:::castle Army Air Field - Pinecastle, Florida.

Finellas Army Air Field - Saint Petersburg, Florida Named from Pinellas County, Florida.

Pratt General Hospital - Coral Gables, Florida.
Named in honor of Colonel Fabian Lee Pratt, who
was born December 24, 1888, at Monmouth, Illinois.
When a child he moved to Linneus, Missouri. He
graduated from Vanderbilt Medical School in 1911.
Was Commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Army
Medical Corps, July 31, 1917, and entered active
duty in August. He served with the Royal Army
twenty-one months Overseas, in World War I, and
returned to the United States in 1919. He was
awarded a Regular Army commission on July 1, 1920.
Shortly after that he embarked on Flight Squadron
duties. He trained at Mitchell Field, New York,
and qualified as Balloon Observer and Airship
Pilot and was readed as an Airplane Pilot.



He also served tours of duty with National Guard and Reserve Training Units and at one time he was Commandant at the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Texas. He died on December 18, 1944, while assigned as Surgeon, Fourth Air Force, Hamilton Field, California. He was awarded the Purple Heart, King George Medal, French Croix de Guerre, Order of Merit (French Foreign Legion), Belgium War Cross, Italian War Cross, Victor Emmanuel Medal, Mons Medal, World War I Victory Medal, and American Theater and American Defense Ribbons.

Punta Gorda Army Air Field - Punta Gorda, Florida. So named because it is near the City of Punta Gorda, Florida.

Riddle Field - Clewiston, Florida.

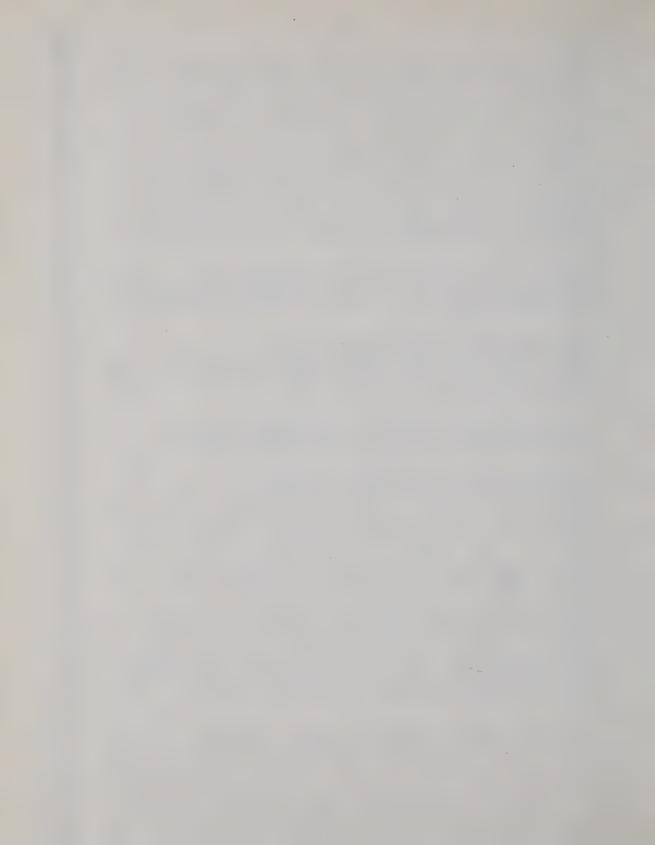
Is a Branch of the Embry-Riddle School of Flying.

John Paul Riddle of Miami, Florida, was President of these Schools.

Sarasota Army Air Field - Sarasota, Florida. Named from the City of Sarasota, Florida.

Named for Zachary Taylor, United States President, born September 24, 1784, in Virginia. He became Lieutenant in the Army in 1808. Distinguished service against the British and Indians in the War of 1812, won him the rank of Colonel in the Black Hawk War. After service against the Seminoles in Florida, he was transferred to the Southwest, and in 1845 was ordered to Texas to ward off possible Mexican invasions. He won victories at Palo Alto, Resaca de le Palma, Matamores and Monterey, and at Buena Vista in 1847, he routed Santa Ana. He was elected President of the United States by the Whigs in 1848. He died in 1850.

Tyndall Field - Tyndall Field, Florida.
Named for Lieutenant Frank Benjamin Tyndall, who was born in Seaward Point, Virginia, in September, 1894, and was a graduate of Valparaiso University in Indiana. He received his first Air Training in Georgia Institute of Technology when the United States entered the World War in 1917, and



want with the American Expoditionary Force to France the same year. After preliminary training in the Aviation School at Chateauroux he got his commission as First Lieutenant early in 1918. He took his advanced training at Issoudun and later - 13 graduated from the School of Gunnery at Camax, France. Then he was transferred as Flight Immander to the 22nd Aero Squadron of the Second Pursuit Group and was promoted to the War-time sunk of Captain. In March 1919 he was appointed Sperations Officer of the First Pursuit Group at Solfridge Field, Michigan. He was graduated from the Engineering School at McCook Field and later served with the 5th Composite Group in Hawaii, handling all types of Planes. He was appointed Official Inspector of Bombing Planes for the Army Air Corps at the Keystone Aircraft Corps Plant in Bristol, Pennsylvania, in 1926, and passed on Flight Tests of Army Planes. He was killed near Mooresville, North Carolina, when his Monoplane crashed into a patch of woods. Search was made for the body of a possible companion.

Venice Army Air Field - Venice, Florida.

Zepherhills Army Air Field - Zepherhills, Florida.

## GEORGIA

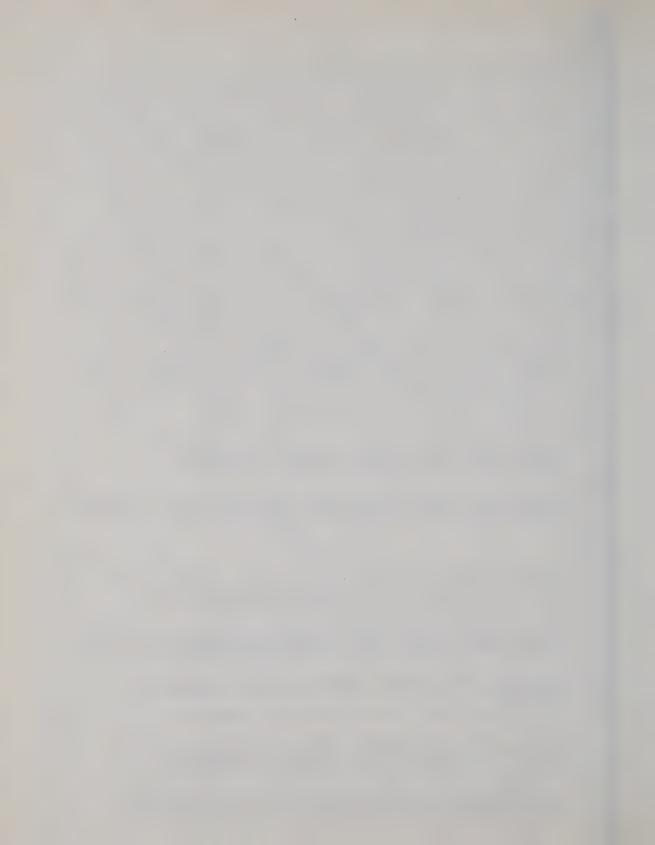
Albany Municipal Airport - Albany, Georgia. Mamad from the City of Albany, Georgia.

Atlanta Adjutant General Depot - Atlanta, Georgia. Named from the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

Atlanta Army Service Forces Depot - Atlanta, Georgia.
Named from the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

Atlanta General Depot - Atlanta, Georgia. Named from the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

Atlanta Municipal Airport - Atlanta, Georgia. Named from the City of Atlanta, Georgia.



Atlanta Ordnanco Depot - Atlanta, Georgia, Named from the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

Augusta Arsenal - Augusta, Georgia. Named from the City of Augusta, Georgia.

Bainbridge Army Air Field - Bainbridge, Georgia. Named from the City of Bainbridge, Georgia.

Bainbridge Municipal Airport - Bainbridge, Georgia.
Named from the City of Bainbridge, Georgia.

Battey General Hospital - Rome, Georgia. Hamed for Doctor Robert Halsey Battey, prominent early day Rome, Georgia, Physician and Surgeon, who gained international renown. He devoted his time to Gynecological Survey and Obstetrics, originating the "Battey Operation," well known in Medical Circles. He served as a Medical Officer in the Confederate Service from July, 1861, until the close of the War Between the States, in 1865, performing surgical operations on the wounded throughout this period. After the War he returned to Rome and engaged in private practice, operating his own Hospital, until his death, in 1895. The Battey Operation, as performed in 1872. brought him such renown that he was invited to London by Queen Victoria and the Royal Society of Surgeons for a demonstration. He was invited to Berlin and to Vienna to introduce the Operation to the Medical men of Germany and Austria. At the International Congress of Physicians in Belgium in 1895, although not present, he became the first American to be chosen Honorary President of that distinguished Organization. He was at organization. time President of the American Medical Associa tion. He was born November 26, 1828, at August -Georgia.

Benning, Fort - Fort Benning, Georgia.

Named for Brigadiar General Honry Lewis Stanting, who was born April 2, 1814, in Columbia County, near Sparta, Georgia. He was of French-Jelch parentage. When he was eighteen years old his father moved to Harris County. He attended the Mount Zion Academy, a Co-Educational School near Sparta, then he entered Franklin College, new



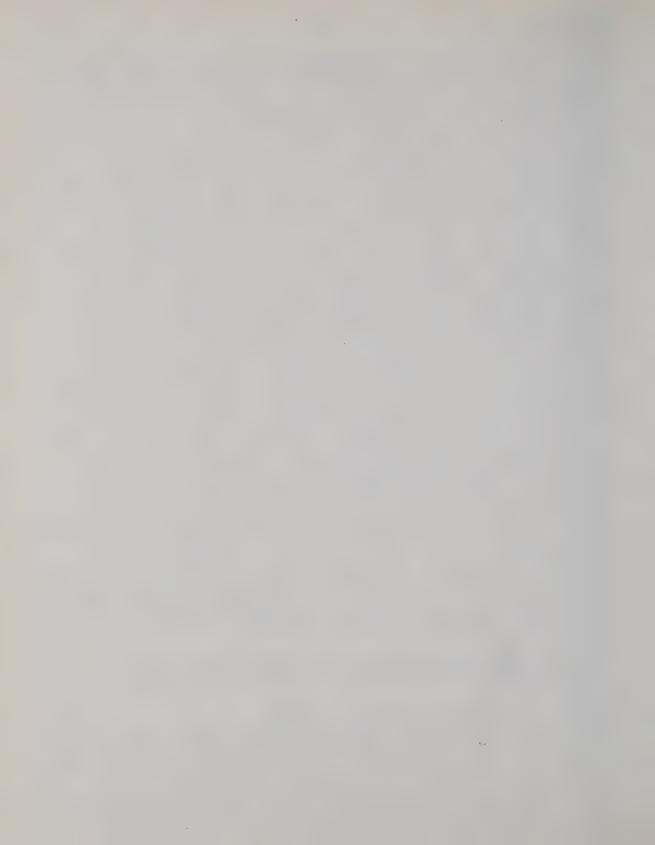
Three years later he The tion under George W. Towns, Governor of is State, 1847 to 1851. In May, he was admitted As the Bar in Columbus, Georgia, and there he fired the rest of his life. He lived in the home ... wife's parents, which home Augusta Evans "sealized and pictured in "Saint Elmo," "that " seller" of Reconstruction days, for which the lauro has been named. In November, 1836, he was e claud Solicitor General of Chattahooches Cir-He was elected to the General Assembly in .838, but resigned to form a Law partnership with John Jones. In 1853 he was elected Associate fatice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He took · rominent part in the Convention concerning 'a assion prior to the War Between the States. in 1959 he was elected a Delegate to the National \*\*mocratic Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, and was made Chairman of the Georgia Deleration. He helped draw up the Ordinance of Secession at the State Convention. He raised the 17th Mogiment of Georgia Volunteers and as its Colonel and later as a Brigadier General, participated in the principal Engagements in the East from the Peninsula Campaign until the surrender at Appemattox. Before the end of the War he was promoted to Major General. After the War he returned to Columbus and resumed his Law practice. He gave . has large estate and moved into Town. He died July 10, 1875, and was buried from his residence on July 11th. His funeral was attended by Military Companies, Confederate Soldiers, and many thers. "Old Billie," am old negro who had been with Benning in the War, Jed the General's horse with the Military trappings.

Intham Army Air Field - Bavarnah, Georgia.

Techran Field - Macon, Georgia.

Named for Robert James Cochran, a native of Camilla, Georgia. He entered the Service. May 11, 1917, and embarked for Overseas, March 12, 1918.

Mile attached to the Eighth Acro Squadron, Sind Fivision, he was engaged in a number of Air Battles with Enemy Planes. He was killed in Aerial Combat with German Planes while over the Lines



near Toul, France, October 10, 1918. He had volunteered for service from the University of Georgia, where he was a Senior, when the United States entered war. He left the University and volunteered. He went to the First Officers Training Camp at Fort McPherson, and at the end of three months of training he was given a commission as First Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch. He applied for the Aviation Section and after receiving training at Austin, Texas, went overseas. the day he was killed he and his Pilot and several other Observation Planes, which were to protect the Observers, were sent on a perilous Mission over the Battle Lines. While at work they were attacked by a greatly superior number of German Planes and in the Battle that followed 10,000 feet above ground, Lieutenant Cochran and his Pilot lost their lives." He was born August 22. 1895. Lieutenant Cochran was reported killed instantly, but his Pilot jumped from the burning Plane, only to have the falling plane strike him and carry him to his death.

Cordele Municipal Airport - Cordele, Georgia. Named from the city of Cordele, Georgia.

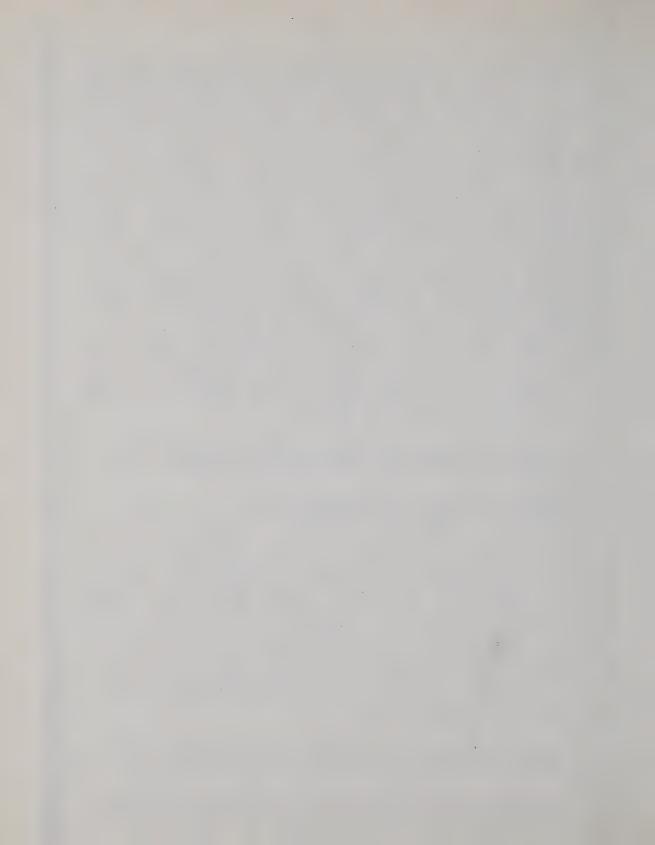
Daniel Field - Augusta, Georgia.

Named for Mayor R.H. Daniel, who was born at Jonesboro, Georgia. He came to Augusta in his youth and is now president and principal owner of the Stovall Daniel Company, Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions, which large Wholesale Plant is located in Augusta. During Mr. Daniel's term as Mayor, the city acquired a tract of land for a Municipal Airport, and because of his interest in pushing the Aviation program, the city Council named the Municipal Airport for him, and this Base was named for him as he was Mayor at the time the city purchased the land on which this Base was established.

Douglas Municipal Airport - Douglas, Georgia.

Named from the City of Douglas, Georgia.

Finney General Hospital - Thomasville, Georgia. Was named for Brigedier General John Miller Turpin Finney, who was born June 20, 1863. He received his A.B. Degree from Harvard in 1889,

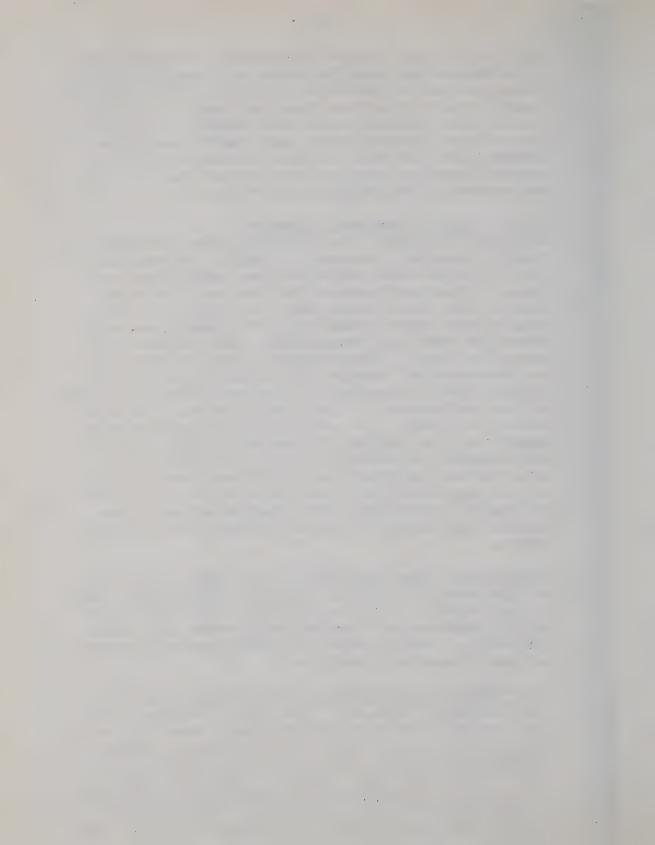


Lie L.L.D. from Tulane University. He practiced in Bultimore and was Professor of Surgery Meritus Johns Hopkins Fellow American Surgery Association; was Ex-President of American College of Surgeons Issociation: Brigadier General Medical Reserve Corps United States Army; and Cheif Consultant in Surgery AEF. He was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States, and was decorated by Belgium and France.

Gordon. Camp - Augusta. Georgia. Mas named for John Brown Gordon, born in Upson bounty, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He was admitted to the Bar and practiced Law until the outbreak of the War between the States, where he entered the Confederate Army as Captain of Indatry. He won rapid promotion, attained Lieutenant Coneral's rank and commanded a Wing of Lee's surrendering Army. He was eight times wounded. He was Governor of Georgia from 1887 to 1890. He became widely known by his lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy." He died in Miami, florida, January 9, 1904. He particularly distinguished himself at the Battle of Sharpsburg when he lid his command to Victory in spite of five wounds. later he was knighted as the "Chevalier bayard of the Confederacy." His "Last Days of the Confederacy," fulfilled a distinct mission in camenting the bonds of peace between the North and South.

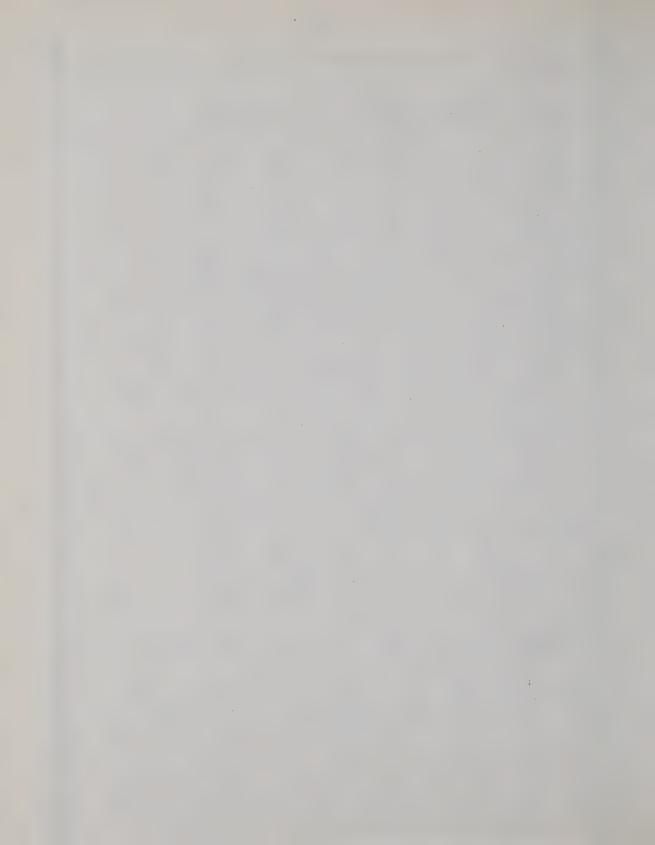
Harris Neck Army Air Field - Townsend, Georgic.
Was presumably so named because this was the name of the point of land on which the Air Field was built. Hundreds of "necks" with names are along the coast. Harris Neck is midway between Savannah and Brunswick. Georgia.

Homerville Flight Strip - Homerville, Georgia.
"In February, 1853, Dr. John Homer Mattex, with his family moved from their former home on the Sewanee River, near the Florida line, to where Homerville now is. He set to work, built a very substantial home and cleared a farm---. About the time he had permanently established his name, he began to call it "Homerville" and his mail was so addressed to him. He called it after his own name, not thirking that later on a Town would

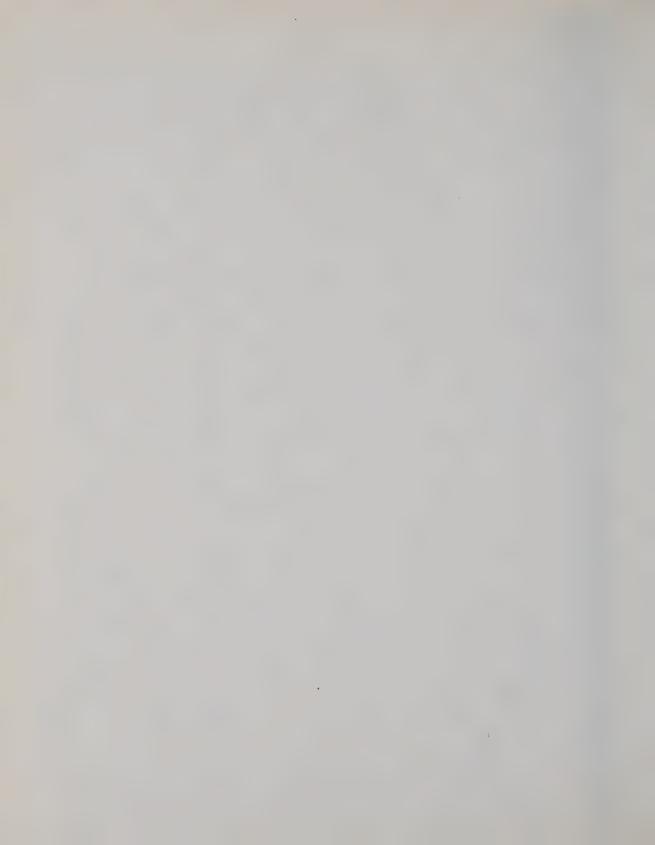


be built up on the same lot of land and retain the name."

Hunter Field - Hunter Field, Georgia. Named for Major General Prank O'Driscoll Hunter, a native of Savannah, Georgia. He began his Army career as a Sorgeant and became one of the leading Air Aces in both World Wars. As Commanding General of the First Air Force, at Mitchel Field, he directed the training of Combat Replacement Pilots and Crews and was charged with the added mission of maintaining the Air Defenses of the Eastern Seaboard. For more than a year prior to that assignment he was Commanding General of the Eighth Fighter Command in England, where he distinguished himself by introducing the F-47 Thunderbolt into action against the Enemy. He directed the first sweeps of Thunderbolts over Europe when they were put to the test in Fighter Combat and as Bomber Escorts. While heading the Eighth Command, he organized, trained and moved to Africa the Aircraft Units that helped give the Allies Aerial superiority in the Tunisian and Sicilian Campaigns. For the manner in which he accomplished this Mission, he was awarded the Legion of Merit. In March, 1944, he received the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally moritorious and distinguished Services in a duty of great responsibility as Commander of the Eighth Fighter Command during the period of May 1942 to August 1943. The War Department citation which accompanied this award revealed that he effected the first Trans-Atlantic Flight of Fighter Aircraft without loss of life or equipment, and that it was under his direction that the use of the F-47 Thunderbolt was initiated in the European Theater of Operations. He is known throughout the Army Air Forces for his personality, a trigger-quick mind and a legend of good luck. The reason for the last is due to the fact that he is one of the few men to sustain a broken back twice and bail out of crippled Planes three times, and still be alive. He concentrated on Pursuit Piloting. As Pursuit Pilot his audacious flying won him citations and gave him an official score of eight enemy Aircraft shot down. In May, 1940, he was assigned to the office of Military Attacho in Paris, as Assistant-Attache. He remained



1. 11, as the Germans advanced into France, in the miden Embrasy was moved out and set go in rily in Tours. With the collabse of the is . Forces, he was agreen transferred, going to ... ... where he coucht one we the last boats . . . . for England. In July, 1942, he was numed The contraction of Span Cones House - House - House - House . Filmend of the First thr Force on September . . . . In July, 1044, he emblared on a round-. It was his to inspect him by activities . The firstly at a second of the current and ... s i.r.tary operators. He someted has fly-the open by animoting the aviation Section .... Leuterent on Joytember 10, 1917, and was The tipling over the Front Lines in France, and Land the Dakirk Arrivald. On this Flight ... tog be two Corman Prined and in returning was error in the foremend at many a wound that wirthe target for the second section in the second sec . I be care the to these of the broken . Fr no Dunark Page no was awarded the to Juneo Wish Pera, by the French. Subsequently, . The strate Fore the Lord Districted accessively. . It is a fiferent occount or me actnowed numerion it superior en my follations, shooting down .. . .ne to two Pinnes n . se'f in each Engagement. In 1910, he was a modern the detror Star for a mbing Expedition over Europ . Shortly thereelter, the Distinguished Flying Gross. He left as Army after the end of April War I for about a or and was ecommusioned again on July 1, 1920, ". Is tild in the Regular army Are Service. Duror the years that follower he flew about every ome of Fighter Flame that was tested by the thy and moved up through a succession of inreasingly amportant assignment . He was apinved Brigadia General, April 20, 1940, and The Goneral of November 50, 1943. A surmary I his Decorations include h Distinguished Ser-... Cross with Four Oak T. Ast. ... Distinguished on the Lide of Lyton of Martha dilyon Syar, Dis-

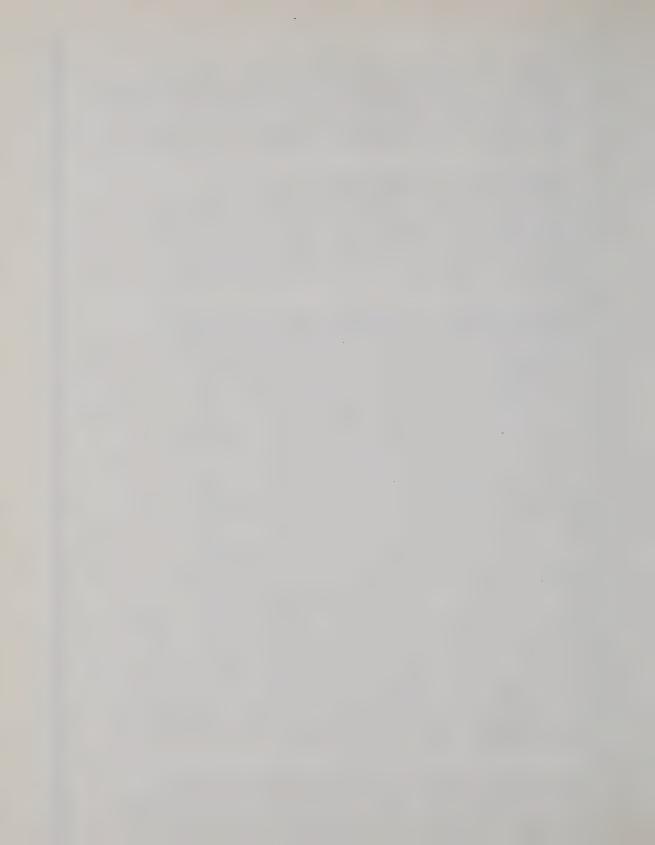


Guerre with Palm, and Command of a Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. This high award was bestowed on him "in recognition of distinguished service as Commanding General of the Eighth Fighter Command" in England.

Lawson Field - Fort Benning, Georgia.
Named in honor of Captain Malter B. Lawson. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action while serving with the Ninety-First Aero Squadron in France. He was killed in an Aircraft accident at McCook Field, Ohio, in 1923.

Lawson General Hospital - Atlanta, Georgia. Named for Brigadier General Thomas Lawson, who was born in Virginia. When nineteen years of age he entered the Navy as a Surgeon's Mate. With two years of shipboard life behind him, he left the Navy in 1811 and a month later was appointed a Garrison Surgeon's Mate in the Army. Two years later he was promoted to the Post of Surgers, Sixth Infantry, in which position he served his country during the War of 1812. Six years later his name appeared upon the Roll of Honor as a Senior Officer in the grade of Surgeon, and remained there until his advancement to the rank of Surgeon General in 1836. He was able to obtain for the Corps Military ranks, increases in numbers, improved uniforms, enlisted Stewards in the Department, and increased pay for Soldiers detailed to it. General Lawson served his country in a Military capacity for fifty years, twentyfour of which he served as Surgeon General. His term as Chief of the Medical Department saw his Country in two Wars, the Saminole and the Hexican. and just before his death, Inter-Rational Corflict, the War Between the States, beseiged the Nation. A few months later he was stricken with apoplexy and died within a few hours, on May 15, 1861, at the age of seventy-two.

McPherson, Fort - Fort McPherson, Georgia.
This named for James Birdseye McPherson, who was born in Sandusky, Ohio, November 14, 1828. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1849 and graduated at the head of his class in



\*frx on the Hadson and Delaware Rivers, and in Tour ornia. As Captain in 1861, he was engaged the lineering duty until May 15, 1862, when he was amointed Brigadier General of Volunteers. the torer 8th he was made Major General, and on ing lith was placed in command of a Division. o commanded the Right Wang of Grant's Army in the nevement against Vicksburg, and on May 14. lett, attacked Johnston's Army, driving it in confurion from the Town. He was in command of the I for during the Seige, and at Grant's request, vas made Brigadier General in the Regular Army. 1. February, 1864, he succeeded Sherman as Comr of the Army of Terressee, and took part in :... Cificer's advance round Atlanta, and attacked and carried the strong fortifications of from ca. During the subsequent movement against ... nta, Gameral Hood made a vigorous assault Lining the left frank of Sherman's Army, com-, ... lad by McPherson, and, in a reconnoitering Movement, McPherson found himself confronted by The state Gormish Line, and fell dead be-Hour itre, July 22, 1864.

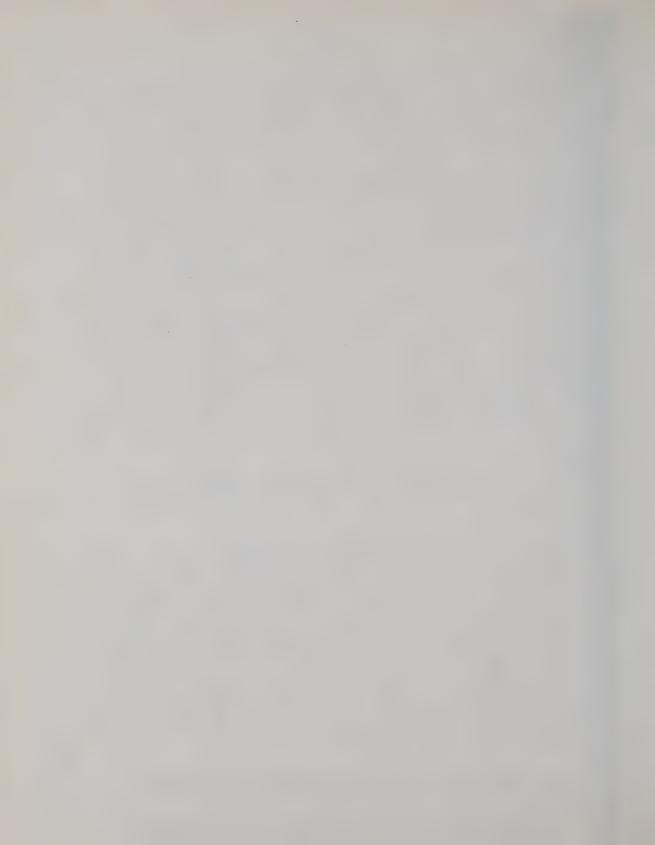
the Army Arr Fredd - Marietta, Georgia.

Nicoty Field Micoly Field, Jourgia.

The For Goorge Futnam Moody who was born in the Frilippine Islands, March 13, 1908. He was appointed to West Point Military Academy from Wishmain. In 1928 to received the B. S. Degree from the United States Military Academy. He was guarated from the Air Corps Primary Flying School in 1930, and he aiso finished the Air Corps Adtinoced course. He finished the Air Corps Tacticiples School in 1930. He died in an Air Crash at Military Academy. He was a member of the Acceptance Board for Twin-Engine Training Airc aft at the time of his death.

Montrie Army Air Field - Moultrie, Georgia.

Company for Fort Ogiethorpe, Georgia.



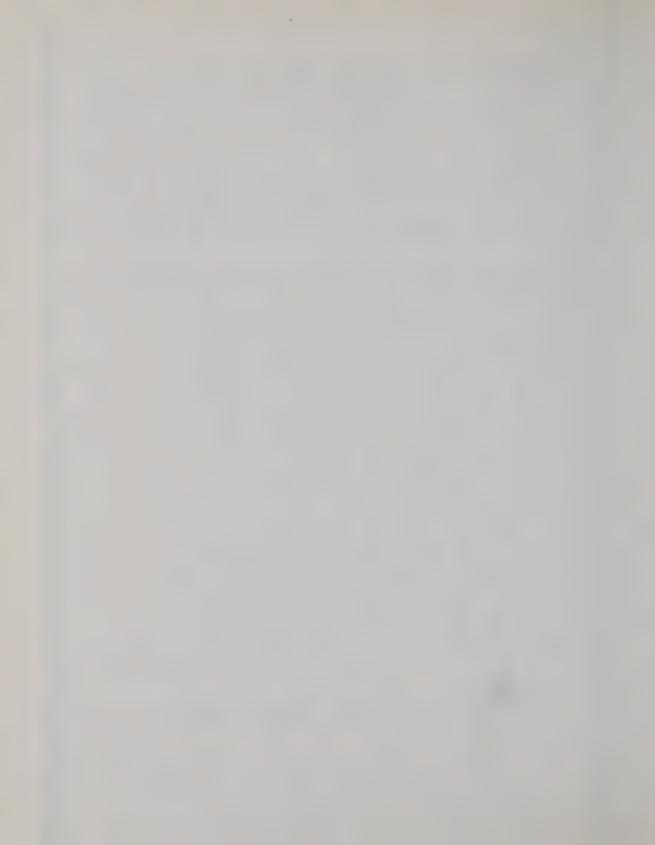
Eugene in his Campaign against the Turks, 1716 to 1717, and distinguished himself at the seige of Belgrade. To later entered Parliament and was responsible for the settling of a Colony in America between the Carolinas and Florida, as a refuge for insolvent people and oppressed Protestants on the Continent. This he called Georgia. He was the first Governor of Georgia. Georgia celebrated the 200th Anniversary of the landing of Oglethorpe and his Company of one hundred and fourteen settlers at the mouth of the Savannah.

Oliver General Hospital - Augusta, Georgia, Mamed for Johand Robert T. Oliver, Dental Surger, of the AEF in 1918, later head of the American Dental Association. This Hospital is the only Army General Hospital in history of the United States Army to be named for an Officer of the Dental Corps. Colonel Oliver was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, January 25, 1868, and died on July 11, 1937, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. He received his early education in the public schools of Indianapolis and at But. ier University. He graduated from Indiana Dental College (now School of Dentistry, Indiana Univer sity), in 1888. His Military Service began in Indiana National Guard where for a period of twelve years he served in the grades from Private To Captain. During the Philippine Insurrection he and two other Dentists prevailed upon the War Department to appoint them, on February 11, 1901, as Contract Dental Surgeons, United States Army and as such they were ordered to duty with the Army in the Philippines under General Chaifes, Thus the Army Dental Corps was born. He was called "The Father of the Army's Dental Service" and wrote many contributions to its advancement,

Robins Piela - Warner Robins, Georgia.

Was named for Brigadier deneral Augustine Worder

Robins. He stuended West Point Military Actions,
and before World War I he served in the Philippine Islands, and in China on an important Military Expedition for the Military Intelligence
Division. He traveled under the guise of a military intelligence in a military intelligence in a military with the included narrow escapes from impresonment, were always listened to by his friends



is career included patrol duty on the Mexican . Flor and service with a punitive Expedition in Mexico prior to the last Mar. It was about this time that he transferred to what was then referto as the Air Forces, and he spent the rest of his life in the Army as an Aviation Officer. Ath distinction. His trend towards Air Service Jamand functions began in World War I. Not long Ther the War he was assigned to the Supply Di-Alslon of the Air Corps in Mashington. Then foli and duty at Pairfield Air Depot and San Antonio The Direct. He become der eller General in 1985. of the was assigned to auty as Chief of the lia-Fiel Division of the Ale Corps. The Division I mluded a Haintenance and Juncly Constand. Then ...is four years as Chief of the Material Division mind in 1939, he assumed duties as Commandant of the Air Corps Training Center at Randolph Mild, Texas. In the early stages of our present A Anaton of the Army Air Porces, it was his reonsibility to organize Civilian Training activities for the task of training our Pilots in in grinary stage of training, a difficult under-. Wing, which he accomplished in an outstanging : mer. Death came suddenly and quietly of a ... et autack on June 16, 1940. He had just 1 .: neled another Major contribution to the Army Ar Forces. This was the assistance in the pre-... of the amazing developments of our times. ie wes i'rom Camilia, Georgia,

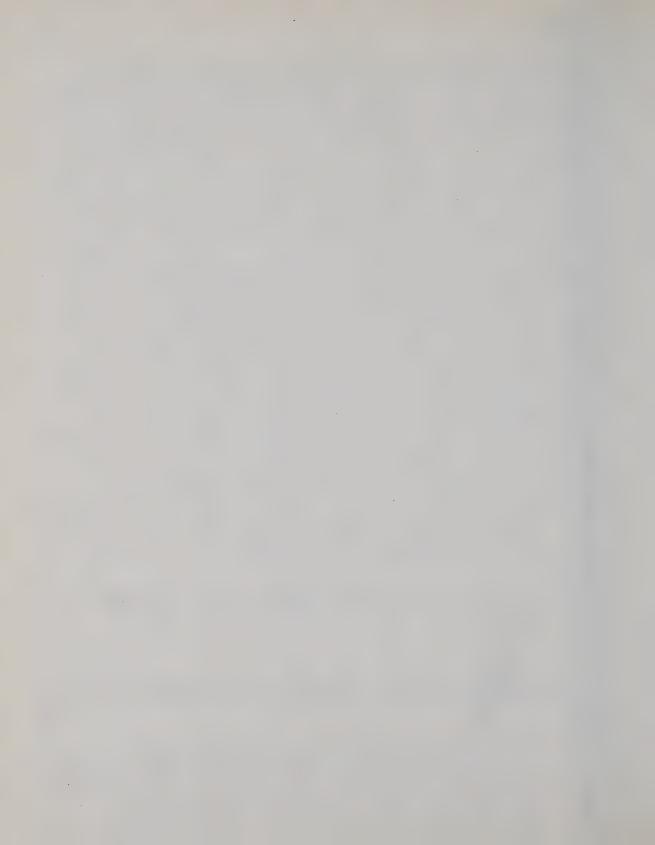
Devammenh Army Service Forces Depot, Savannah, Rorgia.
Received its name from the City of Savannah, Roberta.

in rt lipport, Herbert - Hacon, Georgia.

I hendd for Harbert Smart who was Mayor of Ma, leadic, on the time the Airport was built.

Deas Mayor from 1934 to 1938. He is now in
unliness at Macon, owning the Herbert Smart

Jichtung Company. He is also on the Board of
Mator Commissioners.



Souther Field - Americus, Georgia.
Was named in honor of Major Henry Souther, who served as a Commanding Engineer, doing much for the advancement of Military Aviation during World War I. Prior to his entry into the Service he was Consulting Engineer for the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers.

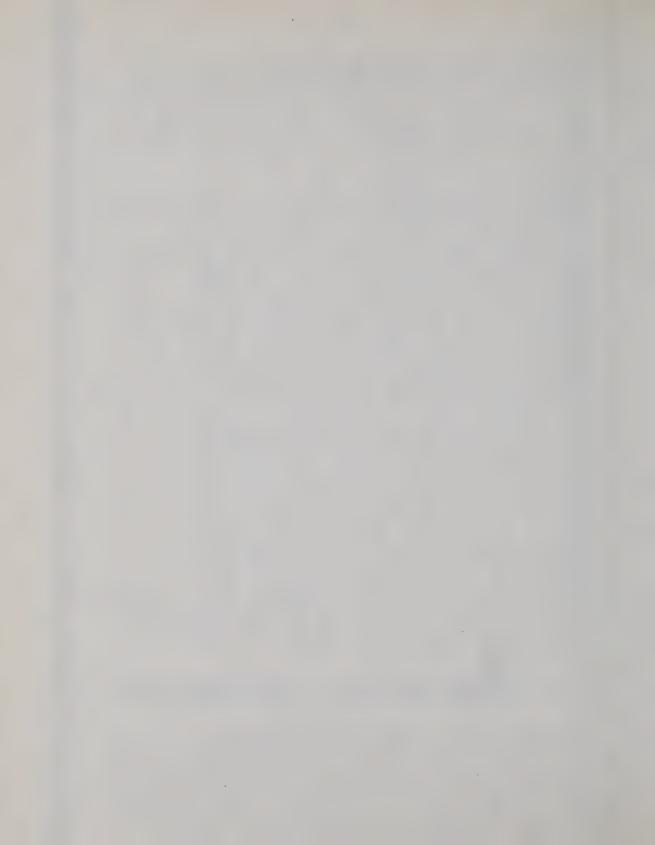
Spence Field - Moultrie, Georgia. Named for Inomas Louis Spence, Jr., who was born in Thomasville, Georgia, on April 17, 1898. Follow lowing his graduation from High School in 1913, he entered College at Georgia School of Technology on September of the same year. He made a name for himself in Athletics there. In July of 1917 he volunteered for service to his Country and enlisted in the Aviation Department on August 20. 1917, in Atlanta, and received his Ground School Course at Georgia Tech. He sailed for France on November 23, 1917. He disembarked at Liverpool, England, on December 6, 1917, and was sent immediately to a Troop Concentration Camp at Saint Maxient, France, where he remained on duty until May 15, 1918, when he was ordered to the French of you ing School at Chateauroux. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant on May 30, 1918, in the Air Service, Signal Reserve Corps. He served as Flying Instructor at the Third Aviation Instruction Center at Issoudun, France, until after the Armistice was signed. While still in line of Ser vice, on November 27, 1919, he was killed instantly in an Airplane accident at Saint Floren, about twelve miles from Issoudun. He was burned with Military Honors in a cemetery near Isscudun. where his body remained (by his own request) for years. Then he was removed to Saint Mihiel Cemetery at Thiaucourt, France.

Tom the City of Statesboro, Georgia.

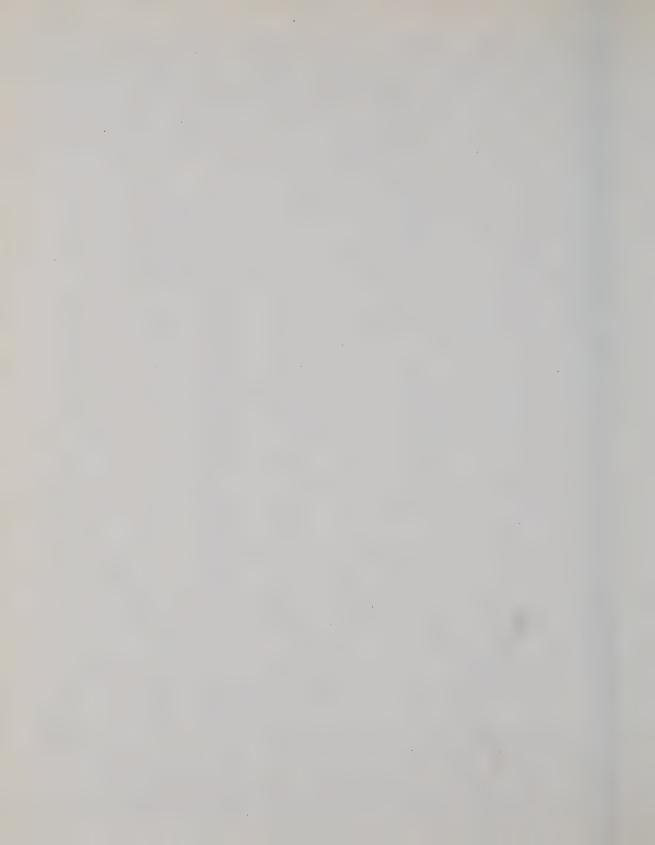
Stewart, Camp - Camp Stewart, Georgia.

Named for General Duniel Stewart who was boin in Saint John's Parish on the 20th of October, 1761.

At the age of fifteen he shouldered a musket in defense of home and liberty --- afterward joined Captain Youngblood's Company and was wounded by a sabre and captured at Pocatalige, South



Carolina. He was carried to the Prison Ship in Charleston, from which he made his escape through the port holes one stormy night, with eight others. Ho was pulled through by his companions, and, being a large man, was seriously injured. He belonged to the famous Commands of Sumter and Marion. It suffered during the remainder of the War from the injury to his shoulder, which he received mion nulled through the nort holes of the British-. In-of-lar, but he remained actively in the service to the end. When the War had ceased he had returned to command a Regiment against the Indians ---. His territory extended from the Savannah River to Florida, and no man connected with our early history more richly deserves the thanks of the people than this noble christian Soldier and Patriot. He was ever ready to serve his Country and State and frequently represented his County in the Legislature. He was Presidential Elector for President Madison. When General Mashington visited Savannah in 1791, Stewart was placed on a Committee of the Midway Church and Society, formerly Saint John's Parish, to carry After expressing Jeneral Washington an address. their attachment for General Washington in person, the communication reads: "To the Troops stationed on our Frontiers by your order, and to the Treaty lately concluded with the Creek Mation under your auspices, we are indebted, under Providence for our present tranquility. The hatchet is now buried, and we snoke with our Indian neighbors the calumet of peace. This, while it affords a happy presage to our future protection, gives at the same time, a recent proof of how justly you have earned in your Civil as well as Military capacity, the glorious title of 'Father of your Country. With the laurel then, be pleased to accept the civic wreath from a grateful people." General Washington replied in his modest language, and ended his communication with this sentence: "A knowledge of your happiness will lighten the cares of my station, and are among the most pleasing of their rewards." On General Stewart's return home after the Revolutionary War, he found that his Tranquil Plantation, which was his place, and is situated one and a half miles from Ricoboro, had been occupied by General Provoss. Commanding the British



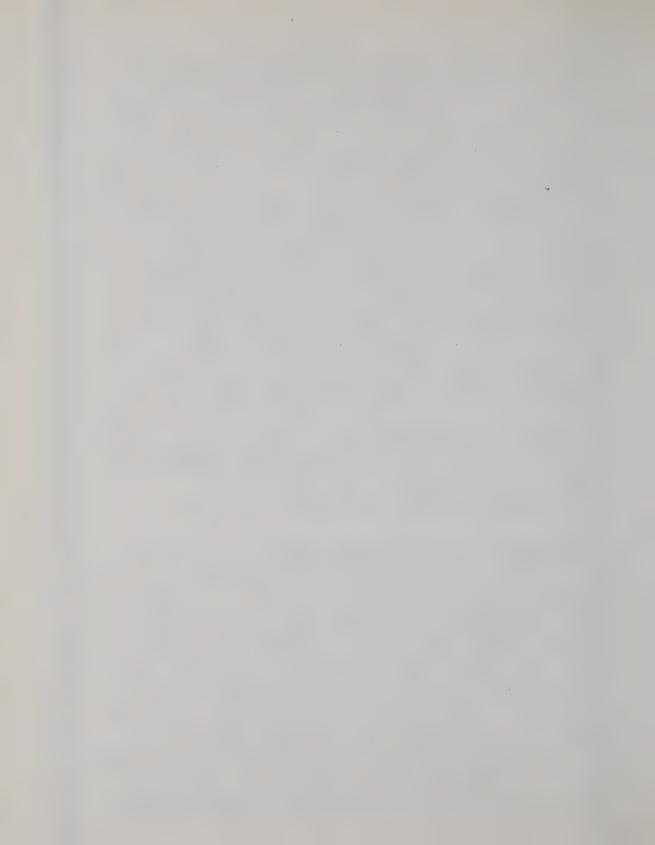
Troops in the South, and his Officers, and on the wall of the sitting room, branded on the boards: "This house was the home of a nest of rebels." This brand remained on the wall until a few years before the War Between the States, and Doctor Samuel Way, who owned the property, destroyed it while making repairs. The British hearing that a pot of gold has been buried on the plantation, spent much time in digging, but without success. This historic home was destroyed by Federal Troops during the Var Between the States, and now only the chimneys remain. In the second War with Great Britain, in 1812, General Stewart again took the Field to meet the foes of his Country, and the office of Brigadier General of Calvary was created and given to him. He died in May, 1820. General Stewart was a direct ancestor of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Stewart, Camp, Army Air Field - Camp Stewart, Georgia. (Same as Stewart, Camp - Camp Stewart, Georgia).

Thomasville Army Air Field - Thomasville, Coorgia, Named From the City of Thomasville, Georgia,

Tifton Army Air Field - Tifton, Georgia. Named from Tifton, Georgia.

Turner Field - Albany, Georgia. This named for Sullins Preston Turner, who was a notive of Oxford, Georgia, born October 11, 1914. He attended Druid Mills and Boys! I Schools in Atlanto, Georgia, where he had been a resident the past twenty-one years, and later attended Emory University for three years. He joined the Air Corps in March 1938, after studying Forest. for one your at the University of Georgia. To received his Reserve Officer's Commission at Kelly Field, Texas, in February 1939. He was as signed . Langley Field, and had been operating out of that Station and had just returned from Maneuver near Shreveport, Louisiana. He collidad with a Ship while they were en route to Washing ton for an Aeronautical Exhibition. His Ship went into a spin and landed in a clump of brushes,



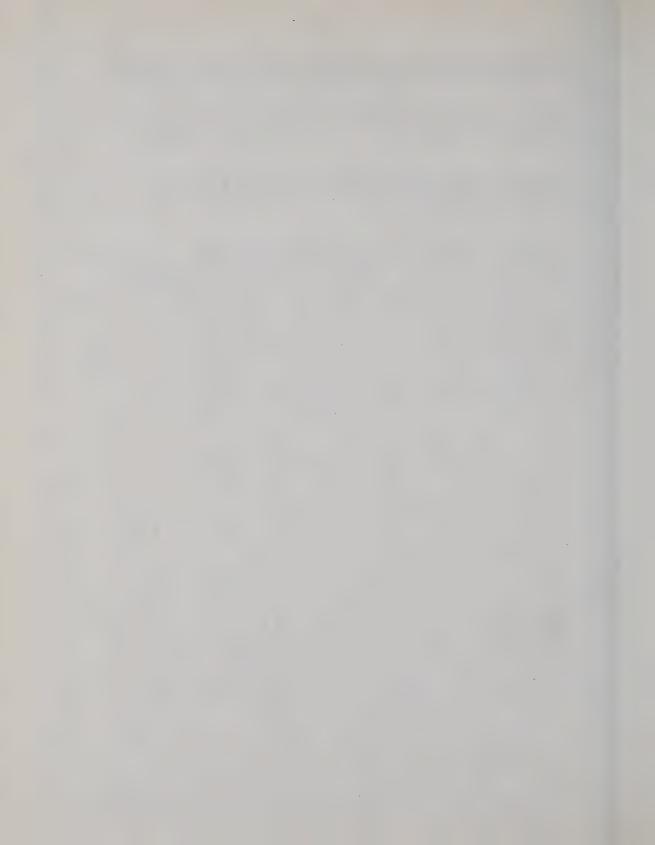
...desta Municipal Airport - Valdesta, Georgia.

Vidalia-Lyons Airfield - Vidalia, Georgia. Them from the Cities of Vidalia and Lyons, reorgia.

yeross Army Air Field - Mayeross, Georgia.

That because of its location near the City of a page 18, more its.

... tlar, Oamp - Oamp Meeler, Georgia. Tomed for Joseph Whoeler, born in Augusta, Georita, September 10, 1836. His early education Included a course of study at the Seabury College, "Cheshire, Connecticut, and other Schools in I a Ingland and in New York. He graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point 1. 1859, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the Inlustry Service, and served in various Indian Insiting Expeditions in Kansas and Mew Mexico. In Fabruary, 1861, he tendered his resignation of cinadd First Llautenant, Corps of Artillery in the Confederate Army. On September ith he received the commission of Colonel, and at the Battle of Shiloh won laurels for his bravory. He commanded General Bragg's Calvary at Murfreesbore and at Chickamauga. On October 2, 1863, he crossed the Tennessee River and led 4000 mounted men up the Sequatchie Valley where ho burned the Foderal supply train of 1000 wacons. He was afterward attacked and forced to withdraw. He then moved to McMinnville where he captured 600 men. General Cook attacked him at Fromington; captured 200 of his men, 4 guns and 1000 small arms. General Wheeler then crossed the Tennessee, having taken property of an estimated value of \$3,000,000, but with a loss of 2000 mon. In 1864 he was ordered with 2000 men to harass General Shorman's Rear. He moved ainst Sherman's Depot but was repulsed. Later Landle a dash into East Tennessee and threatuned McMinnville, Murfreesboro and Lebanon. A ver the close of the War he was elected to Conpress. In the Spanish-American War he was made Defor General of Volunteers, and during the Santings Campaign in Guba, he commanded the Calvary divisions. He participated in the Battles



of Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill; was appointed Senior member of the Commission to make arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish Army, and served in the Philippines as Commander of the First Brigade, from August 1899 to January 1900. He was appointed a Brigadier General, June 16, 1900, and was retired on September 10th following. He has written "The Kentucky Campaign" (1867) "Calvary Tactics" (1863), "The Santiage Campaign" (1898); and "History of Cuba" (1899). He died January 25, 1906.

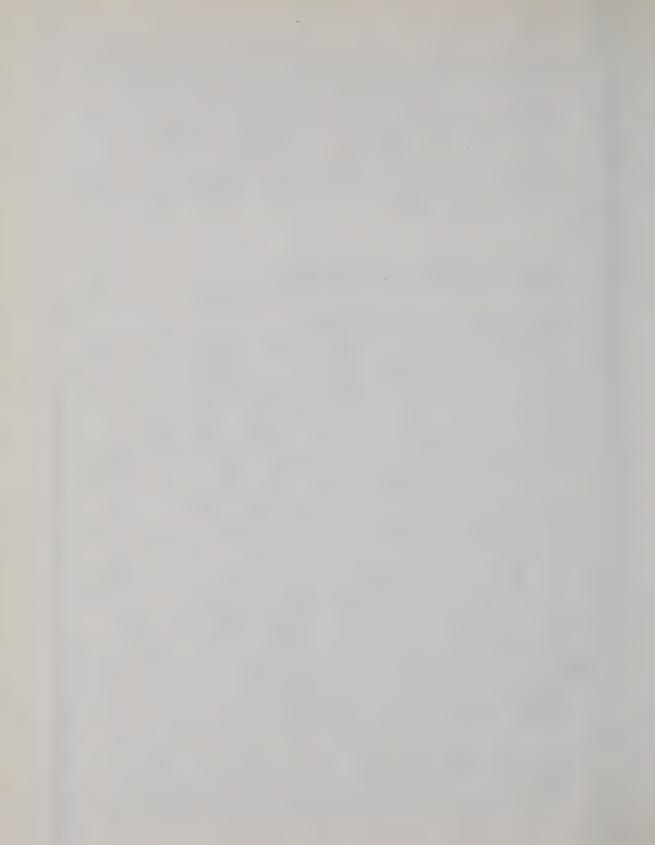
## IDAHO

Boise Barracks - Boise, Idaho. Named from the City of Boise, Idaho.

Gowen Field - Boise, Idaho. Was named for First Lieutenant Paul R. Gowen, if Caldwell. Idaho, who was killed in 1938 in an Airplane crash while on duty in Panama Canal Zone. He was appointed to West Point Military Academy following his graduation from the University of Idaho. Upon receiving his commission from the Military Academy, where he ranked near the top of his class, he was appointed to the Air Service, and had been with that Service for several years, having served in Louisiana, Oklahoma and the Ca nal Zone. He was killed when the twire. red Army Bomber he was piloting crashed in flames on a Military Reservation near Panama. The two other members of the Plane's Crew, a Radi: Opera tor and Mavigator, crawled from the framery whole age with serious burns. They reported that shortly after the take-off clouds of smoke began beliew. ing from the right motor, which had gone dead. They said Lieutenant Gowen tried desperately to keep the Plane aleft, but with only the single mo tor operating, was unable to gain altitude. They he then headed the Plane into a gilds toward

ne then headed the Plane into a glide toward the water less than two miles away. He was only a few hundred yards from the water's edge when the flaming Ship plunged into tall trees.

Mountain Home Arm Air Field - Mountain Home. Idaho.
Named from the Town of Mountain Home, Idaho.



lo lany Air Field - Pocatello, Idaho.

## ILLINOIS

Field - Chanute Field, Illinois.

For Jethye Chanute, distinguished Aviation flower. He was born in Paris, France, in 1832, and some to the United States at the age of six gases, settling in New York City. He was a Civil Inginior of great distinction. He designed and samervised construction of the Union Stockyards in Chicago, designed the great Kansas City Bridge prer the Missouri River, and was also Chairman of the ingineering Committee which reported on the need for the Urban Rapid Transit in New York fity, and designed and supervised construction of many iron bridges for the Chicago, Burlington and I chera, and the Atchison. Topeka and Santa Pe dillroads. He was past sixty when he began his In maive studies in the Field of Aviation. Exforiments of that time, usually conducted with man-carrying gliders, were based upon achieving isteral control of the machine by shifting of the Hran's body. He believed this principle to be inherently wrong and devoted thousands of his money and countless hours of studious research to the end that some means must be provided for adjusting the position of the wings by a definite mochanical means to maintain lateral stability. and did not take patents on any of his discoveries. but gave them openly to the world.

Thicago Adjutant General Depot - Chicago, Illinois.

Inlesgo Municipal Airport - Chicago, Illinois.

Micago Quartermoster Depot - Chicago, Illinois. Takes its name from the City of Chicago, Illinois.

Thicago Signal Depot - Chicago, Illinois.

Thick to Signal Jub-Depot - Chicago, Illinois.



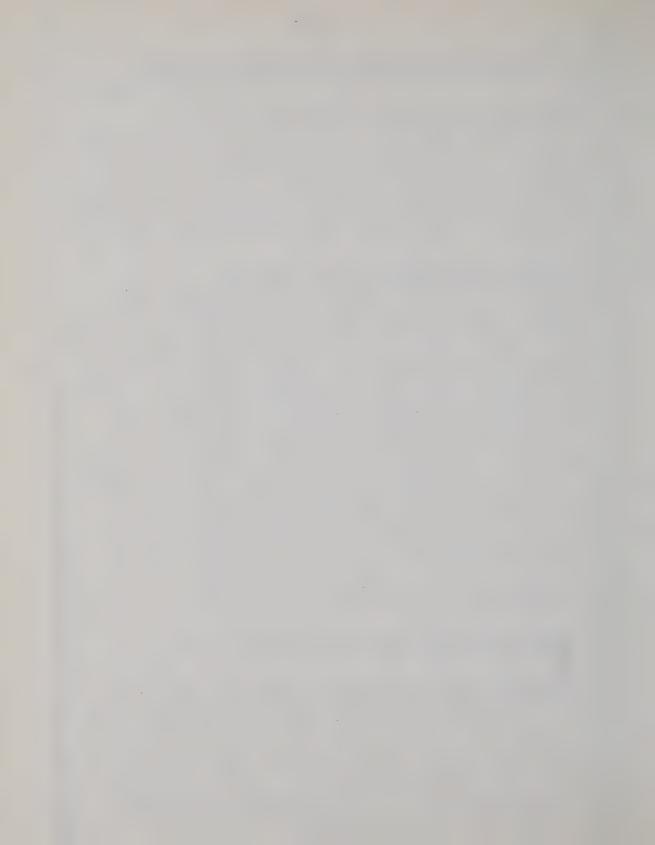
Decatur Signal Depot - Decatur, Illinois. Takes its name from the City of Decatur, Illinois.

Des Plaines, Camp - Joliet. Illinois.
The nime "Plaines" is a French word for a specie of maple trees and "de" in French "of the."
Therefore, the River was evidently named "the River of the Maples." There is no record that Father Marquette and Louis de Joliet, a French-Canadian Explorer, passed through the Des Plaines River Valley in 1675, but it is safe to assume that they selected the name.

Ellis, Camp - Camp Ellis, Illinois. Named for Sergeant Michael M. Ellis, Matienal hero, whose deeds closely paralled those of Ser geant York. He was born in Saint Louis, Missouri. on October 28, 1894. His mother died when he was an infant and his father was too poor to care for him. He was adopted by a Polish family. He quit School when he was twelve years of age and went to work in his foster father's Printing Plant. He wanted to become a Soldier, and after four years his father witnessed his under-age enlistment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on February 8. 1912. He saw Service along the Mexican Border and later in the First World War, and took part in many memorable Campaigns throughout France. When he returned to the United States and Saint Louis, General Pershing presented him with the Congressional Medal of Honor. Sergeant Ellis died of pneumonia, in a Chicago Hospital on Dacember 9, 1937, and was buried with full Military Honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

Englewood Cup Plant - Chicago, Illinois, Named Iron the Tevn of Englewood, Littness.

Gardiner General Hospital - Chicago, Ilkinota, Was named for Second Lieutenant Ruth M. Gardiner of Indianapolis, Indiana, the first member of the Army Nurse Corps Service with the Air Corps, to be killed in performance of her duty in Worka was II. Lieutenant Gardiner and anatuve of Calgery, Alberta, Canada, and was be May 20, 1914. She graduated from Whitehaven, rennsylvania, Saniatarium School of Nursing, in 1934, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, A. N. C.,



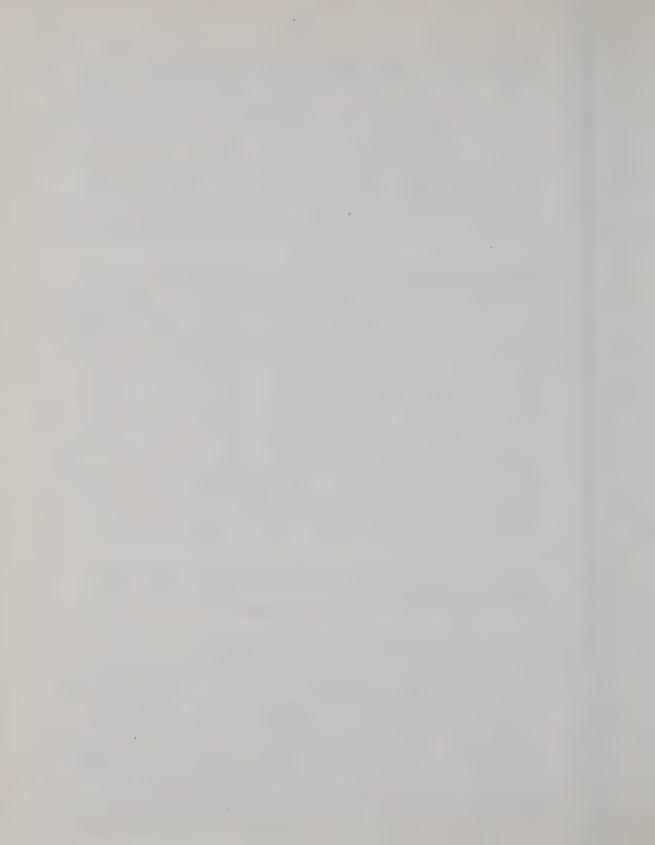
January 15, 1943, and assigned to Flight A, 805th Air Evacuation Squadron, attached to the 11th Army Air Forces of the Alaska Defense Command, in July, 1943. On July 27, 1943, while on a Mission to evacuate patients by Air Transport, she was instantly killed in a crash ten miles Northwest of Naknet, Alaska. Prior to joining the Army Nurse Corps, she was employed at Saint Elizabeth Hospital, New York, and the Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis. She was a Surgical Nurse. She graduated with the second class of Air Evacuation at Bowman Field, Kentucky

George Field - Lawrenceville. Illinois. Mamed for Brigadier General Harold H. (Pursuit) George, who was accidentally killed in the spring of 1942, in Australia when a Pursuit Ship crashed head-on in the Plane which General George was about to ascend. He became Commander of all the Air Forces in the Philippines on December 21. 1941. He escaped with General McArthur to Australia after the fall of Bataan. He was from New York State, and his Army career began July 1, 1916, with the New York National Guard. He became a Flyer just after the start of the War and made Army Flying his career until his death. He was Chief Instructor of the Pursuit Ship at the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field during Peace-time and was interested in the offensive use of the Fursuit Ship, hence his nick-name "Pursuit."

Granite City Engineer Branch Depot - Granite City, Illinois.
Named from the City of Granite City, Illinois.

Grant, Camp - Camp Grant, Illinois.

Named for General Clysses Simpson Grant who was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. During his boyhood he worked on the farm and in the tannery of his father, attending regularly the Schools of the neighborhood. At seventeen years old he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated from West Point in 1843 and was given a Brevet Lieutenantship in the 4th Infantry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks Missouri. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant



and joined the Army of Occupation in Mexico ander General Taylor. Later, his Regiment was transferred to General Scott's Army where he served throughout the Campaign, which terminated in the capture of the City of Mexico, winning two Brevets for his gallantry. Returning to the United States with the Army, in 1848, he obtained a furlough and married Miss Julia Dent, the daughter of a Saint Louis Merchant. For six years following, he served at various Posts, being raised in 1853 to the rank of Captain. In the following year he retired from the Army and began farming near Saint Louis. In 1860 he took a Clerkship at a small salary, in his father's leather business, at Galena, Illinois, where he remained until the cutbreak of the War Between the States. On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called for volunteers, and four days later Grant began drilling a body of Volunteers at Galena. Laver he was appointed Colonel of the 21st Illinois Infantry and in August was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers. On September 1st, he was given command of the Southeastern part of Missouri with headquarters at Cairo, Illinois, His policy was strategic, aggressive, and evidently clearly conceived from the first. It was to obtain possession of the various confluents on the Mississippi and Ohio, traversing the central Border States. By his occupancy of Paducah, Kentucky was secured to the Union. He was later made Major General in the Regular Army and placed in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi. On the 9th of March, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant General was conferred upon him and he was put in command of all the Union Forces. His next move was to dispose of General Lee with the Confederate Army in Northern Virginia. Lee finally surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Grant treating Lee with great consideration. Grant was nominated for President of the United States in 1868, and for a second term in 1872. In 1880 his name was again presented as a candidate but this time was not successful on account of preque dice against a third term. In 1881 he removed to New York and later became partner in a Banking Establishment in that City. The firm failed. leaving him bankrupt. He surrendered to his main creditor his medals, swords, trophies and presents



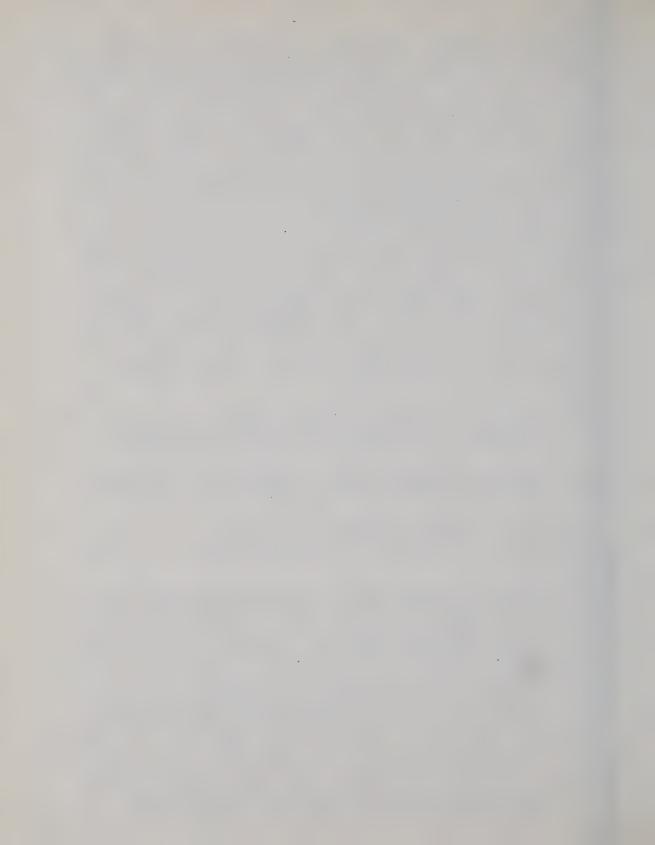
from foreign Governments, who gave them to the United States, and they are preserved in Washington. In 1885 he was restored to the rank and pay of General, and placed on the Retired List. He commenced in "The Century," a series of articles on the Battles of the War, which later, he ampli-fied into his "Personal Memoirs." These Memoirs were completed during the months of pain while he was dying of cancer in the mouth, and the royalties from the sale greatly enriched his family. He died at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, where he had gone to a Sanitorium, July 23, 1885, and he was buried in Riverside Park, in New York City, with honors. By a special Act of Congress, after his death, a yearly pension was granted to his widow. The memorial to him is a cube of the Doric order surmounted by a parapet bearing the sculptured figures of Peace and War. Above this is a cupola 70 feet in diameter encircled by relieving columns. Side stairways lead to the crypt where rests the sarcophagus of brilliant porphyry.

Green River Ordnance Plant - Dixon, Illinois. Tas named after the Green River, which flows through the south side of the City of Amboy.

Illinois Ordnance Plant - Carbondale, Illinois.

Joliet Arsenal - Joliet, Illinoïs. Received its name from the City of Joliet, Illinoïs.

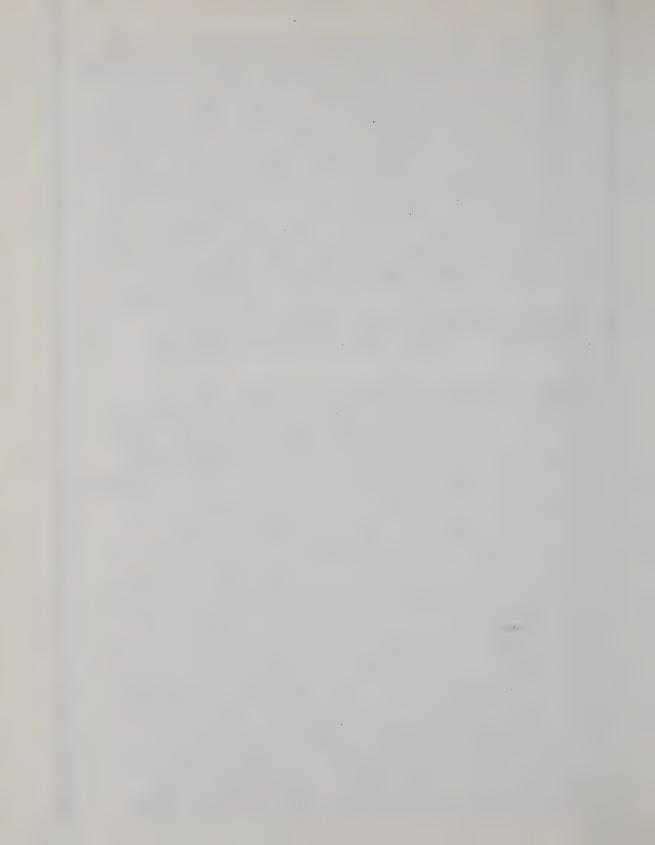
Lincoln Ordnance Depot - Springfield, Illinois. The association of the name of Abraham Lincoln is attached to a great many Institutions and activities in this vicinity. Lincoln qualified as a Lawyer in 1836 and began his practice at Springfield in 1837. His public life began with his election to the Legislature of Illinois and his talents as a Debater won for him the leadership of his Party. Abraham Lincoln was born in a log nut in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. The Republican Party was formed to prevent any extension of the Slave-holding area, and Lincoln soon became its leader in Illinois and began a series of Debates with Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln was



elected for the Presidency of the United States in 1860. In 1864 he was again elected President. and in his Address he expressed his desire to heal the wounds of the country, caused from the War Between the States. On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was shot at Ford's Theater at Washington, D. C., by an Actor, J. Wilkes Booth, and died the following day. The Lincoln Memorial is a building erected to commemorate Lincoln, in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. In form it resembles a Greek Temple, surrounded by a collonade of Doric columns. It was designed by Henry Bacon of New York. Inside is a statue of Lincoln, of white marble, sculptured by Daniel Chester French. The collosal seated figure measures nineteen feet in height. Jules Guerin painted the canvas murals.

Madison Ordnance Plant - Madison, Illinois. Received its name from the City of Madison, Illinois.

Mayo General Hospital - Galesburg, Illinois. Named in honor of the Mayo prothers of Rochester, Minnesota, for their great service to the Army during the First World War when they performed the titanic task of directing the training and supervision of hundreds of Doctors. It was their job to evaluate the abilities of all men in the Medical Corps and institute methods of instruction that would bring all Medical personnel up to date in the most advanced theories and practices of Medicine and Surgery. Their School for Medical Officers and Enlisted Men was conducted at the famed Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. For exceeding merit in the Medical Cause they rose, in July, 1918, from the rank of Major to Brigadier General. William Worrell Mayo was born May 31, 1819, in Manchester, England, and received his general education in Manchester and came to the United States in 1845 to practice his Profession in New York City. He was graduated in Medicine in 1854 from the University of Missouri. Early in 1855 he moved to Minnesota with his family, where he practiced in Le Sueur until he moved to Rochester. William J. Mayo was born June 29, 1861, in Le Sueur, and Charles Horace Mayo was born in Rochester, July 18, 1865, and attended Public Schoo in Rochester, and both



pursued the study of Medicine. After being graduated in 1885 and 1888, respectively, they become associated with their father, and entered the practice of Medicine in Rochester. From the time of the cyclone in 1883 to the present time. the history of the development of the Institution ich has become known as the Mayo Clinic, unfolds like an interesting romance. The Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research was founded in 1915. Endowments totalling \$2,500,000 were presented to the University of Minnesota by the Doctors Mayo to provide for graduate Medical Education and Research. Today, Dr. Charles Mayo carries on the traditions of those great Surgeons and Physicians who founded the Mayo Clinic. His father. Dr. Charles Horace Mayo, passed away on May 26, 1939, and his uncle, Dr. William J. Mayo. on July 29, 1939. They leave behind a magnificont heritage for all prosterity. The humanitarian Institution which they founded continues today to serve increasing thousands who come to Rochester from all parts of the world.

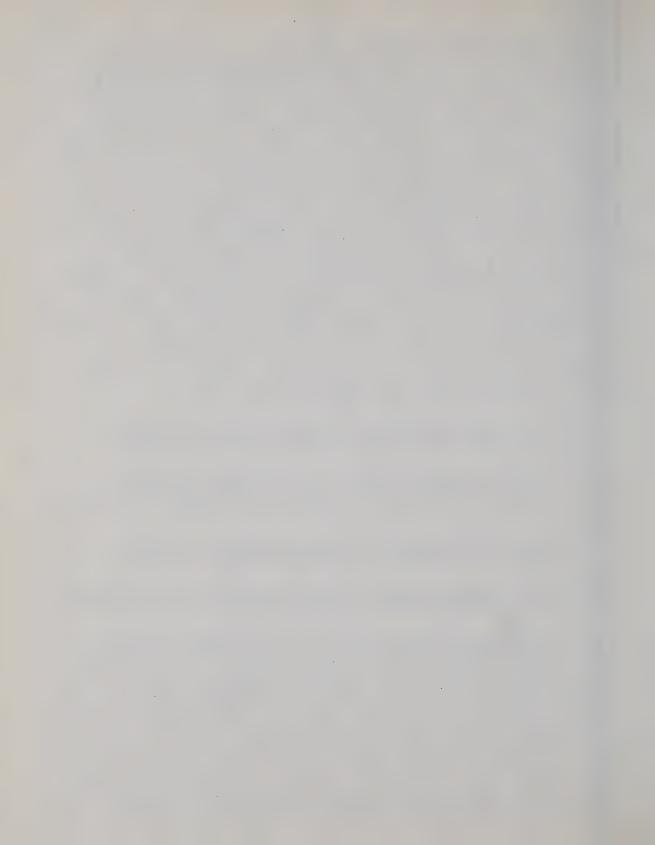
Mount Vernon, Camp - Mount Vernon, Illinois.

Orchard Place Airport - Park Ridge, Illinois.
Supposedly named thus because it is located very near a Country Club which is called Twin Orchard.

Rock Island Arsenal - Rock Island, Illinois.

Rock Island Ordnance Depot - Rock Island, Illinois.

Sangamon Ordnance Plant - Illiopolis, Illinois. In Reynolds' Life and Times, "Governor Reynolds remarks of it the Sangamon Country: 'The Indians, long before a white man saw Sangamon Country, were apprised of its fertility and rich products.' In the Pottawattamie language, 'Sangamon' means the country where there is plenty to eat. According to which parlance, it would be termed 'the land of milk and honey.'" "Father Charlevoix, who passed down the Illinois in 1721, mentions this river as the 'Sa-quimont.' As the 't' is silent, 'Sau-ki-min' from 'meki' earth,



and 'min', good. This etymology of word corresponds with the remark of Governor Reynolds, and, as the Pottawattamies spoke a dialect of Algonquin tongue, it is highly possible that this is the correct derivation of the word. Many places remarkable for productiveness received names from the Indians which implied fruitfulness of the soil." "There are two other sources from which the word might possibly have been derived: 'Saukie, ' from the tribe by that name: and 'ong.' a termination signifying place. By the use of a connecting, which was often done, we would have 'Saukieong,' or 'River of the Sauks.' Or it might have been derived from 'Sa-gie,' lake; and 'mong.' a loon, which would be rendered 'Loonlake River.! The etymology first given is, however, the probable one." The word "Sangamo" or "Sangamon" is derived from the Indian word "Sangama" or "Sangamaugh." This word was used by the Tribes who lived and hunted in this part of the State to describe the beautiful and fertile prairie and woodlands which compose it and meant "The-Land-of-Plenty-to-Eat."

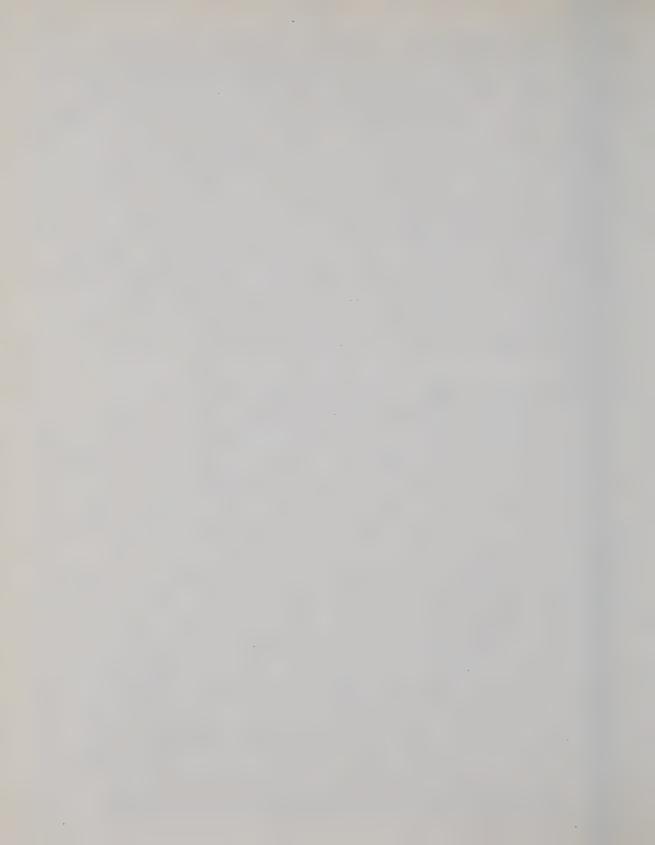
Savanna Ordnance Depot - Proving Ground, Illinois. Mr. Thomas Gamble states that this is a corruption of the word "Shawnee," which was the name of a Tribe of Indians who migrated from the North and were known to the Greeks as the Sa-wan-i-ge or "Sau-wa-no-gee." "As early as 1674 there is a record of 'Savanna' Indians returning to their neople ---- in Northern Tennessee. Driving out the once fierce West Indians, these new comers established themselves at the fall line and gave their name to the River on whose banks they had settled. Se-wab-i-ge was easily corrupted into Savannah." There is a Spanish word "Sabana," which means "low, flat region," but no authority has been found for connecting that word with the River or the City of Savannah, Georgia. Another source says that the word in the Blackhawk Indian language means "treeless grassy plains," and was given to the present site by Dispatch Riders carrying mail from what is now Rock Island, Illinois. to Galena, Illinois.

Scott Field - Scott Field, Illinois.
Named in honor of Corporal Frank W. Scott, one of



the early heroes in Army Aviation, who gave his life in Maryland on an Experimental Flight. He was born in Braddock, Pennsylvania, in January. 1334. He enlisted as a Private, Battery D, 3rd Meld Artillery, March 2, 1908. He was discharged, Murch 1, 1911, at Fort Myer, Virginia. He reanlisted in Company G. Signal Corps. March 3. 1911. He was made Private First Class, August 16, 1911, and Corporal. June 16, 1912. He was one of the first men detailed for duty at the Avistion School at College Park, Maryland, and served there for over a year. He served as Assistant Mechanic and Chief Mechanic on one of the Wright Airplanes. He was killed in an Experimental Flight, September 28, 1912, at the First irmy Aviation School, College Park, Maryland, while serving with Company G, Signal Corps. He was reported to have been the first enlisted man to lose his life in an Air accident. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

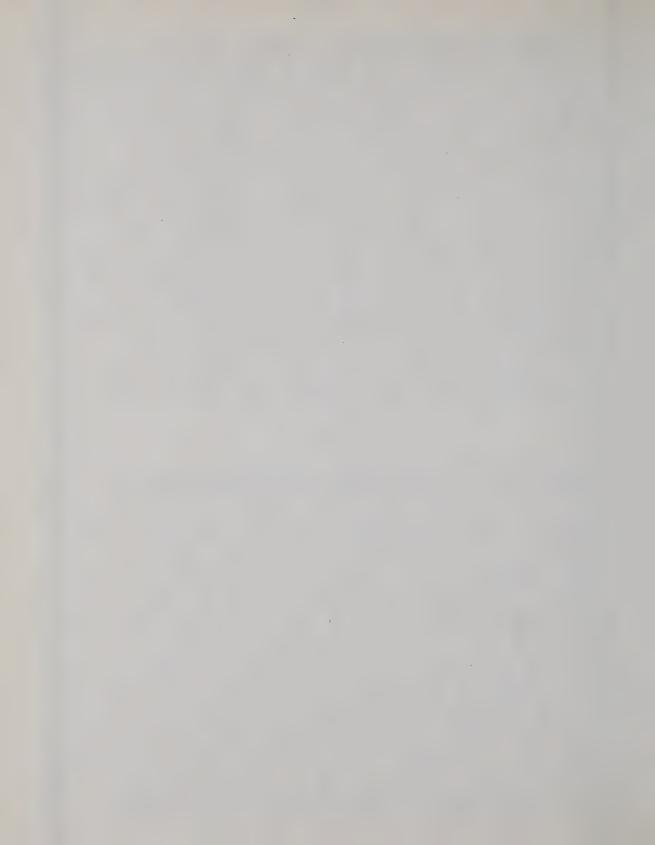
Sheridan, Fort - Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Named for Phillip Henry Sheridan, born in 1831 in Albany, New York, and died August 5, 1888. He served in the West for about six years before coming East in 1862, to command a Division of the Army of the Ohio. His distinguished service caused his transfer to the Army of the Potomac as Calvary Chief. In 1864 he went into the Shenandoah Walley, and during this Campaign he made the ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek which has been the subject of Art and Literature. He was instrumental in causing Lee's surrender. In 1869 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and in 1883 he became Commander-in-Chief. In 1888, the year of his death, he became General. During the Railroad Riots in 1877 the people called upon the Federal Government for aid in protecting their persons and their property. General Sheridan and his Indian fighters were in the midst of one of their familiar Campaigns on the Great Plains. On the other hand, unless Chicago received some aid that part of the country paralelled by the Indian fighters, might be subject to even greater hardship because of the bottle-neck in transportation. General Sheridan went to Chicago and helped restore a reasonable facsimile of peace and quiet.



Vaughan General Hospital - Hines, Illinois. Named in honor of the late Colonel Victor Clarence Vaughan who served as Dean of the School of Medicine of the University of Michigan. He served as President of the Association from 1914 to 1915. He was a native of Mount Airy, Missouri, and had a distinguished Army career. In the Spanish-American War he was commissioned Major and Surgeon in the 33rd Michigan Volunteer Infantry and took part in the Santingo Campaign. In World War I he was commissioned a Colonel in the Army Medical Corps and placed in charge of the Section of Communicable Diseases in the office of the Surgeon General. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his service, especially during the Influenza Epedemic. He also received the French Decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. His contribution as a member of the Corrugation appointed to investigate the widespread outbreak of Typhoid in Army Camps during the Spanish-American Mar, was an important Macter in the curing of that disease. Ho died in Richmond, Virginia, November 21, 1929.

## INDIANA

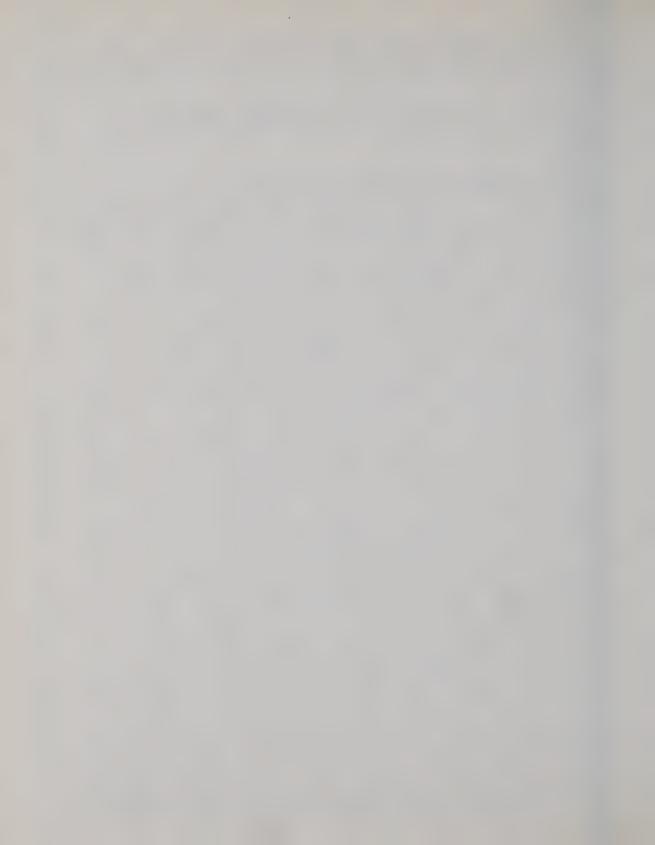
Attorbuly Army Air Field - Columbus, Indiana. Named for William Willace Attorbury, born in New Albany, Indiana, January 31, 1866. After graduation from Yale University he worked in the Atton Shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After several years he became Foreman of the Shop. Eventually he became Vice-President and later President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. With the United States entry into World War I, General John J. Pershing called on the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, to send one of the best Transportation men of the country to France to take over the job of moving the ATF. General Attorbury was given too colossal job of building the machinery for landing, carrying to Battle and supplying the hundreds of thousands of Soldiers from America forming the AEF in France. He sorved Overseas until May 31, 1913. Upon returning to the United States, he resumed his duties as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. For his service to his Country and his contributions to the War Effort, he was decorated not only by the United States,



\$45 England, France and Belgium, as well. In 12.4 he retired as President of the Railroad, and a year later he died.

Pierbury, Camp - Camp Asserbury, Indiana, Lines Atterbury Army Air Field - Columbus, Pilline).

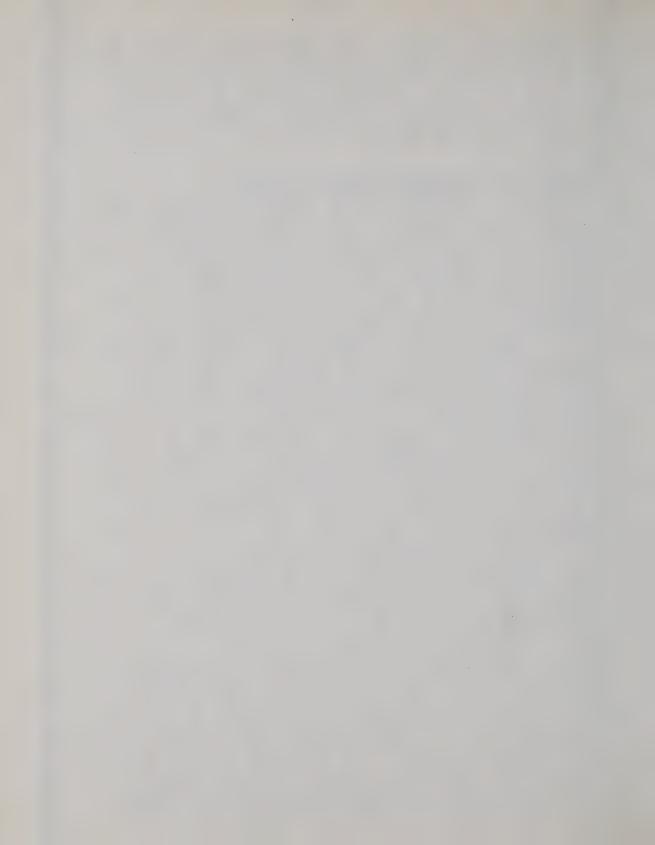
Bor Field - Fort Wayne, Indiana. :: Hand, in 1884. He attended Fort Jayne Grade :: High Schools until 1911. He entered the service of the Packard Motor Company to gain mechanical knowledge. As a civilian truck driver, he was with Pershing in 1915 in Pershing's chase After Villa to the Maxican Border. In 1916 he travelled to Europe as a hostler. In January, 1917, he enlisted first with the French Foreign Lation, and then transferred to the French Air Joros. He received a commission on June 17. 1917. He transferred to the United States Army when America entered the War. He received his Mirst Lieutenant commission in the First Aviation lignal Officers Reserve Corps, November 7, 1917. In was for a while in the Ninety-Fourth Aero Pursuit Squadron commanded by Captain Eddie Rickenbacker. He was the first American to shoot down . Terman Plane, March 11, 1918, and the first American World War I Ace. Between March 11, 1.10, and May 22, 1918, he recoived official cre-Lit for downing nine Enemy Planes, unofficial cradit for eighteen Planes. On May 22nd he was shot down and held prisoner by Germans for eight menths. His first victory won him the Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaves, the first Sistinguished Service Cross awarded an American Filot in the War. Men discharged his Decorations also included the French Croix de Guerre with Seven Palms, the French Legion of Honor with Bronze Leef, the Aero Club of America Medal, and the Hearst Medal, and Larayette Escadrille Insignia. He returned to the United States on February 28, 1919. He became Consulting Engineer and Test Pilot for the Ford-Stout Airplane Company at Dearborn, bichigan. He worked also a while for Douglas Airplane Manufacturing Company at Santa Monica, California. He went to work for the Federal Government as one of sixty Area



Inspectors for the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce, licensing Pilots, etc.

He later quit and went to China to aid in developing Aviation. He was killed in an Airplane crash at Shanghai on December 9, 1930. He was buried in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on January 4, 1931, with elaborate Military Honors.

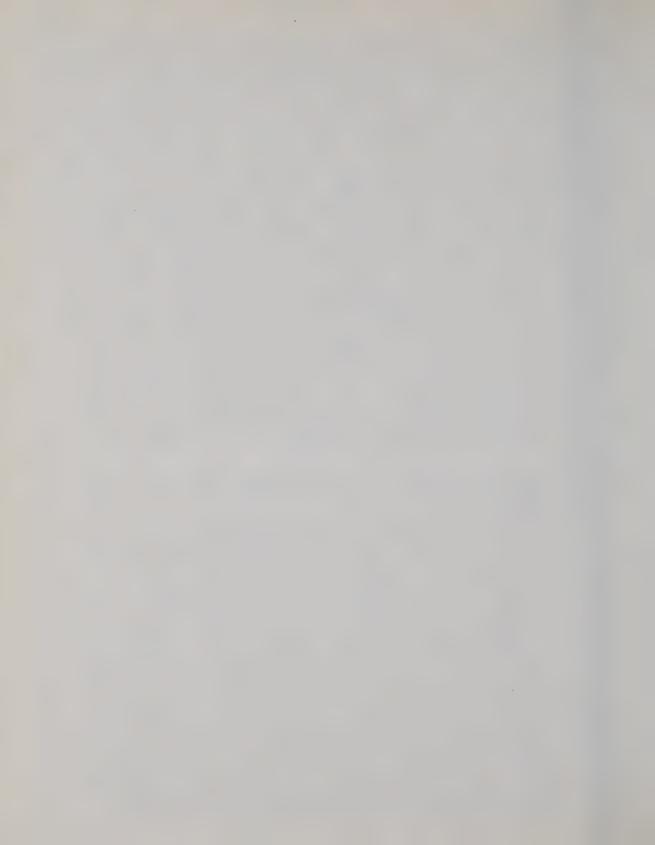
Bendix Field - South Bend, Indiana. Mamod for Vincent Bandix, an Inventor and Handinclurer, who was born in Illinois in 1881. He invented the Bendix "drive," making possible : olf-starting motors, which entered so largely Into the rapid and practical self-starting of the motor vehicle. He developed Bendix Four Theel automobile brake which has revolutionized the machanism of automotive vehicles. At the ago of sixteen, he entered the study of Law to Haw York, later diverging to Hechanical Engineering, specializing in automobile and automobile ongine designs, in which Profession he started his business career, and in which, by his indon trable perseverance and ability no early last the Toundation for his later phenominal success. Of diversified experience and activity, he was a leader in the Industry as early as 1907, when he was instrumental in the successful marketing of the then new and interesting Holzman highwheeled automobile. Shortly thereafter he designed and built the Bondix car. It was during these days that he turned his thoughts to the dosigning of a monifostly necessary device it is the machanical cranking of a gasoline motor, herotofore startable only by hand counting. The success of the Bendix Drive, the mechanical hand, which cranks a car, is a matter of history in the world of self-propelled vehicles. As he in the early days provided means for the safe start ing of automobiles, he made commercially succonstul the Bendix Errice for safe control of passenger cars, trucks, coaches and airplanes. Host material evidence of the success of the Bondix brake is the immense Bend Plant of Bendlx Brake Company. Daily thousands of sets of Bendix Brakes are made, with a demand so rapidly increasing that an additional building program is in progress. In Saptember, 1929, Mr. Bendix went to Sweden to receive from King Gustav V



the title of Knight of the Order of the North Iter in recognition of his philanthropic interest in the land of his ancestors. In January, 1936, he was made a Knight of the French Legion of Honor. This was conferred in recognition of his undeavor in organizing a South Bend Paris Plant of Bendix Aviation Corporation. On January 20. 1931, he was elected President of the Society of Astomotive Engineers. In the early part of 1932 Democrats on Chicago's exclusive North Side entorsed him for Congress, but these inclinations. if he had any, did not progress. On May 29. 1942. the association of Mr. Bendix with Bendix Aviation Company as Chairman and Director, was termimited. He was a collector of valuable books. smestries and other rare art objects. In 1943 he formed an Engineering Company to develop a new tops of helicopter. He was born in Moline, Illinois. He went to work when he was thirteen years old as a telegraph messenger. In the same y ir he worked out a design for an improved fininless bicycle which attracted the interest c'a Manufacturer. He was keenly interested in the development of Aviation and for some years he donated the prize trophy for an annual Air Race which bears his name.

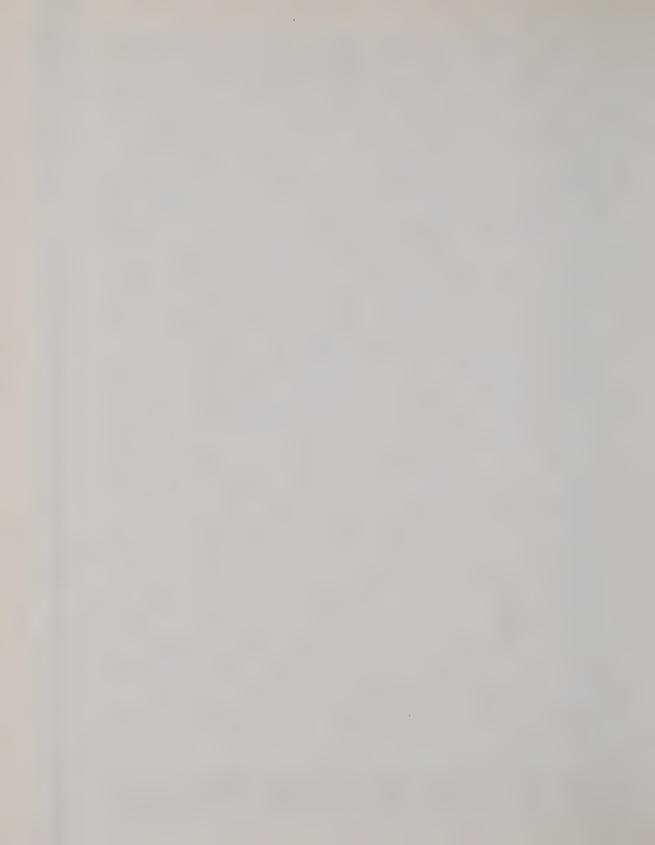
Billings General Hospital - Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Womed for John Shaw Billings, who was born April 10, 1338, in Switzerland County, Indiana. He re-1857, matriculated in the Medical College of Daring 1358 to 1350, he was an Intern at Saint John's Hospital and during 1859 to 1860, at the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati. .han the Mar Between the States broke out, he offered himself and his service as a Medical Officer. He was commissioned First Lieutenant Burgeon. April 16, 1363. He was first assigned to the Cliffburne Hospital just outside of Washington. He was attached to the Army of the Potomac during the most severe fighting of the War, and was present during the Battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Ana, Cold Mirbor, and the Seige of Peters-burg. From December 27, 1364, to August 20, 1665, he was an drig in the Jurguen Ceneral's



Office. His report on the "Treatment of Diseases and Injuries in the Army of the Potomac during 1864," was made from pocketbook notes made in the Field and is the principal source of knowledge of the organization, administration and functioning of the Medical Corps during this period. In 1875 his plans for the construction of the proposed Johns Hopkins Hospital were selected by the Board of Trustees and for the next twenty-five years he was actively engaged in its construction and organization. In 1895 he retired from active duty in the Army and became Professor of Hyggens at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and wrote a History of Surgery. In 1896 he resigned his Professorship at the University of Pennsylvania to become Superintendent-in-Chief of the New York Public Library. This was his last great work and involved the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox Libraries and the Tilden Trust, securing the site of Fifth Avenue between Fortieth and Forty Second Streets, planning and erecting the splandid buildings, and organizing and administering the Liberry. He was operated upon twice for cancer of the lip, the second operation involving extensive dissection of the glands of the neck, and, at advanced age, he survived a gall-bladde: operation. Pneumonia followed his fourth operation for calculus and he died on March 11, 1917. The ideals of Colonel Billings and the message which his life and efforts should convey to the young Doctors entering the Service of their Country, are best exemplified by his own words addressed to a graduating class of the Army Medical School shortly before he died: "As member of a great profession, as officers of the Masion, as citizens of a great country, as men possessing knowledge ---- you are coming on the stage of action to share the burden and responsibility of the world's work and bring fresh blood and energy into the organism to maintain and add to the dignity and heritage of your country. Enter upon our heritage modestly but confidently. ! strong and of good courage. Nos Morituri Salutomus.

Casad Ordnance Depot - New Haven, Indiana.
Named for Colonel Admin F. Casad, an Indiana Soldier who performed outstanding work in handling

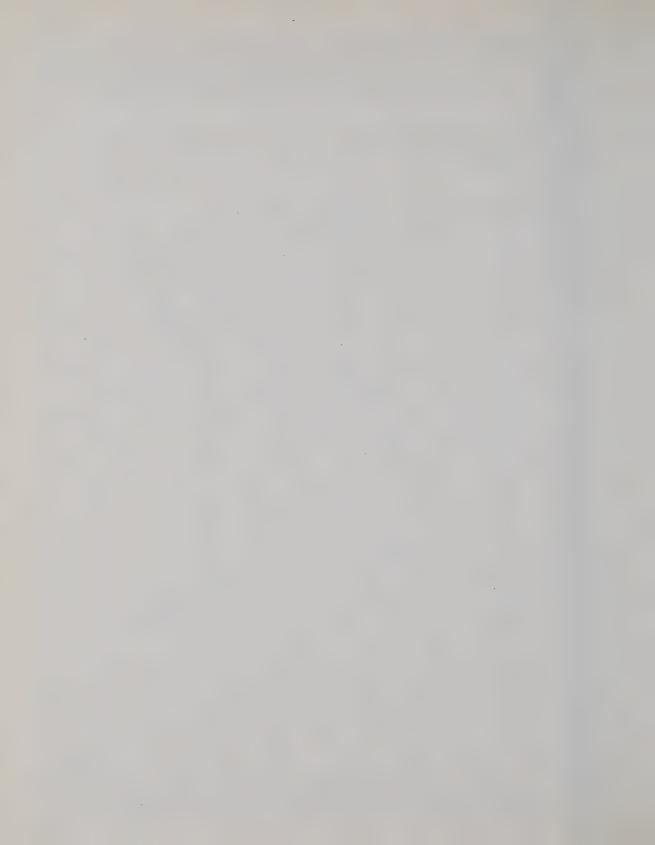


Indiance material Overseas during Morld War I. No was born in Delphi, Indiana, February 9, 1878; graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1992; and continued in the Service until his leath in 1927.

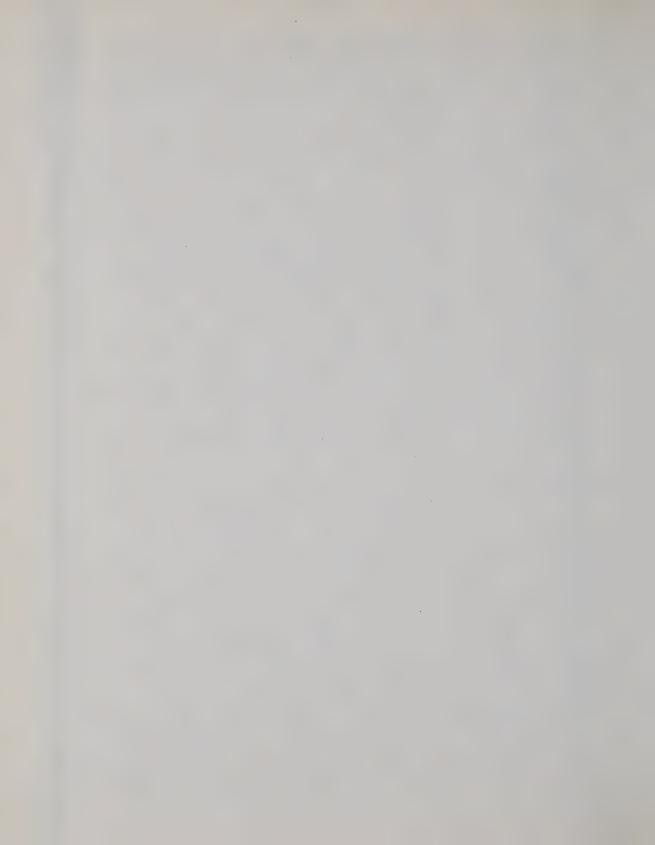
Transville Municipal Airport - Evansville, Isliana.

Land from the City of Evansville, Indiana.

Amman Field - Seymour, Indiana. . ... I for Captain Richard S. Freeman. He was tun in Jinamac, Indiana, June 22, 1905. He complated his early education at the Parochial and Tablic Schools of his home Town, and then attended Notre Dame for one year, and then received an appointment to the United States Military , meny at West Point. Upon graduation from Jest Foint on June 12, 1950, he was commissioned a : cond Licutemant of Infantry and detailed to the ir Jorns Flying training. He spent three months travelling in Europe following his graduation from West Point Military Academy, visiting mainly in France, Germany, and the British Isles. Comploting his Primary Flying Training at Brooks Field, and Advanced Training at Kelly Field, on October 10, 1931, he was rated as Airplane "Pilot" and was assigned to duty with the 20th Bombardment Squadron at Langley Field. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Air Corps and remained at Langley Field until 1935. From fily 1988 to February 1984, he was placed second In command of a Company of Civilian Jerservation Jorps which was engaged in building dams in the tate of Vermont as part of the Winosski Flood Control Project. He was recalled from this Post to the Air Mail Service when the Air Corps was assigned to this duty. He was one of the first Army men to participate in the Air Mail Service, and, stationed at Floyd Bennett Field, remained there until private Airplanes again rerumed the Service. Upon his return to Langley Field after the Air Mail Experiment, he served is Operations Officer of the Second Pomberdment Group. He was elected for a Flight from Washington, D. C., to Mairbanks, Alaska. In February, 1935, he was transforred to the Hawaiian Department where he served with the 19th Pursuit



Squadron and subsequently with the 6th Pursuit Squadron, both at Wheeler Field. During his sojourn in Hawaii he attended the Wing Navigation School at Fort Shafter, and there he earned the title of Advanced Navigator in December, 1935. During Service in Hawaii he participated in the historic Flight of the Army Squadron to the Leper Colony, across the Kiawi Channel of Molokai, from whence the remains of the founder of the Colony. Father Damian, were taken to be placed on a Transport Vessel and sent to Father Damian's native Belgium for burial. Freeman remained in Hawaii until March. 1937, and then accepted a furlough from Service for his second voyage to Europe. On his return, having qualified as Aerial Navigator, he participated in the "Good-Will Flight" of the B-17 "Flying Fortress" to Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America, and return. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. He was one of the first Officers of the United States Army Coros to pilot the B-17 type Bomber. For the part he played in a Flight made from Langley Field to Santiago, Chile, in February, 1939, he received commendation of Secretary of War and shared with the Flying Commander and members of the Crew. in the award of the Mackey Trophy. He was also recognized by the National Aeronautic Association for his participation in this Flight. He served as a student at the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, and was assigned to duty at March Field. Then he was assigned to duty at Lowry Field, and was then promoted to Captain of the Air Corps. He left Lowry Field and accepted the assignment as Commandant at Ladd Field, which is located in the center of Alaska's toughest winter weather. He was one of the first Pilots to fly the non-stop from McChord Field to Fairbanks in a B-17, and was the first Pilot to land this type of Airplane in Alaska. At Ladd Field, he had two Planes equipped for Experimental Flights in extreme low temperatures. In one of them, he, with his Crew of seven men, were carried to their deaths near Lovelock, Nevada, on February 6. 1941. More symbolic than a monument, he left enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him a memory of all that is fine and honorable among 22320



Gary Armor Plate Plant - Gary, Indiana.

Merison, Fort Benjamin - Fort Benjamin Harrison, ....lana. and named by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906. " honor of President Benjamin Harrison, who was . To in Chio on August 20, 1833. Following his a lintion from Himi University, Harrison began the practice of Law in Indianapolis, Indiana, and soon established himself as a Lawyer of first rank. He strongly advocated abolition of Slavery. and entered the Nar Between the States as a Secand Lieutenant and retired as Brigadier General of Volunteers, having distinguished himself in vicious Battles. Resuming his Law practice, he sas elected to the United States Senate in 1880. sis not reelected in 1887, but was elected to the Prosidency in 1888, defeating Cleveland. The state of his term of office included the Jan-American Congress meeting in Washington; the rassage of the McKinley Tariff Bill, and Sherman Silver Bill; the suppression of the Louisiana Lottery; and further reform of the Civil Service. Lo was defeated for reelection in 1892 and refired to private Law practice. He represented Venezuela in 1898 in its Boundary Dispute with

Indiana Argenal - Charlestown, Indiana.
Received its name from the State of Indiana.

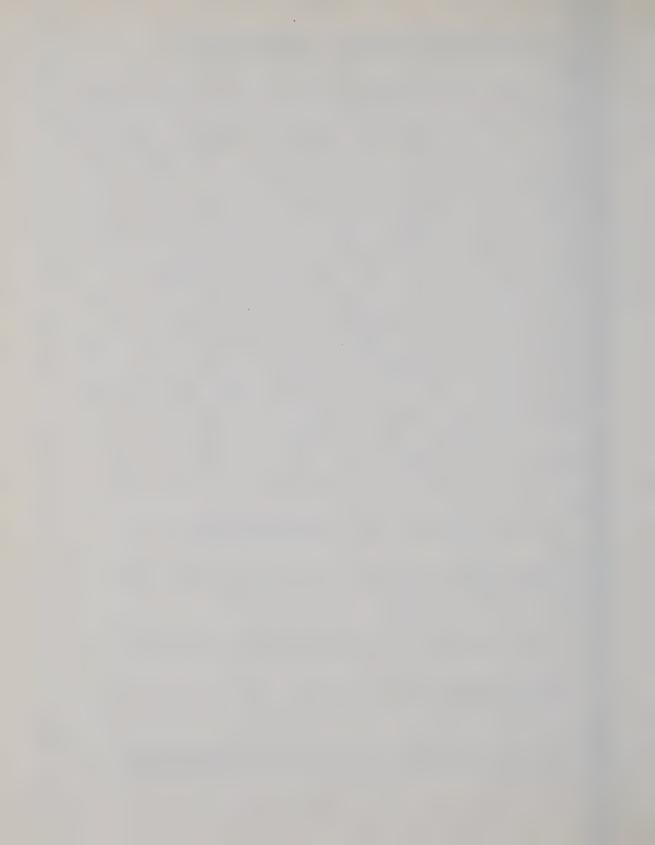
Great Britain. He died on March 13. 1901.

Indianapolis Chemical Warfare Depot - Indianapolis, Indiana. Timed from the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Jefferson Proving Ground - Madison, Indiana.

Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot - Jefferson-Ville, Indiana. Tomed from the City of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Ming bury Ordannee Plant - La Porte, Indiana. Medical its name of the Town of Kingsbury, Indiana.



Schoon Field - Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

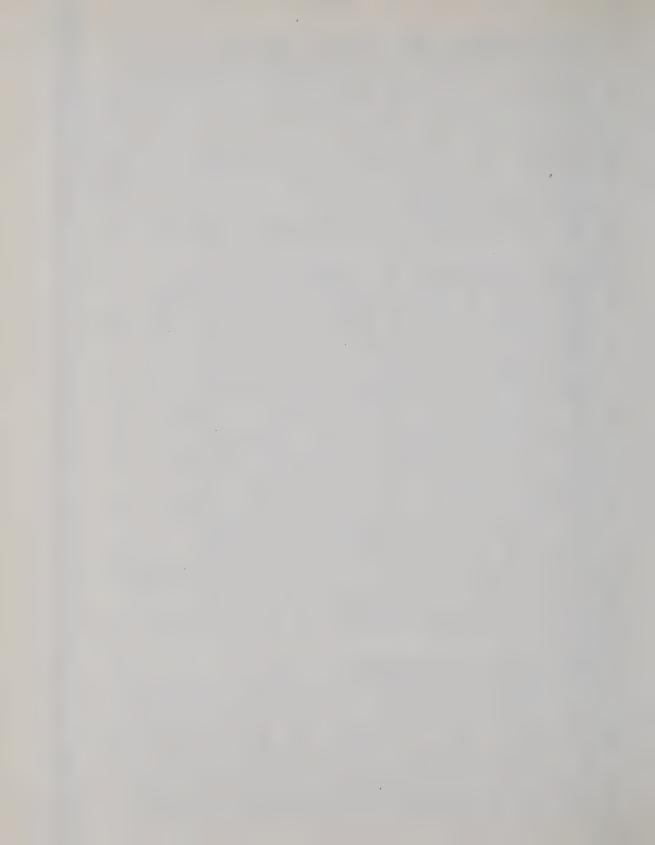
Ans named in honor of First Lieutenant Karl

Schoon, Aviator from Indianapolis, Indiana, who
was killed in Combat during World War I. He was
born October 20, 1894, at Indianapolis, Indiana,
and was educated in Purdue University. He enlisted April 22, 1917, at Fort Benjamin Harrison,
Indiana. He was assigned to the Aviation Service,
and went Overseas, February 28, 1918, and was assigned to the 139th Aero Squadron. He was killed
in action, October 28, 1918, at Verdun, France.
He was buried in Argonne, American Gemetery. He
was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Scott, Camp Thomas A. - Fort Wayne, Indiana. Jas named in honor of Thomas Alexander Scott, the fourth President of the Ponnsylvania Railroad, and organizer of the first Military Railroad during the War Between the States. He was born in Pennsylvania, December 28, 1923. He was long identified with Transportation before he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1850. He was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania as a member of his Staff and placed in charge of transporting Troops. He was commissioned Colcnel of Volunteers in the same year and the Governor placed control of all Railroads under has charge. Colonel Scott was appointed First Assistant Secretary of War on August 1, 1861, and in January, 1862, directed the organization of the Railways in the Northwest Territory. He resigned in 1862 to direct the Pennsylvania Reliroad, but again served his Country in September of that year in directing the transport of two Troop Movements by connecting different Railway Lines. He became President of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1874.

Stout Field - Indianapolis, Indiana.

Named for Richard Harding Stout who was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. He enlisted in the 17th Aero Squadron, Air Service, and became Second Lieutenant. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Gold, Silver and Bronze Stars, France; Gold Star, 32nd Army Corps, 11th French Army. August 26, 1917. "Having always displayed the greatest bravery in particularly trying circumstances, he distinguished himself in August.

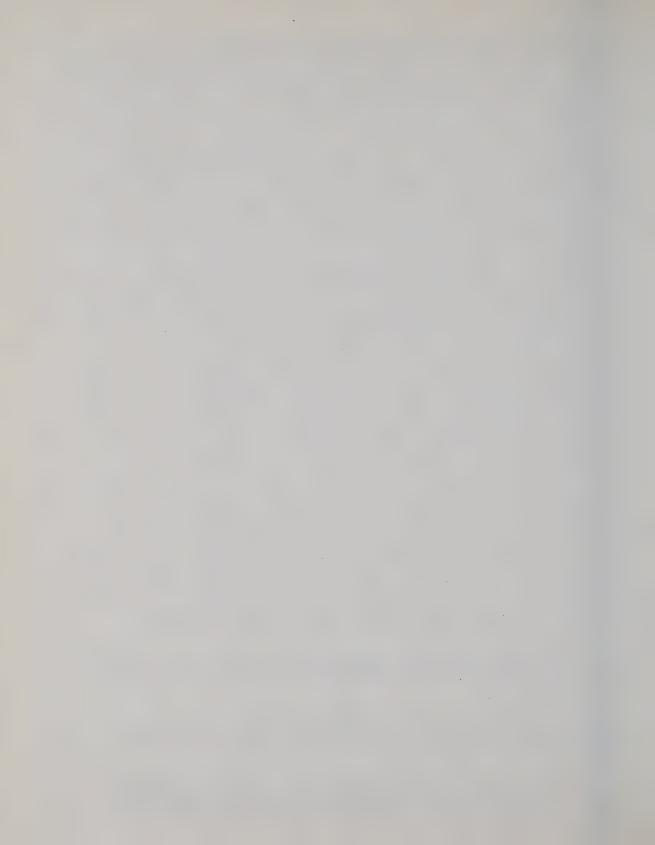


1917, in carrying the wounded through clouds of .c, and, although poisoned by gas, continued his rvice on a violently bembarded route." He rocoived the Silver Star, 69th French Infantry Division, September 19, 1917: "An American Volun-: ., the had displayed the greatest courage and toolness under trying circumstances, especially tarere Vordun, in August and September, 1917. To attended to the removal of the wounded under wielent bombardment, although poisoned by gas." We roceived the Bronze Star, 20th Squadron of the Pain, 69th Division, 32nd Army Corps, 2nd French Army, August 26, 1917: "A driver, who has alays displayed the greatest bravery in particu-1 rly critical circumstances. Farticularly distinguished himself in August, 1917, by transportim wounded through gas clouds and although injared by the poisonous gas continued his service long a road under heavy artillery fire." He mlisted March 10, 1917, and was assigned to Section Number 1, Américan Field Ambulance Service. An onlisted October 26, 1917, Paris, France, Aviation Corps. He received his training at Second Aviation Instruction Center, Beaumont, Chateauroux, Issoudun, Saint Jean de Monts, Tours, Cazaux, all in France. He was assigned to the 1.77th Aero Squadron. He received his Second Lieutenancy May 13, 1918. He was Overseas from March 12, 1917, to February 21, 1919. He took eart in the Battles of Chambaigne and Vordun. in was discharged, February 23, 1919. He accepted a commission in Officers Reserve Corps Air Divice, August, 1925. He enlisted in the 113th tere thundron, Indiana Mational Guard, June, 1988. Me died October 3, 1928, and was buried in Brown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Terro Haute Ordnance Depot - Terro Haute, Indiana. Luceived its name from the City of Terro Haute, Indiana.

Vigo Plant - Torre Haute, Indiana.
This named on account of its location in Vigo County, Indiana:

Takes Its name from the Jabash River which is nearby. The name comes from an Indian word



meaning "white water," or, as some mathematics give it, "cloud borne by an equinoctial wind."

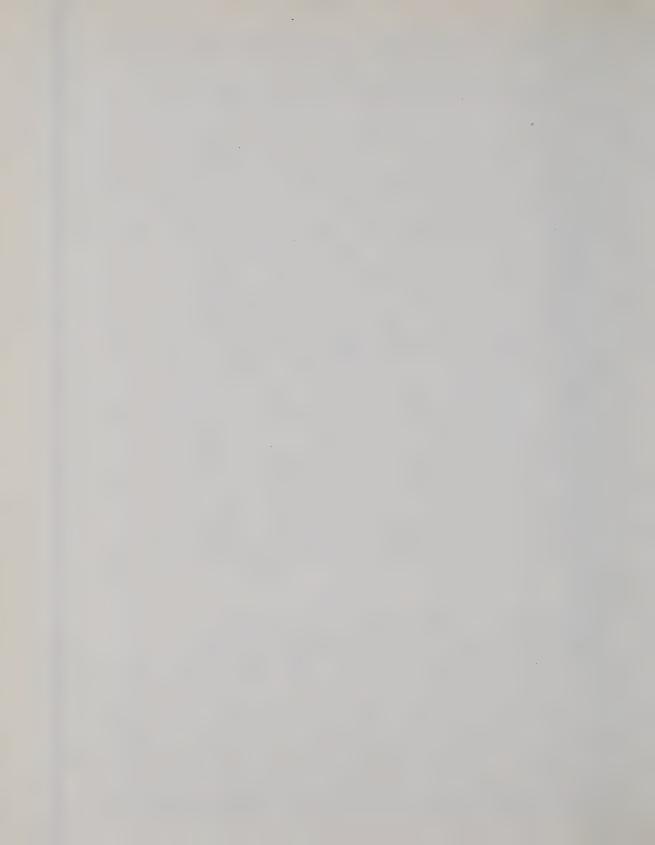
Jakeman General Hospital - Camb Asserbary, Indiana.

Named From Colonel Frank E. Wakeman, a native of New York. He received his Degree from Valence is and Indiana Universities. He was a member of the Army Medical Corps, and his last assignment was with the Eurgeon General's Office in Washington. At Valparaiso University be received his Doctor of Pharmacy Degree in 1917, a Pharmaceutical Chemist Certificate in 1916, and a B.S. Degree in 1917. He entered the Army Medical Corps as a First Lieutenant in August, 1917, after being commissioned in Indiana. After two years in Service in World War I, he was discharged. He returned to Indiana for schooling and received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1926 from Indiana University. Also in 1926 he returned to active duty with the Army for a year. After mustering out of Service in 1927, he joined the Medical Jorns in 1998, advancing to Captein in June of that year. He added to his Degrees by attending the Catholic University in Washington where no received a Master of Arts Degree in 1933, and a Doctor of Tharmany (Philosophy) in Latt. The 1937 he was awarded the Doctor of Public 1 (1). Degree from Johns Hopkins University. During his Army Service he attended the Command and General Staff School, Army Medical School, and Medical Field Service School. He also took advanced work at the latter two Medical Schools.

## IO:JA

The nucleus of Des Moines was established in 1872 when a Port was built to material to a cording to old Indian stories, the River on where banks this Fort was built was known as the "Moingena." Later it was shortened to "Moin" by French Explorers who called the stream "La Riviore Des Moines." The settlement gradually became known as Des Moines and to River bears the Same was.

This name be associated with the Trappist Monks, "la Riviere Des Moines," "the River of



the Monks."

The Moines Municipal Airport - Des Moines, Iowa.

Eva Ordnance Plant - Burlington, Iowa.

Thick General Mospital - Clinton, Iowa.

The named for Lioutenant Milliam Rhinehart Schick, who was the first Army Medical Officer to be alled in action during Morld Mar II. He was born, August 17, 1919, in Chicago, Illinois. He maduated from the University of Illinois in 1939, and was appointed First Lieutenant Medical lerps Reserve, April 28, 1941. He was killed then the Bomber in which he was flying from the United States to Pearl Harbor was shot down during the raid on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

His home was at Lowden, Iowa.

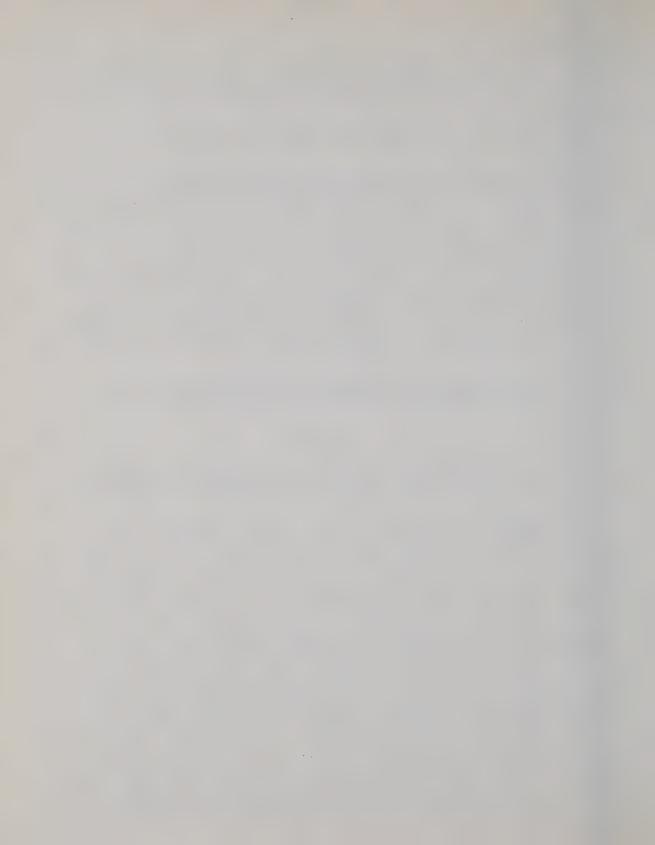
Sioux City Army Air Field - Sioux City, Iowa.

## KANSAS

Coffeyville Army Air Field - Coffeyville, Kansas. Name comes from the City of Coffeyville, Kansas.

Command and Staff College - Fort Leavenworth, Annsas.

On May 7, 1881, General Orders No. 42, were issued by General Sherman, Command in the Army of the United States, and directed that measures be taken for the establishment of a School of Application for Infantry and Calvary similar to the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. On January 26th the following year, the School was declared established. It was decided in 1901 that there should be Post Schools where Officers should be trained and then the better graduates of these Schools should be sent to a General Service and Staff College after which the best of these should be sent to the Army war College in Washington, D. C. Numerous changes in name and curricula were made between 1901 and 1907. These in the final recognition of the School at Fort Leavenworth when War was declared



in 1917. In 1923 after the World War was concluded, the School was recognized in the light of the experiences learned there. The result of this recognition was the present Command and General Staff College.

Dodge City Army Air Field - Dodge City, Kansas. Named from the City of Dodge City, Kansas.

Fairfax Field - Kansas City, Kansas.
Rocelved its name from the Fairfax Drainage District which was organized to reclaim and protect land within the Horse Shoe Bend of the Missouri River above the mouth of the Kansas River. It was formerly called "North Bottoms." This last name was not liked, so to settle the argument between the two property owners, each selecting their family name, the name of Fairfax was chosen and is euphonious as far as this community was concerned, but, of course, it was known by the one naming this section, that Lord William Fairfax was a Governor of Virginia, and employer of George Washington.

Garden City Army Air Field - Garden City, Kansas. Takes its name from Garden City, Kansas.

Great Bend Army Air Field - Great Bend, Kansas. Takes its name from its location near the City of Great Bend, Kansas.

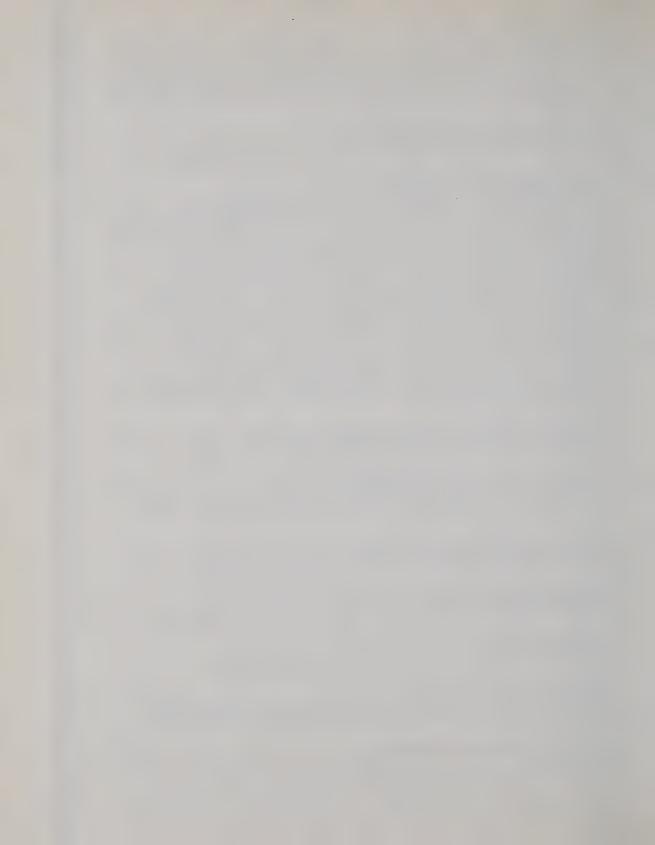
Marin Jon Army Air Field - Herington, Kansas. Wanga from the City of Herington, Kansas.

Independence Army Air Field - Independence, Kansas. Named from the City of Independence, Kansas.

Kansas Ordnages Plant - Parsons, Kansas. Gets its name from the State of Kansas.

Kansas City Medical Depot - Kansas City, Kansas. Named from the City of Kansas City, Kansas.

Kansas City Quartermaster Sub Depot - Leavenworth, Kansas.
Named from the City of Kansas City, Kansas.



Lowenworth, Fort - Fort Leavenworth, Kanaas. 2 end of the oldest Frontier Army Posts Which was been continuously garrisoned since its set-Clement in 1827 to the present. General Honry Layenworth found a good site for a Jantonment on the right bank of the Missouri River. It was on the same side of the River as the road to Santa Fo and it possessed the advantage of having a dry and rolling country on the South and Southwest of it. General Leavenworth founded Fort Leavenorth on May 8, 1827. In the early days Fort Lavenworth was depended upon for protection from Indians. A stone fortification wall was built by the early settlers and soldiers as protection acginst the Indians, and parts of it can still to seen on the original location. In the '50s Port Leavenworth was the general Depot from which supplies were sent to all Military Posts West of the Pacific Coast. The supplies were brought to Fort Leavenworth by steamboat and carried across the plains in covered wagons. Transportation was torried on by means of ox trains, each wagon tem consisting of ten yokes of fine oxen and terrying a load of from 6,500 to 8,000 pounds. the wagon trains travelled about seven miles per day. Fort Leavenworth was established in 1881 by order of General William T. Sherman, and most Starf Officers of the United States Army are trained here. At the Fort Leavenworth Museum is a collection of early day vehicles, including a carriage in which Abraham Lincoln rode from Troy to Leavenworth, in December, 1859. There were many other interesting collections here. The United States Federal Penitentiary is in Leavenworth, which Penitentiary was established in 195 on the Fort Leavenworth Reservation, 1,000 icres being set aside for that purpose. It is one of the largest and most modern Prisons in the world.

Liberal Army Air Field - Liberal, Kansas. Received its name from the City of Liberal, Kansas.

Marshall Field - Fort Riley, Kansas.

Nemed for Francis Sutler Marshall, Army Officer,
who was born in Galena, Illinois, March 26, 1867.

He graduated at the United States Military Academy
at West Point in 1890, and received his M. A.

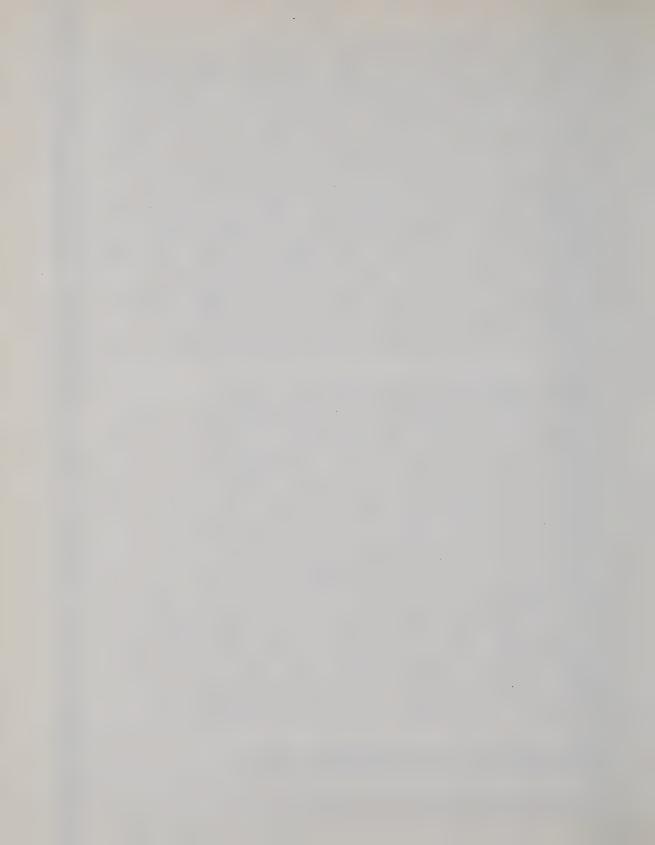


Degree at Trinity College. He was a Second Lieutenant of Eighth Calvary, June 12, 1890; First Lieutenant Sixth Calvary, January 5, 1897; Captain Fifteenth Calvary, February 2, 1901; Major Second Calvary, September 3, 1912; and assigned to the Eleventh Calvary, November 1, 1914. He was transferred to the Fifteenth Calvary, August 15, 1915. Was made Lieutenant Colonel, July 1, 1016; Colonel, June 82, 1917; Brigadier General December 17, 1917; Commanded 165th F. A. Brigade, 90th Division to October 20, 1918; Second Brigade, First Division to May 28, 1919; Eighth Brigade, Fourth Division to August 1, 1919. He was with the First Army at San Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Operations. He was in the Third Army Occupation of Germany, November 20, 1918 to July 3. 1919. He received the Croix de Guerre with Palm in 1919. While on a Tour of Inspection, early in 1922, he was killed in an Airplane accident.

Phillips, Camp - Camp Phillips, Kansas. Was named for Colonel William A. Phillips, the founder of Salina, Kansas, which Town was founded in 1858. He had a brilliant record in the War Between the States, and at the outbreak of the War Colonel Phillips raised the Third Kansas and tendered it to President Lincoln. It was accepted and he was appointed Major of the First Indian Regiment and marched immediately to the Front Lines. In July 1862 he was promoted to Colonel of the Third Indian Regiment, a Cherokee Unit. In the same year he was named by General Schofield as Commander of the Indian Brigade. He was constantly at the Front and saw action in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, and Indian Territories. He was wounded three times and had four horses shot from under him. He was born in Paisley, Scotland, January 14, 1824, and came to the States in his youth. He died at Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, in November, 1893, and is buried in Salina.

Pratt Army Air Field - Pratt, Kansas. Named from the City of Pratt, Kansas.

Riley, Fort - Fort Riley, Kansas.
Named for Colonel Bennett Riley, who was born in



Isint Hary's County, Maryland. He entered the Military Service of the United States as an Enaign of Riflemen and at once saw active Campaigning on Sacketts Harbor, New York, in the War of 1912, after which he accompanied his Regiment to the Mississippi Frontier. From December 1816 to July 1817, he was Adjutant of his Regiment. On tegust 6, 1918, he was promoted to Captain, havin; previously passed from the grades of Third. 14cond and First Lieutenant. Upon the disbandcreent of the Rifle Regiment in 1821, he was transferred to the Infantry and for the next is nty-five years spent much of his time fighting Inlians. He was breveted Major in 1823 for distinguished service in a Battle with the Arikara Indians in Dakota Territory. In 1829 he conveyed a large Merchant Caravan from Saint Louis. Misscuri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and back again, and received a Sword from the Legislature of Missouri in recognition of services. During 1831 and 1832 he fought in the Black Hawk War. He was promoted to the rank of Major on September 25, 1837, and to Lieutenant Colonel on December 1. 1839. From 1839 to 1842 he participated in the Seminole Wars in Florida, where his energy and courage won for him the brevet of Colonel. At the beginning of the Mexican War he commanded the Second Infantry but was quickly advanced to the command of the Brigade. He participated in the seige of Vera Cruz and distinguished himself at Cerro Gordo where he was breveted Brigadier leneral. It was at Contreras on August 20, 1849, .. cwever, that he won lasting fame. His Brigada formed a part of a Force under Persifer Smith, which was sent around to the rear of the Mexican Tosition, and Riley was designated to load the issault. In his official report of the Battle, General Smith says: "The opportunity offered to Colonel Riley by his position was seized by that collant veteran with all the skill and energy for which he is distinguished. The charge of his noble Brigade down the slope, in full view of friend and foe, unchecked even for a moment, until he had planted all of his colours upon their farthest works, was a spectacle that animeted the Army to the boldest deeds." For his callant conduct on this occasion he was broyeted Major General. He continued in command of his



Brigade to the end of the Mexican War. After the War he served in Louisiana and Missouri until the fall of 1848 when he was transferred with his Regiment to California, and assigned to the important Command of the Military Department on the Pacific and became Ik-Officio Provisional Governor of California. In September 1859, he convened the constituent Assembly at Monterey which drew up the first Constitution of California and applied for admission into the Union. His able direction of affairs at this critical time . . .tl" hastened the formation of the new State Government, to which he relinquished his authority in November, 1849, when the first elected Civil Governor took office. On January 31, 1850, hé was promoted to Colonel of the First Infantry and ordered to join that Regiment on the Rio Grande River, but owing to disability from cancer, he was anable to comply with the order. He settled in Buffalo, New York, where he died. In 1842 Lieutenant John C. Fremont made an exploration of the Greet Plain's country with Kit Carson as his guide. He reached Junction City in June 1842, and passed through again in 1844. Governor Reeder, first Governor of Kansas Territory, arrived in 1854 and set up the Government's first Territorial Legislature in Pawnee in July 1858. The stone building at Camp Whiteside housed the first Territorial Legislature. Later, the Free State advocates moved the Capital to Topeka. In 1853 the Secretary of War selected the location for a new Post in the vicinity of the confluence of the Republican, Smoky Hill and Kansas Rivers. A Camp was established at the site of Fort Riley and was called Camp Center because it was then known to be near the center of the United States. The Camp was later named for Major General Riley. Brevet Major A. E. Ogden, Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, known as the founder of Fort Riley, was Commanding Officer of the Post from 1852 to 1855, and died at Fort Riley in August, 1855. In 1806 General Custer came to Fort Riley as a Lieutenant Colonel of the new Seventh Calvary. General Sheridan visited this Fort in May 1885. General Douglas McArthur, Lieutenant General George S. Patten, and Lieutenant General Jonothan M. Wainwright, were all at this Fort at one time.



Therman Field - Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Therman Field - Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Therman Field - Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Therman Field - Fort Leavenworth, Georgia, May 5, 1888. He

the Leavenworth and General Staff School

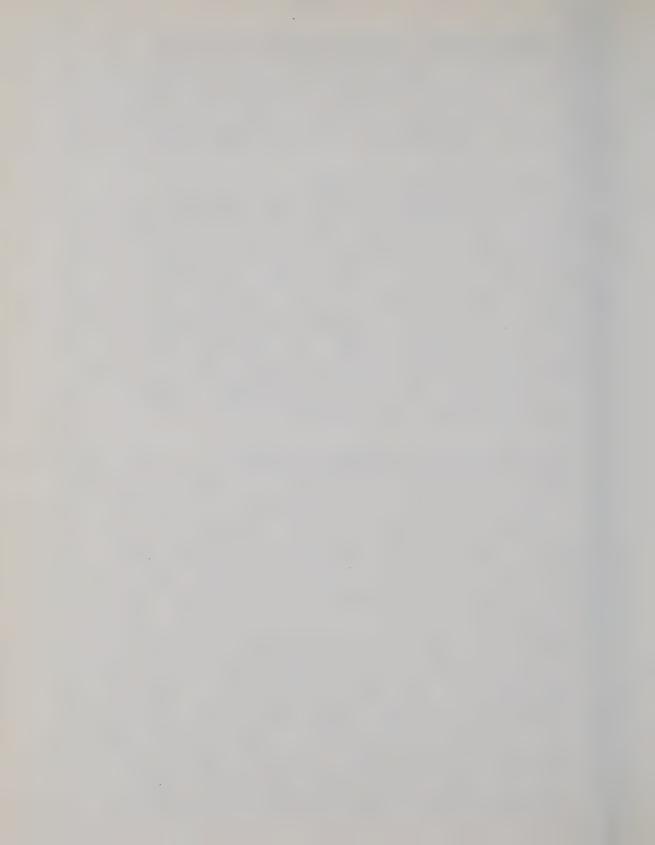
the Fort Leavenworth, from 1924 until November 22,

1327, when he died.

Stocky Hill Army Air Field - Salina, Kansas.

The a few miles south of the Air Field location is a line of hills called the Smoky Buttes. At times there is a haze over these hills which has the appearance of smoke. The name was originated by the Indians. There is also a River in this location called the Smoky Hill, which name was also from the Indians. Near the City of Salina, Kansas, there is a pre-historic Indian Burial Ground, indicating that this territory was the center of Indian Tribes. At the south end of the Smoky Buttes there is a place known as Coronado heights and is the point where Coronado came and then turned back after his search for the Seven Cities of Quivira.

Strother Field - Winfield, Kansas. Lamed for Donald Root Strother, born in Jinfield, Kansas, on October 26, 1911. He attended the City Schools and was recognized as an excellent student. He graduated from Winfield High School in 1929 with highest honors. Following a Pre-Medic course with a major in Biology, he gradustod with honors from Southwestern College in Winfield, on May 31, 1933. For a time after his graduation from College he worked at the dinfield Daily Courrier as street reporter. He resigned that position to enter Air Corps training at Randolph Field, from which he graduated in 1935. From there he was sent to Selfridge Field, Michigan, where he took instruction in Pursuit Ship Flying. For twenty-two months he was Co-Pilot for the United States Air Lines, travelling routes from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Chicago, and from Chicago to the Bast. In 1938 he again entered the United States Army Air Corps and was sent to Hamilton Field, California, later ceing returned to Fort Douglas, Utah. From there he began his proposed trip to the Pacific



Coast, only to be reversed and send to the Par East by way of Africa. He was commissioned. Octobor 14, 1938, and served as Instructor of Flying Fortress Pilots in the United States until his departure for the Far East just after Pearl Harbor. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously by General Douglas Mc-Arthur in Australia. He was on a Bombing Mission and was killed in the Far Eastern Theatre of War. The Formation was met by Japanese "Zeros" and he was injured in the leg. There was not enough help on the Plane to attend his wound and when his Crew arrived at their Home Base in Java he was dead from loss of blood. Ho was the first Army Flyer of his own County in Kansas to lose his life in this war.

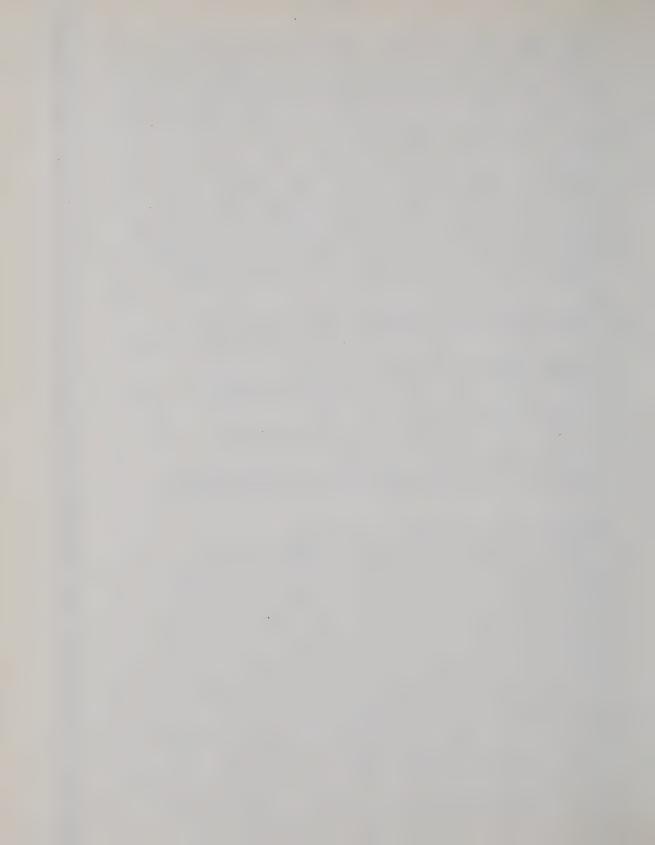
Sunflower Ordnance Works - Lawrence, Kansus. Was so named from Kansas, the Sunflower State.

Topoka Army Air Field - Pauline, Kansas. Named from the City of Topoka, Kansas.

Walker Army Air Field - Victoria, Kansas. Named from the Town of Walker, Kansas.

Michita Municipal Airport - Wichita, Kansas. Received its name from the City of Michita, Mansas.

Winter General Hospital - Toneka, Kansas. Taned in honor of the late Brigadian General Francis Anderson Winter of the Army Medical We was born in Francisville, Louisiana, June J., Took, received his Redical Dagres from Buts. Louis Medical College in 1 80, and or cormicsioned Assistant Surgeon in the Madeur Corpo. March 9, 1892. He was a steran of the War with Spain and of World War I. During the World Jan he was Chief Surgeon of the Lines of Communicat. and the Service of Supply, A.F., and in England . Chief Surgeon of Base Section No. 3. He was commissioned as Brigadier General in the Medical Corps of the Rational Army May 1, 1918. Acres awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for the work in World War I. He also was made a Companie. of the Bath, a British Honor, and was made an Officer of the French Legion of Honor. Following the Armistice, he served at the



Army Medical School as Librarian and was Department Surgeon of the Southern Department at Fort Mouston, Texas. He was, a member of the American Tollege of Surgeons. He retired, September 1, 1922, and died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 11, 1931.

## K MINGKI

Anchorage Field - Anchorage, Kentucky.

Blue Grass Ordnance Depot - Richmond, Kentucky. Thed from Kentucky Blue Grass, a valuable pasture and meadow grass found in both Europe and America, but reaching its finest development in the Central United States, especially in Kentucky It is tall with slender bright grass leaves.

Brwman Field - Louisville, Kentucky.

West named for Abram H. Bowman, who was born in Bullitt County, Kentucky, March 13, 1875. He acquired a Public School education and then secured employment with the Belknap Hardware Company.

He joined the Klondike Gold Rush and after four years in Alaska returned to Louisville and established the A. H. Bowman Transfer Company, of which he remained the head for twenty-three years He was one of Louisville's pioneers in Aeronautics and the type of broadminded citizen that is essential to every community. He owned the first Curtis "Jenny" based at this Field.

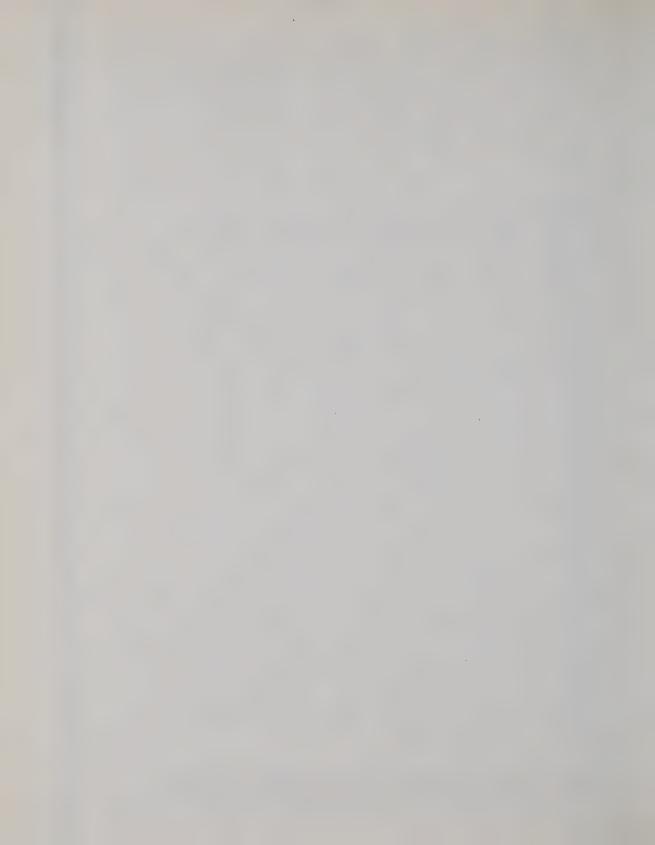
Reckenridge, Camp - Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky. Ramed for John Cabell Breckenridge who was born January 21, 1821, near Lexington, Kentucky. He was educated liberally, graduating from Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1839. He studied Law at Transylvania University and practiced for a time in Burlington, Iowa, from where he returned to Lexington, and continued his Profession until the outbreak of the Mexican War in which he served as Major of the Third Kentucky Regiment. He was elected to the Kentucky Legislature from Fayette County in 1849, and in 1851 was elected to Congress. In 1856 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, being the youngest man to fill that position at that time. He



ontered the United States Senate, March 4, 1861, but resigned in the fall of that year and entered the Jar Between the States, espousing the Southern Cause. He was appointed Brigadier General, and later Major General, becoming noted for the valor he infused into his Kentucky Brigade. After the collapse of the Confederate Janse, he escaped from Florida to Cuba and thence to England and Janasa. He later returned to Lokington. He died at his home in Lexington, May 17, 1875.

Campbell, Camp - Camp Campbell, Kentucky, Named for William Boven Campbell, who was born I Jumner County, Tennessee, and spent part of him young manhood in Virginia. On his return to Tennessee he entered upon the practice of Law at Carthage. In 1831 he was elected by the Logis: ture to his first office, that of Attorney General ral of the State. For some years he made his home in Sparta, Tennessee. He left Sparta and returned to Carthage, and in 1835 was elected Representative for Smith County. The next pair he served with distinction in the Florida Jar. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he was elected Colonel of the First Tennessee Regiment and served as a Volunteer for a year. Upon his return from the Mexican Mar, he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Tennessee. In 1851, he was nominated by the Thigs for the Governorshin, and was the last Inig Governor of Tennessee. At the end of one term he refused to run again and entered into business. He became President of the Bank of Middle Tennessee at Lebanon, and made his home there. He was complete to Secession and doclined a high Military Command offered by President Davis, and in 1862 accepted a Brigadier Generalship in the Federal Army upon the understanding that he should not be assigned to active duty in the Field. He was one of the Representatives elected in the Sath Jon per-On August 9, 1867, he died at his home in Lebanon. He was an outstanding Indian fighter, Soldier, Lawyer, Judge, and popular figure of nearly a century ago.

Darnell General Hospital - Danville, Kentacky.
Named in honor of the late Brighdier General
Carl Rogers Darnell. He was born on December 25,

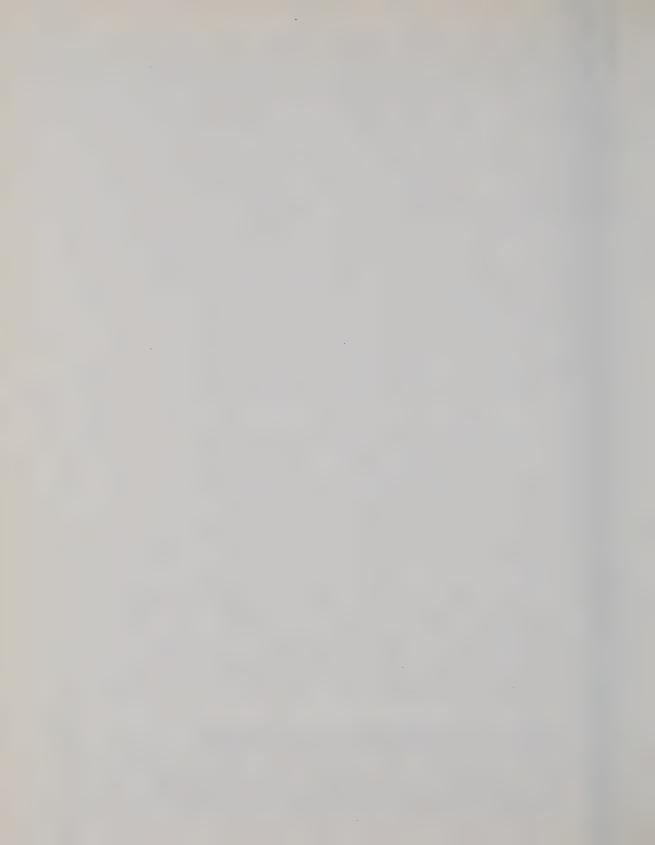


1067, in Collin County, Texas. Following his .. Justion from Carlton College in Bonham, Toxas, Le was sent to Kentucky where he attended Transyle mania College and graduated from there. He then sent on to study Medicine at Jefferson Medical Tollege and received his Doctor's Degree in 1890. No began the practice of Medicine in Bridgeton. Ponnsylvania, but soon moved to Milford. New Jarsey. In 1896 he took a competitive examination for appointment in the Regular Army Medical Corps and received his commission that same year. He served in Texas at Fort Clark and Fort McIntosh until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He then served at and commanded Hospitals in Tampa, Florida, and Huntsville, Alabama, before going to Cuba. In 1899 he was ordered to the Philippines where he served on the Army Hostal Ship, Relief, and the Military Hospital in Iloilo. He was one of the few Army Medical Officers to see service in the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion. In 1908 he invented a filter for the purification of drinking water in the Field. His most important achievement was the discovery of the value of chlorine in purifying water, and his invention in 1911 of an apparatus and method of purifying water and sewage by means of liquid chlorination. This method is responsible for saving millions of lives and preventing untold illness and is in general use throughout the world in most Cities and Towns. In World War I he was in charge of . procurement and distribution of all Medical supplies used by the Army. In recognition of this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. From 1922 to 1925 he served as Chief Surgeon of the Hawaiian Department. In 1929 he was appointed Brigadier General and placed in command of the Army Medical Center in Washington where he served until his retirement for age in December, 1931. He died of a heart attack. on January 18, 1941.

Godman Field - Godman Field, Kentucky.

Named in honor of Lieutenant Kirkwood Godman,

Air Corps, who was killed in an Airplane crash
during World War I, while making a Liberty Loan
demonstration over Columbia, South Carolina. He
was born at Columbus. Ohio, October 23, 1893,



and at the time of his death was a member of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

Knox, Fort - Fort Knox, Kentucky. Named for Major Henry Knox who was Chief of Artillery of the Continental Army and was Secretary of Jar, from 1785 to 1795. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 25, 1750. He was employed by a Bookseller and in 1771 opened a Book Store of his own. He became Second in Command of a Boston Grenadier Corps and joined the Colonial Army in 1775, and acted as Aide during the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was in charge of bringing captured heavy cannon and stores from Fort Ticonderoga to Dorchaster Heights before Boston, thus compelling British evacuation of that City. He received a commission as Colonel of one Artillery Regiment in the Continental Army, November 17. 1775, and was in New York City with Washington during the summer of 1776. In December, 1776, he was promoted to Brigadier General of Artillery and took part in the Battles of Tronton, Princeton. Brandywine. Germantown, and Monmouth. He spent the year of 1777 to 1778 at Valley Forge, and was promoted to Major General, March 22, 1782, to December, 1784, and was responsible for the founding of the Society of the Cincinnati. Knox was appointed Secretary of War on March O, 1785, and was Secretary of the Navy in addition to his other duties. He resigned from the Cabinet, January 2, 1795, and spent the remaining years on his estate, Montpelion, near Thomaston, Maine, where he died, October 5, 1806.

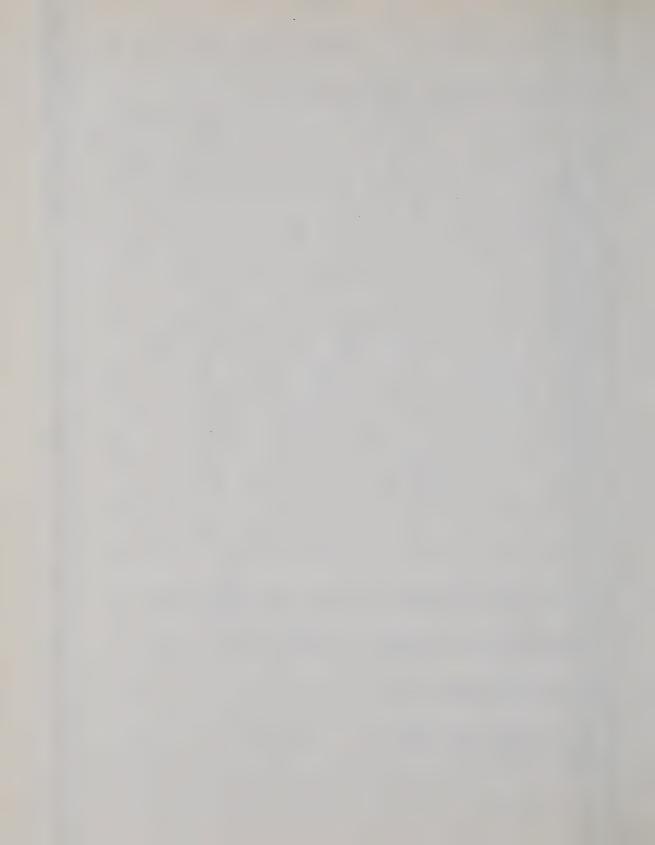
Lexington Municipal Airport - Lexington, Kentucky. Rand from the City of Lexington, Kentucky.

Lexington Signal Dayet - Lexington, Kentucky. Named from the City of Lexington, Kentucky.

Louisville Medical Denot - Leainville, Kentucky. Named For the Clay of Levieville, Kentucky.

Louisville Municipal Louisville, Kentucky.

A Mariab Communicipal Louisville, Kentucky.



it.ols General Meshival - Louisville, Kentacky. ... for Ligutement Colonel Henry Jeros Nichols. was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on May 21, 7. He hatended Male University where he istrad the Dorest of A. D. one M. A., Resident with he attended the Markont School of the cola raity of Panasylvania there has as quated in 1334. Given a temporary commission in 1905, he to cent to the Army Medical School in Washington There he graduated, following which he was commissloped as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps July 7th. In recognition for his aptitude Tar Truspeh, he was sont to the Philippine Tel mar end assigned to the United States Army Board for the study of Propical Diseases. He served on this Lira from 1907 to 1910. The most fruitful of his studies related to Beriberi, bringing sbout changes in the Philippine Scout ration that eventually resulted in the elimination of the disease stong these Troops. On his return from the Philiptimes he was assigned to the Army Medical School \* Associate Professor of Pathology and Besteri-10.7. In 1914 he was transferred to the Laboretory Service in the Letterman General Hospital in Jan Francisco. In August, 1917, he sailed for try in France with a Laboratory Unit which he had been designated to assemble, but was returned sick to Walter Reed Hospital in Mashington, in Leambar. From that time until February, 1919, he served in this Hospital and in the Office of the Surgeon Ceneral. He was then sent again to the Army Medical School where he was assigned to the resition of Director of Laboratories. In 1923 he was made head of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Mygione, which Fost he held an-:11 his transfer to Foreign Service in the Panama final Lone in 1926. He surved as Medical Inspecfor at the Headquarters of the Panama Canal Decartment until his death in Ancon Hospital in the Sanal Zone on September 3, 1927. His studies woon "carrier state" in laboratory animals threw light upon a hitherto obscure subject and brought cout the use of surgical treatment upon human "carriers." In 1982 he published a work, "Jarriers in Infectious Diseases," which is recognized as authoritative, his classification of carriers iming almost universal adoption. He was a charter member of the American Society of

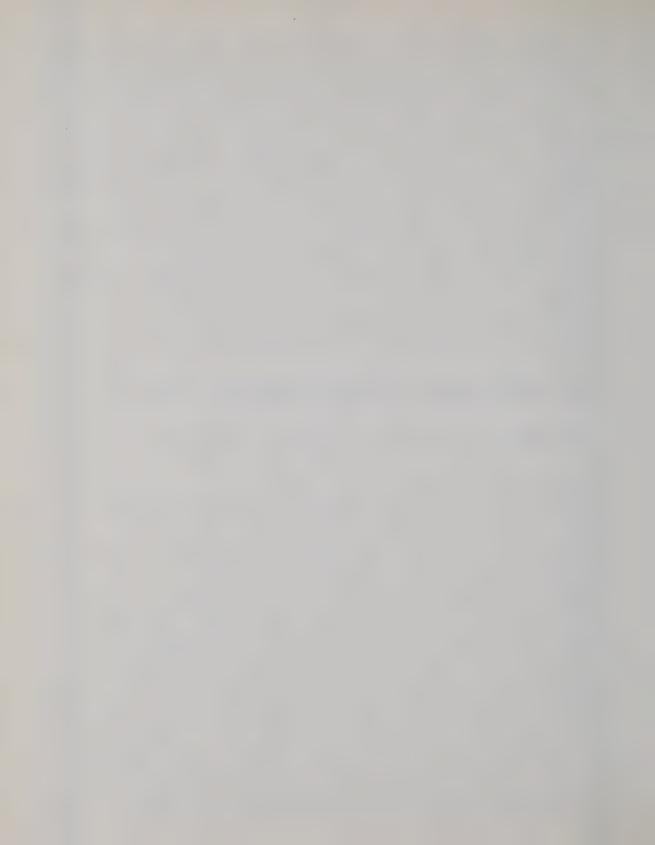


Profical Dedicine and prosided over the Society! meeting in New Orleans in 1920. He founded the American Journal of Tropical Medicine in 1921 and was its Editor until he went to Panama in 1926, and Associate Editor until his death. He was a member of the American Association for the Alvan . ment of Science, the Royal Society of Tropical Medicino and Hygiene of England, the Society of American Bacteriologists, and the Association of Military Surgeons. He was a Fellow of the American College of Jurgeons and of the american lublic Health Service, and was a member of the Memical Division of the National Research Council. His outlook upon life is well expressed in the words of his dedication of "Carriers in Infectious Diseases" which reads: "To the Spirit of Science and the Instinct of Service." His funeral was held at Arlington National Cemetery. A bronze plaque has been set up in his memory on the wall of the foyer of the Army Medical School,

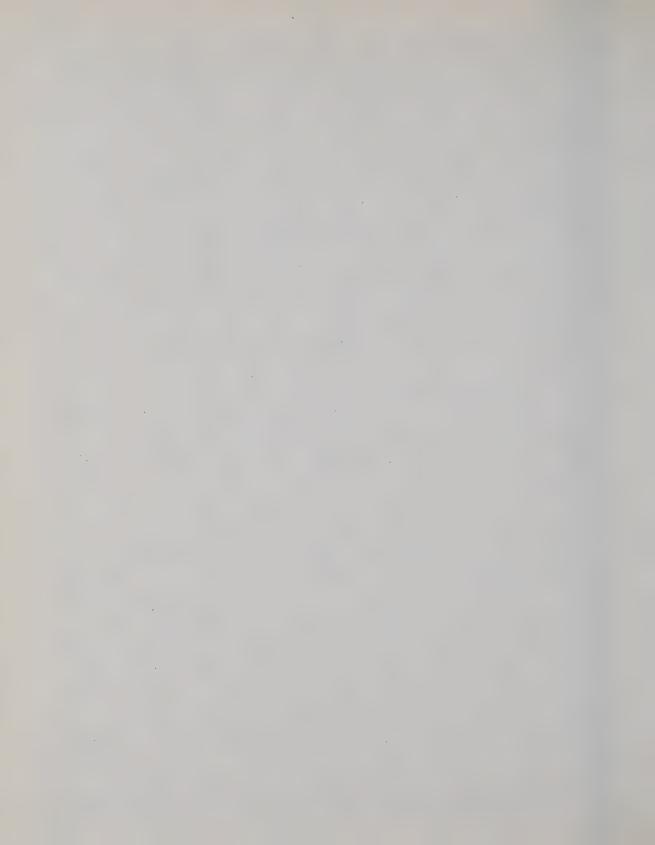
Offic River Ordnance Works - Henderson, Kentucky. Red 132 name from the Onio River.

Sturgis Army fir Field - Sturgis, Kentucky. Named from the Town of Sturgis, Kentucky.

Phomas, Fort - Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Ramed for Goorge Henry Thomas, born in Southampton County, Virginia, July 31, 1816. He graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1840, and entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. In the Regular Army he was promoted to First Lieutenant, April 30, 1844; Captain, December 84, 1855; Major Broad Calvery, May 1., 1882; Lieut memb Colonel, April 85, 1881; Colonel, May 3, 1861; Brigadi r General, October 27, 1863; and Major General, December 15, 1864. In the Volunteer Army he was commissioned a First Lieutenant, November 6, 1841; Captain, September 23, 1846; Major, February 23, 1847 (all by Brevet); and Major General, April 2, 1862. His first service was in Florida against the Seminole Indians. In 1844 to 1845 he was stationed at several Southern Ports, and in the latter years was ordered to report to General Taylor in Texas. He was in Fort Brown during its seige by the Mexicans in May, 1846,



and the fire from the Fort rendered the retreat of the Mexicans from Resaca de la Palma most disastrous. He won distinction in the Battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, and remained in Maxico until the end of the War, after which he was on duty in Texas and Florida until 1851, when he was appointed Instructor of Calvary and Artillery at the United States Military Academy. In 1853 he was ordered to California, and was again on duty in Texas from May, 1856, to November, 1860. There his Regiment was dismounted and ordered out of the State by General Twiggs. Thomas was granted a year leave of absence, but on April 10, 1.301, was recalled and ordered to resume Command of his Regiment and take to the Field. On July 2nd, at the head of the First Pennsylvania Brigide, he invaded Virginia and won a victory over Jackson at Falling Waters. He was assigned to the District of the Cumberland, August 17th, and gained the first noteworthy Union victory in the dar on January 19, 1862, when he defeated the Confederates at Mill Springs, and thus checked their advances into Kentucky. At Stone River, or Amfreesboro, when General Rosechans directed him to guard the retreat of the Army, he replied: "This Army can't retreat," and by a well directed attack on January 2, 1863, he again defeated the Confederates and thus saved the imperiled Union Army. On September 19th and 20th of the same year he won exceptional distinction by checking the furious attacks of Longstreet and Bragg at Chickamauga, when the rest of the Union Forces had been defeated. General D. H. Hill of the Con-Selerate Army, said that Thomas' Hallantry during these attacks was one of the principal reasons for the final failure of the Confederacy. For his great service he was promoted to Major General of the Regular Army and received a Vote of Thanks from Congress. He was also presented a Gold Medal by the Legislature and citizens of Tonnessee, or which State he became an adopted citizen. After the conclusion of Peace, he revealed his whole character in a letter written to the President: "During the War," he wrote, "I permitted the National authorities to do what they pleased with me; they put my juniors over me, and I served under them; the life of a Nation was then at stake, and it was not proper to press questions



of rank; but now the time sure is over and the Mation seved, I domand a Command suited to my rent or I do not want any." Submeduently, he was in loward of the Division of the Tennossee, which reached from Georgia to Mississippi; of the Department of the Tennossee and Colongland; and the Department of the Tennossee and Colongland; and the Department of the Tennossee and Colongland; and the main she only General in the Sar who was never defented. He died in San Francisco, California, Lorch 28, 1870.

## I. Diana I. Maria

Alexandria Army Air Piold - Alexandria, Louisland. Received its name from the City of Alexandria, Laulaine.

Alexandria Municipal Airport - Alexandria, Louidie 1900.
Louidie A its name from the City of Alexandria, New Model ...

Dermadels Field - Restadale Field, Louisiane. Remod for Eugene Hoy Barksdole. To but file to Caghness of action that made him a Scala War I haro, credited with the desiruction of sight h Aircr 75 and later carried him to a granic doub ot McCook Field, while trying to determine the cause of spin ch renteristic of an C-3 Douglas instanting of a line of the control right shoulder and he is to bring his bullet-ridh. Plane back to his Minirome with his left have After a few weeks hospitalization he was back of Battle and was shot down in German territory. Refere his would-be cantons reached aim, bu ling: his signal light pictol into the gas tank thus giving the impression he too was burned with the Firm. Hearing gutteral shouts from Parana. he hid in a shell help, and escaped six hour. Inwer, to be received by his commades with jon.



:: cyod three Planes and participated in the destrustion of five others. Later he was transfer-::: to the AEF and remained in Europe until .: ruery 15, 1919. On returning home, he was asi med in turn to Camp Veil, Mitchel Field, and school Field. As Chief Test Pilot at McCool : 11, he was twice forced to bail out of Planes. once when the tail snapped off, and another time .. n'a wing collapsed. On one of these Plining e made one of the lowest jumps on record, soraining his ankle, but reported on duty the next day. a the fatal day of his death, August 11, 1983, ... took the Douglas Plane to 6000 feat, purposely pinned it and pulled it out at 2000. Not satisfied he took it up again, this time spinning it the left and the big Plane relused to right itself. Finally taking to his chute; he left the the wing braces which sheered the cords, spun him free to the ground. He was buried at Arlingten National Cemetery with full Military Honors.

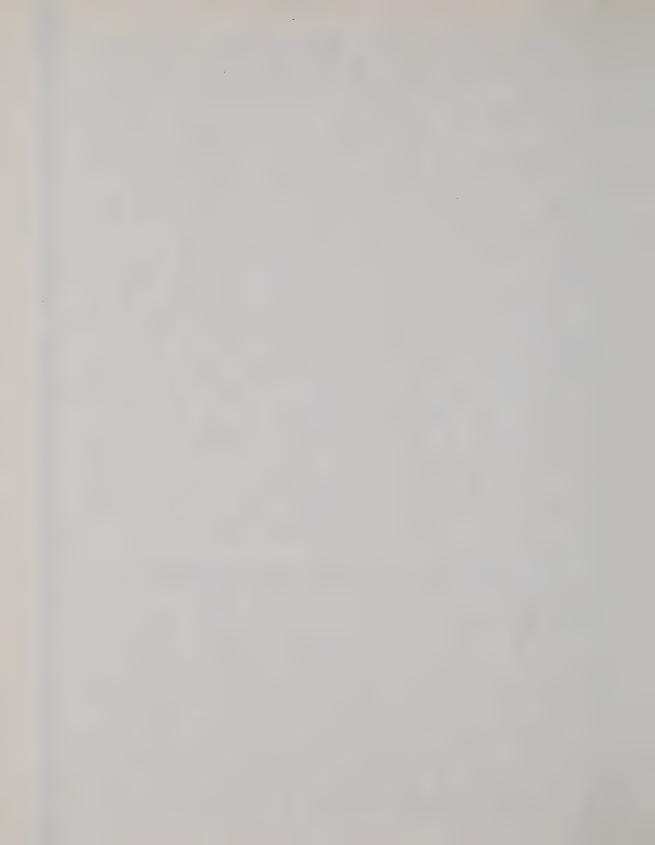
2:ton Rouge Engineer Depot - Baton Rouge, Louisinna.
Named from the City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Frauregard, Camp - Alexandria, Louisiana. Tamed for a Confederate Constal, Pierra Justavo Intent Beauregard, who was born in the Parish of Manual Remard, near New Orleans, May 28, 1818. to was graduated from Jest Point Hillitthy Academy in 1838. As Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant of Engineers, he was employed on fortification work chiefly in Louisiana, funtil 1848 when ... ent to Merice of an Engineer on the Staff of Teneral Scott. He was prosent at the seize of Very Cruz and the Battle of Cerro Gorde and Sonthing, and recoived a Brovet, liveret 20, 1817, for gallant conduct in the latter Angagement. to was twice wounded in taking of the City of Caxico and received another Brevet on September 13. 1847. After the War he was engaged in Engineering in his native State, until the War Between the States, being Chief Engineer in charge of draining the site of New Orleans, 1858 to 1861. He was promoted to Captain on March 3, 1853. He was selected as Superintendent of



West Point and was Superintendent of the Academy for just five days. He was at once appointed Brigadior General of the Confederate Army and was sent to take Command of the Forces around Charleston. Acting on instructions from the Confederate Government, he demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, and upon Major Anderson's refusal, ordered the bembardment that compelled the evacuation of the Fort and began four years of Civil War. On June 1st, near Manassas, Virginia, he took charge of one of the two Confederate Armies which were being assembled near the Potomac, and which were later merged to form the historic army of Northern Virginia. Beauregard succeeded to the Command when General A. S. Johnston was killed. The closing months of the War found him once more in Command, as at Bull Run, to General J. E. Johnston, with whom he served through the Campaign of the Carolinas until the surrender. After the Jar he was for five years President of the Nev Orleans, Jackson and Mississippi Railway, declining offers of the Command of the Army of Roumania in 1866, and that of Egypt in 1869, and again in 1870. He then became Manager of the Louisiana Lottery. In 1888 he became Commissioner of Public Works in the City of New Orleans. He wrote "Principles and Maxims of the Art of War" (1863); "Report of the Defense of Charleston" (1864); "A Commentary on the Campaign and Battle of Manassas" (1891); and numerous papers on Civil War subjects. He died February 20, 1803.

Claiborne, Camp - Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Mamed for William Charles Cole Chafborne, who was born in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1775, and spent his early life in New York City. In 1791 he was Unrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives. Afterward he became a Lawyer in Tennessee and was a member of the Convention which framed the First Constitution of that State. He became a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and then a Representative in Congress from 1797 to 1801, and as such casting the vote which made Thomas Jarren President Instead of Aaren Burn. In 1801 he was appointed Governor of Mississippi Territory, and two years later was a fellow Commissioner with the traitor. Milkinson, for receiving the formal mension of Louisiana. He was



Covernor of Louisiana Territory for three years, the Governor of the Territory of Orleans, and when the latter was erected into the State of Louisiana, he was elected the first Governor, and took the lead in defending it in the War of 1812. He was elected United States Senator in 1816, but died on November 23, 1817, before he had an opportunity to take his seat in the Senate. He was a wise and prudent Statesman, an able Administrator, and a Patriot of lofty character.

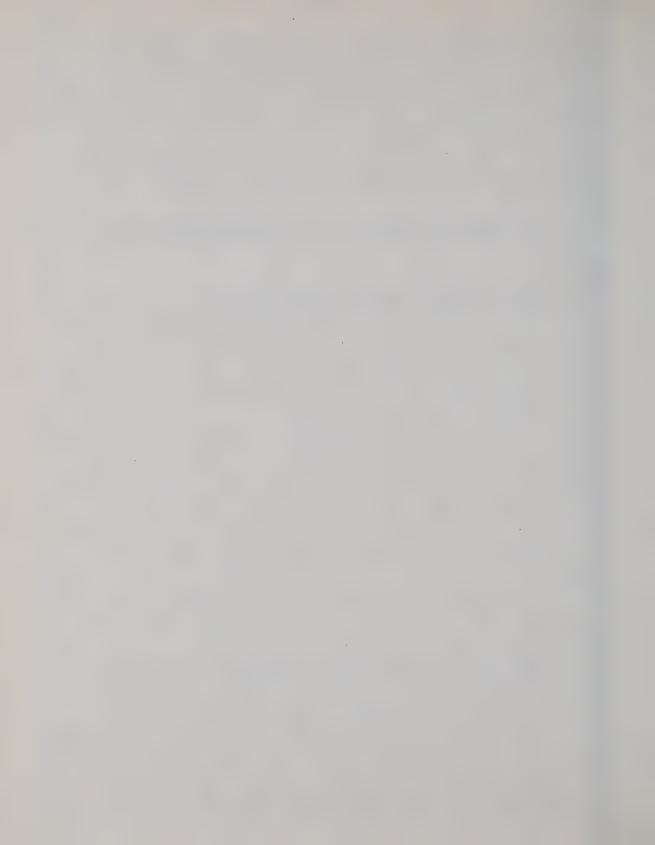
DaRidder Army Air Field - DeRidder, Louisiana. Takes its name from the City of DeRidder, Louisiana.

Esler Field - Alexandria, Louisiana. Lamed in honor of Lieutenant Wilker Esler, who died April 11, 1941, when his Plane crashed while taking off. At his funeral a few days later, an schelon of Planes flew from his Field dipped their wings in the last salute. He was the Liaiion Officer for the 107th Observation Squadron stationed in Michigan, and came to take over Camp Beauregard Airport and prepare for the arrival of his Observation Squadron. Broad concrete runways were laid, new barracks and administration offices took shape, hangers constructed, roads were built, and mosquitoes were put under control, and this young Lieutenant nursed and coddled it into being. He was born in 1916 in Des Moines, Iowa. He was graduated as Commercial Pilot when inducted as National Guardsman into the Army, October 6, 1940, as a commissioned Officer.

Harmond Army Air Field - Hammond, Louisiana. Named from the City of Hammond, Louisiana.

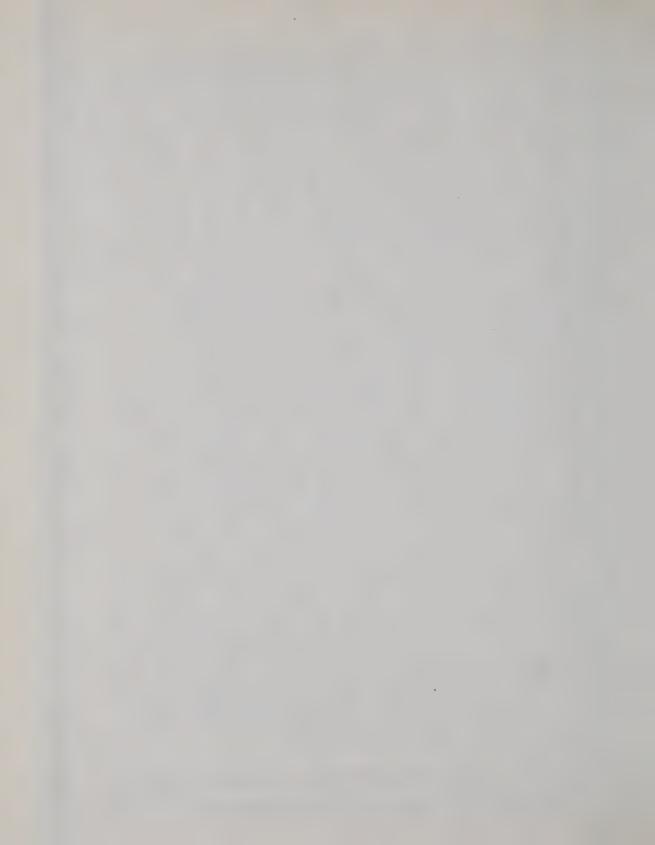
Harding Field - Harding Field, Louisiana.

Named in honor of Second Lieutenant Villiam Wadley Harding, of Shreveport, Louisiana, who was
killed when the Plane he was piloting crashed
near Otsego, Michigan. His Plane burst into
flames while flying in formation and he lost his
life in attempting to save his companion who had
apparently "blacked out." The Plane lost so
much altitude that they were too close to the
ground when they jumped and they both died instantly upon hitting the ground.



. Phison Barricks - New Orloans, Louisians. Will de Daros onchaon, born March 15, 1767, in the Waxhaw Settlement on the border between the Jeralines. His Lilitary career began in boyhood. It thirteen he was taken prisoner by the British when they invaded South Carolina. In 1788 he became Public Prosecutor of the Western District of North Carolina (now Tennessee). In 1796 he This placeted to Congress, and two years later he was made Judge of the Tennessee State Supreme Court. As Major General of the State Militia. he volunteered with his 2500 men when the War of 1812 broke out. In 1814 he subdued the raiding Creek Indians in a Battle at Horseshoe Bend. Alabama. He was made Major General in the Regular Army and given command of the Department of the South, and he captured Pensacola, without Orders. on November C, 1814. The Battle of New Orleans in which a victory over a British Force of 1200, Was won on January 8, 1815, made him a popular Military hero. He again invaded Florida and wona victory over the Seminole Indians and seized Saint Marks. Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819, and two years later Jackson became Governor of the Territory. From 1823 to 1825 he was United States Senator from Tennessee. Aftor being defeated for the Presidency in 1824. ... was elected in 1928 and reelected in 1932. The Administrations of "Old Hickory," as he was popularly colled, were marked by the introduction of the "Dyoils System" into United States Politics; demise of the Unived States Bank; growth of authority of the Federal Government; reduction of Tariff; speculation and inflation. He was a man of action and a vigorous leader. He retired From office with an even greater following than when elected. He died, June 8, 1845. Jackson Barracks was constructed in 1834 and during the Mexican War it was an active Army Post. It was held by Confederate Troops for approximately a year during the War Between the States, until May of 1862, when New Orleans was taken by Union Forces under Admiral Farragut.

Lafayette Municipal Airport - Lafayette, Louisiana. Takes its name from the City of Lafayette, Louisiana.



1 : rde Conoral Hospital - New Orleans, Louisi-

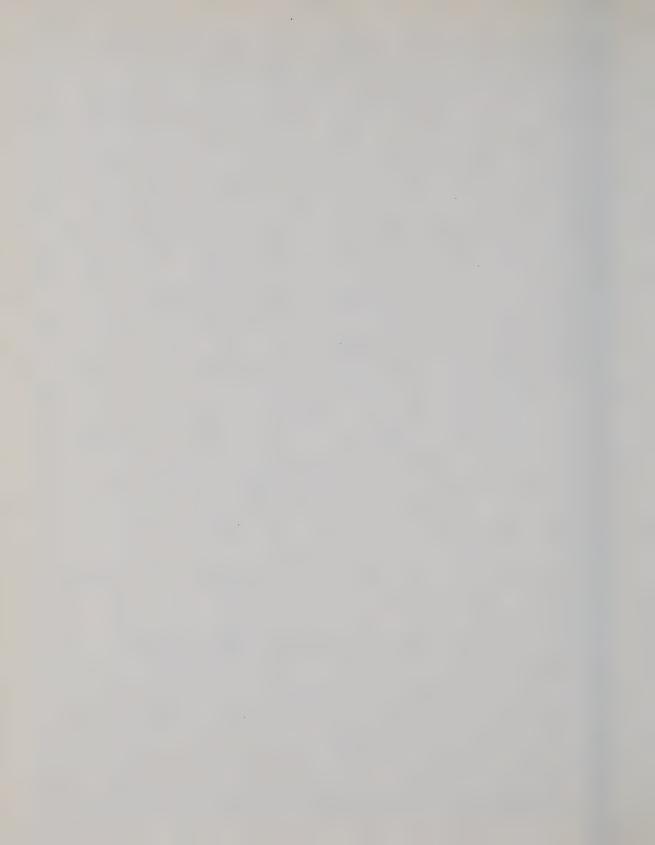
Trued for Louis Anatole La Garde who was born in :: bodaux, Louisiana, April 15, 1849. He was a student at Louisiana Military Academy from 186 to 1868; received his M. D. Degree from Bellevus Located College, 1879; Interned as Accesvelt Hospital, New York, 1872 to 1874. He An appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, April 1, 1874; Assistant Surgeon. June 6, 1878; Captain Assistant Surgeon. June 8. 1983; Major Surgeon, November 13, 1896; Lieutenant Colonel Surgeon General, and First Colonel Medical Corps, March 17, 1906; Colonel, January 1, 1010. He retired, April 15, 1010, and was recalled to active duty and served during World Jor I. He participated in the Sioux Indian Jar in 1376, commanded Divisional Reserve Hospital 4th Army Corps, Siboney, Cuba, in 1898. He was in charge of evacuation of sick and wounded to Morthern Hospitals. He was Professor of Military Surgery, New York University in 1900. Was Coma miant United States Army Medical School in 1910 to 1913, and was a member of the National and Medical Examiners. Was Lecturer of Jellage of Thysicians, Philadelphia, in 1902. He was the Author of a text book, "Gun-shot Injuries," second edition, 1916. He carried on extensive research work with septic bullets and sentic rowders. He demonstrated inelfective material not destroyed by firearms. His home was in Mashington, D. C. He died on March 7, 1920.

Like Charles Army Air Field - Leke Charles, Louisian Land from the City of Lake Charles, Louisiana

Livingston, Camp - Jamp Livingston, Louis have.

Linual for Mobert A. Livingston and Livingston for Mobert A. Livingston and Livingston for Mobert A. Livingston and Livingston for Ming's College, New York, at the age of minetoen, and began the practice of Law, and in 1773 became City Recorder. In 1776 he was a member of the Committee of Congress which draw up the Declaration of Independence, and in 1777 was a prominent member of the Convention at Kingston which framed the first Constitution of New York.

He became the first Chancellor of the State and held this office until 1301, and he is best known



as "Chanceller" Livingston. He administered the oath of office to Washington at his first inauguration to the Presidency, in New York, April 30. 1789. In 1801 Livingston was appointed by President Thomas Jefferson as Minister to France, and in 1803 effected, in behalf of his Government. the purchase from France of the vast territory then known as Louisiana, comprising the entire territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, from the Spanish to the British possessions. In 1804 he withdrew from public life and returned to New York. Among other things. he assisted Fulton in his invention of the Steamboat. He died in February, 1813. As head of the Nation's Foreign Affairs Department. his going to France was to try to block cession by Spain of the Louisians Territory to France. Soon after his arrival he realized that the deal had already been made. Immediately he began to build up friendship with Napoleon, studiously cultivating the Emperor and studying his character. A year later Napoleon suddenly decided to sell the entire Louisiana Territory for 10,000,000 francs. Today a tall, imposing statue of Livingston stands in the rotunda of the National Capitol at Washington.

Louisiana Ordnance Plant - Shreveport, Louisiana. Named from the State of Louisiana.

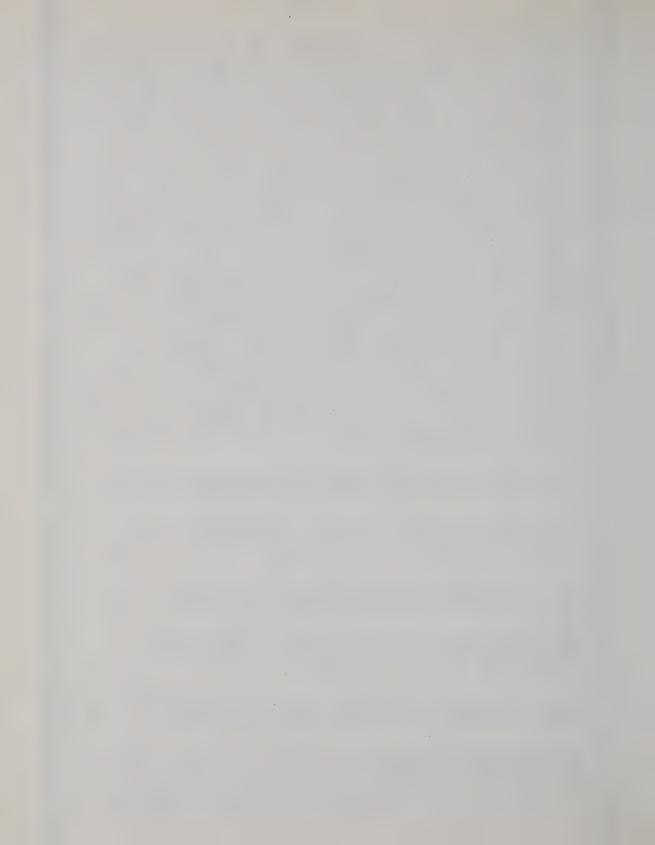
Mansfield Municipal Airport - Mansfield, Leuisiana.
Named from the City of Mansfield, Louisiana.

Many Municipal Airport - Many, Louisiana.

Natchitoches Municipal Airport - Natchitoches, Louisiana. Named from the City of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

New Iberia Airport - New Iberia, Louisiana. Named from the City of New Iberia, Louisiana.

New Orleans Army Air Base (Temp. A.S.F.) - New Orleans, Louisiana.
Received its name from the City of New Orleans, Louisiana.



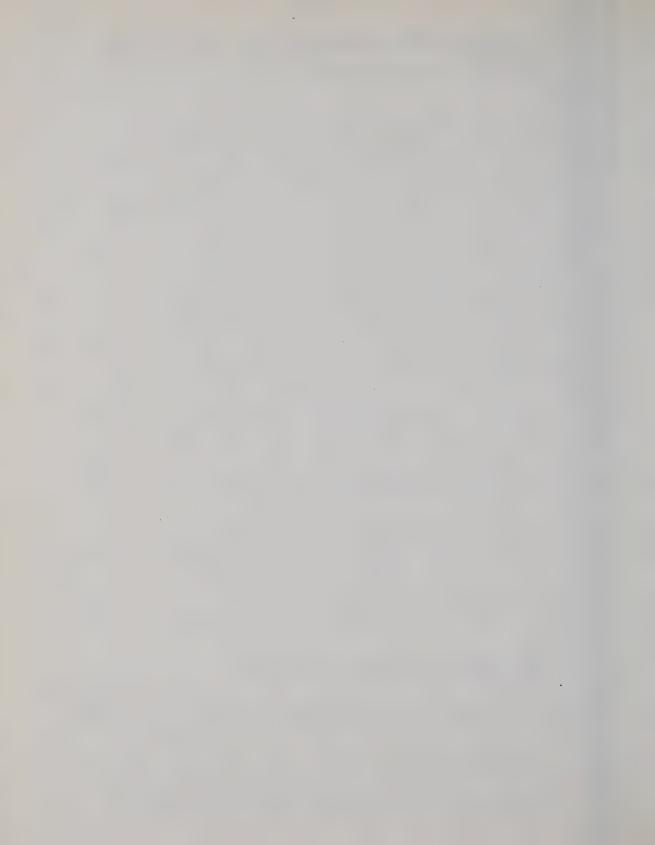
Orleans Port of Embarkation - New Orleans, Lisiana.

Licelved its name from the City of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Muche, Camp - New Orleans, Louisiana. memed in honor of Jean Bertiste Tracaco, was served with distinction under General Andrew fackson in the Battle of New Orleans, and later become Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana. He was born in New Orleans in 1785 when the City ans under Spanish rule. His father came here or m France. As a Captain, young Ileuchs, then a commissioned Merchant, became leader of the first uniformed Company of Volunteers to be orunized locally when the War of 1812 started. into same Company, known as the Carbiniers de irleans, was made the nucleus of Le Battalion it Orleans two years later when it became apparat that the British would attack New Orleans. Major, was placed at the head of the Battalion of three hundred and sixty-five rom. To meet all emergencies in the defense of the City, General Jackson scattered his Forces. Major Plauche and his men were stationed at I mish Fort. When General Jackson was informed of the arrival of the British, he marshaled his Forces at Fort Saint Charles, where the old Mint now stands. Major Plauche and his men, using the Bayou Road, ran the five miles from Spanish Port to the rendevous and were among the first to join General Jackson. Major Plauche and his estalion were assigned to the position to the right of General Jackson, near the River, where the heaviest assault was expected. At the close of the Campaign, General Jackson highly commended Major Plauche, and the two remained friends.

Tolk, Camp - Leasville, Louisiana.

Lened for Localdis Polk, sore his leading, Brech
Carolina, April 10, 1800. He are classically the
University of North Carolina and Jest Point Hilitary Academy, but soon gave up the Army for the
Ministry, and was ordained in the Protestant
Episcopal Church in 1830. After holding several
moditions as lactor, he was made liasienary Bishop of the Southwest in 1838, and Bishop of
Louisiana in 1841. At the outbreak of the Jar



Batween the States he took an active part with the South and was made Major General in 1861, and as such commanded the Battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861. He was present at the Battle of Shiloh, commanded at Perryville, and was made Lieutenant General in 1862. He was killed near Marietta, Georgia, June 14, 1864. He was known as the "Fighting Bishop of the Civil War."

Pollock Army Air Field - Alexandria, Louisiana. Named from the fown of Pollock, Louisiana.

Jelman Field - Monroe, Louisiana. Anned for a Navy Flyer, Lieutenant Augustus Jemes Selman, who was born in Monroe, Louisiana, September 30, 1893. He received his early education in the Schools of Monroe and later attended the United States Rayal Academy at Annapolis, from which he graduated just prior to World War I. During the War he served as Lieutenant aboard the United States Florida, a Battleship which operated Overseas as a Unit of the British Grand Fleet. At the close of the War he entered the Aviation Branch of the Naval Service, taking his training at the Jacksonville, Florida, Air Base. He was sent to Hampton Roads, Virginia, where he became Squadron Commander of the Air Station. Here he spent the last two years of his life vioneering in Aviation and doing Maral research work which resulted in the invention of several appliances accepted and used by the United States Government. On November 26, 1921, he was killed in an Airplane crash near Norfolk, Virginia. He was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in Fortemouth, Virginia.

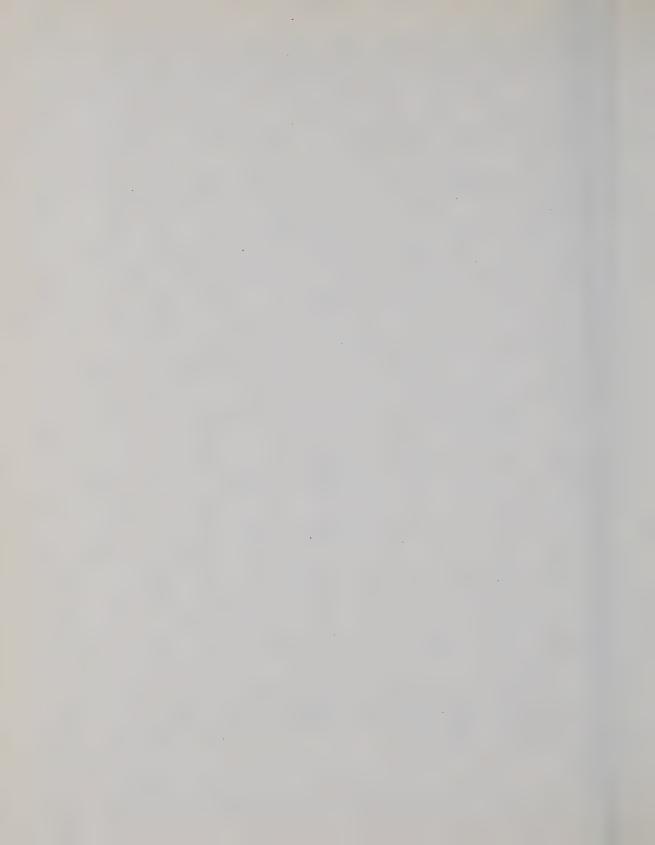
Shreveport Quartermaster Depot - Shreveport, Lewis Luna. Received its name from the City of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Villere, Camp - Slidell, Louisiana.

Named for James Philip Villere who succeeded
Governor Claiborne in 1817. He was the first
Creole chosen to control the destinies of his
native State. He was the son of Louise Marguerite de la Chaise, granddaughter of the Chevalier
d'Arensbourg, and of Joseph Roy de Villere,



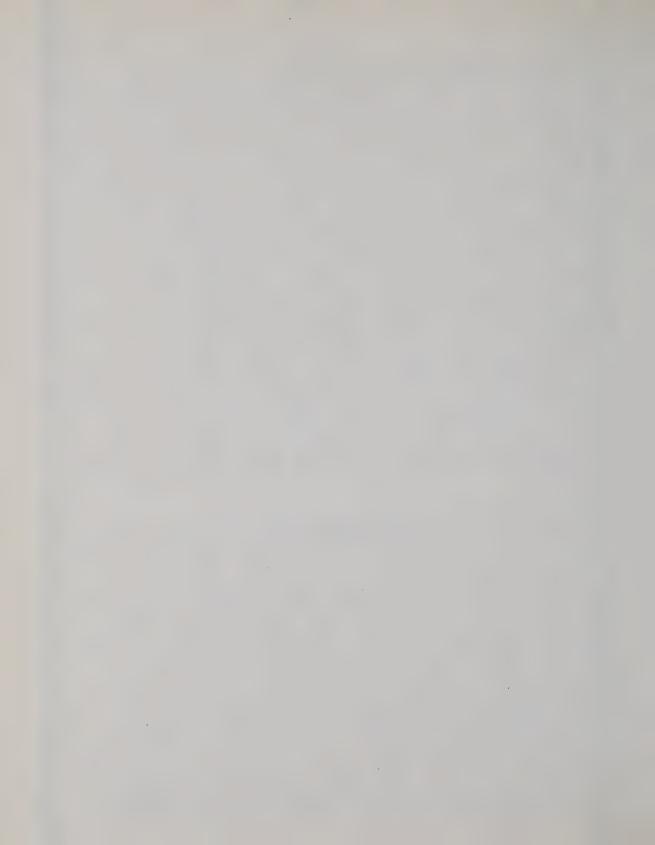
and Secretary of Louisiana under Louis XV. and victim of O'Reilly. His grandfather, Etionne My de Villere, had accompanied d'Iberville in als first voyage to the Mississippi. Young Vilthre inherited talent which would make him a man of mark. Also, he enjoyed a careful education given him at the expense of Louis XVI as reparation for the death of his father at O'Reilly's ands. In 1780, Villere received from the King in appointment in a Regiment at Saint Domingo. Matter a few years he resigned and returned to Louisiana. He devoted his time to the cultivation of sugar on his plantation seven miles below the City, on the River. It was on this plantotion Fackenham's Army encamped when he was advancing on New Orleans, he making Villere's residence his own headquarters. Major Gabriel Villere, son of Philip Villere, was surprised in the house, but, jumping through a window, mide his escape amidst a volley of shots, and, mastening to New Orleans, apprised General Jacksen of the landing of the British. Philip Villere participated in the Battle of New Orleans as Major General of the State Militia. In this he won great distinction and his gallant conduct was highly complimented by Jackson. He had been, in 1812, a member of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and in 1816, succeeded Claiborne as Governor. In this capacity he made strong efforts to prevent unlimited migration, as there had come to the State so many evil disposed persons dangerous to its well being. Under his care the prosperity of Louisiana increased. Sugar became the most important crop, there being little less than forty million capital invested in it. New Orleans warehouses increased in number, ships and steemboats filled her Port. real estate rose in value, hor limits were extended. new laws for her welfare were created, and the Second Bank of the United States was incorporated. Governor Villere was born in Louisiana in 1762, and died on his plantation, March 7. 1830.



## MAINE

Dow Field - Dow Field, Maine. laned for James Frederick Dev who was born in Califord, Maine, November 30, 1013. He was a graduate of Houlton High School and Hebron Academy. In Sectember, 1985, he entered the University of in the from which he graduated with a Derrie of B. S. in Mechanical Engineering, and received a commission of Second Lieutenant in the R.O.T.C. In 1937 he went to Fort Williams, Laine, as a Second Lieutenant under the provisions of the Tomlinson Act, for further Military training. from which he received a commission of First Lie. tenant in the Regular Army. 'In July, 1939, he enliated in the Army Air Sorms and was ment to Parks Air College, East Saint Louis, Illinois, where he was made Commander of his Squadron. He was transferred to Randolph Field, Texas, October 1, 1939, and to Kelly Field, December, 1939, to complete his training. He graduated with the commission of Second Lieutenant in the Air Corps, March 25, 1940. After Maneuvers in Georgia, he was stationed at Mitchal Field, New York. He was killed June 17, 1940, in an Airplane crash, with ten other men when two Army Bombers collided in mid-air during formation Maneuvers, at Mitchel Field.

Foster, Fort - Kittery, Maine. Ramed for John Oray Poster Who was born in Whitefield. New Kempshire, on May 27, 1803, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1846, entering the Engineer Corps. He served in the Mexican Mar, at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, and Molino del Ray. He was engaged in building Fort Sumter and other Forts, and was an Assistant Professor of Engineering at Jana Point. In 1860 he removed the garrison of Part Moultrie to Fort Sunter when it was fired upon in 1861. He built a Fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, was at Roanoke Island and New Born, and cooperated with Sharman in his March to the Sea. After the War he had charge of various River and Harbor improvements, and the construction of fortifications. He conducted submarine brasting Operations at Boston and Portsmouth, and wrote book upon the subject. He had the rank of Brevet

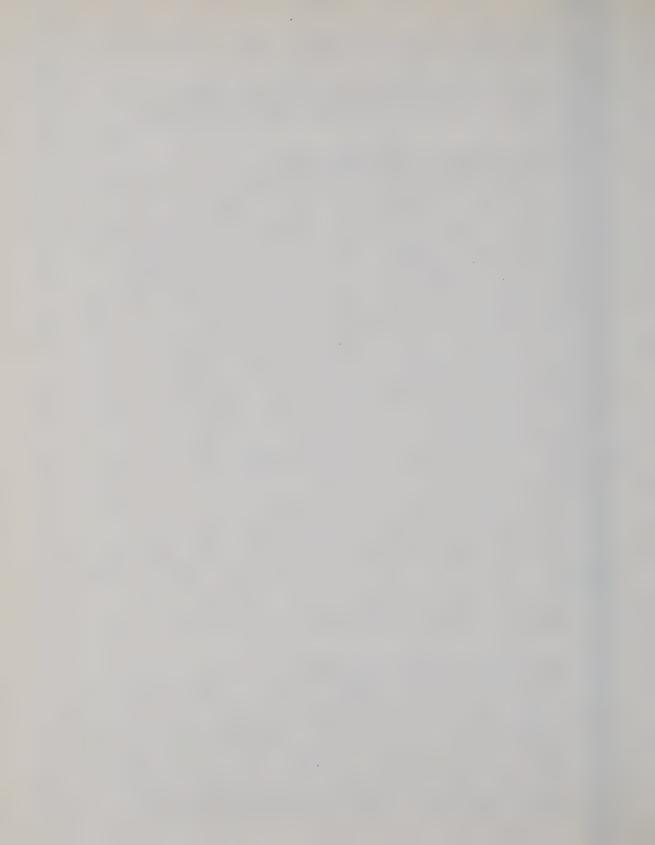


Lijor Goneral in the Regular Army. He died on Litember 2, 1874.

Moulton Army Air Field - Houlton, Maine.
The divide its name from the City of Moulton,

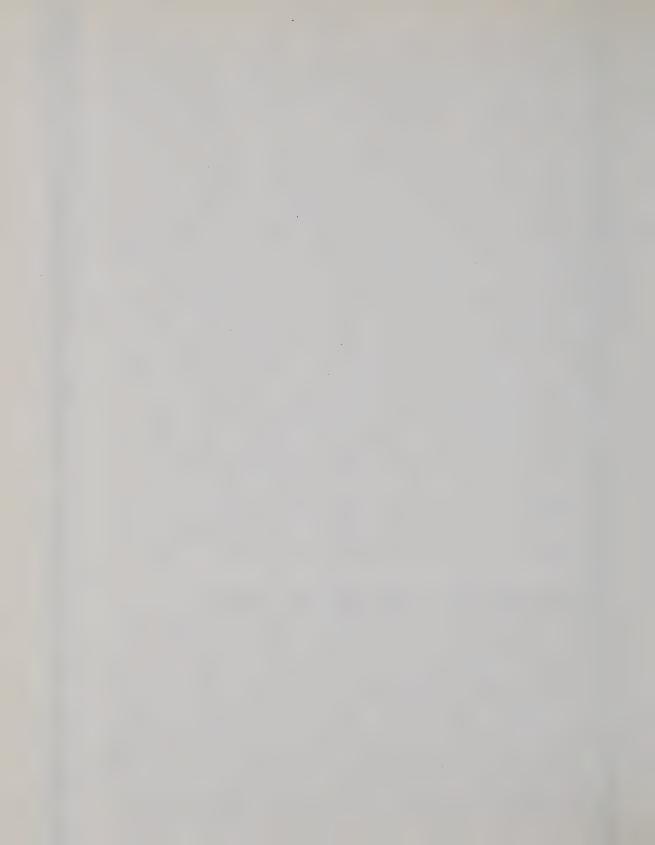
Lovett, Fort - Portland, Maine. s named for Christopher Levett. He was granted harter by the Council of New England, May 5. 1823, for six thousand acres of land to be setected by him within the limits of the Company's Charter. He sailed from England about July, 1623, with a number of men. After examining several regions he sailed to Portland Harbor. The Islands now known as House, Cushing, Peak and Diamond, and the Harbor pleased him. He entered the Harbor and rowed up the River which he named Levett River. He procured permission for Cogawexco, the Sagamore of Casco, and his wife, to occupy some land, and proceeded to build and fortify a place of habitation on an Island at the mouth of the Harbor, and placed ten men in it to hold possession and sailed back for England. Later he joined an Expedition against Spain, under the Command of Lord Winbledon. He went as Captain of the Ship "Susan and Ellen." This Exredition ended disastrously. He then advocated the colonization of New England and a proclamation issued by King Charles II required the Churches to take un a contribution in behalf of his Colonial enterprises in Casco Bay. Levett come to Amorica and was the first to greet Governor Winthrop on his arrival at Salem Harbor, Massachusetts, June 12, 1630. Levett sailed home for England about this time, but died and was buried at Sea in 1631.

Lyon, Fort - Portland, Maine.
Remed for Nathaniel Lyon, who was born at Ashford, Connecticut, July 1, 1813. He was educated
at the United States Military Academy at desu
Point, and was sent with his Regiment to Florida,
where he distinguished himself in the Mar with
the Seminole Indians. In the Mexican Mar his
Regiment took part in the attack upon Vera Cruz,
and in the Battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras
and Churubusco, he being made Brevet Captain



for gallantry, on August 2, 1847. He was wounded in the entry of the Americans into the City of Mexico. After this War his Regiment served for several years against the Indians, and in 1850 he conducted brilliant Movements against the Indians, and in 1851 was promoted to Captain. In 1855 he was on an Expedition against the Sioux Indians. He visited the East in 1857, and on his return to the West was stationed at various Forts, being on duty in Kansas in 1860. In January, 1861, he was made Commandant of the Saint Louis Arsenal. His position was a critical one. Show being a strong secret effort to carry Hissouri out of the Union, in which the seizure of the Argenal was a Peature of importance. He mais active use of his small Force, organized and drilled Union men in the City and took every precaution to secure the public property in the Arsenal. On May 10, 1861, he surrounded a Camp of Confederate Militia n ... the City and forced its Commander to surrender. On May 17th he was promoted to Brigadier General. Controversy now arose between him and Governor Jackson, and as Lyon refused to disband his Lilitia or withdraw his Troops, the Jovernor proclaimed that the State of Missouri had been invaded by the United States Forces, and called out 50,000 Militia to repel them. Lyon immediately marched into the interior and met the Secession Forces, on August 8, 1861, at Wilson's Creek. Here a severe Battle was fought, in which he was three times wounded, and died on the Field.

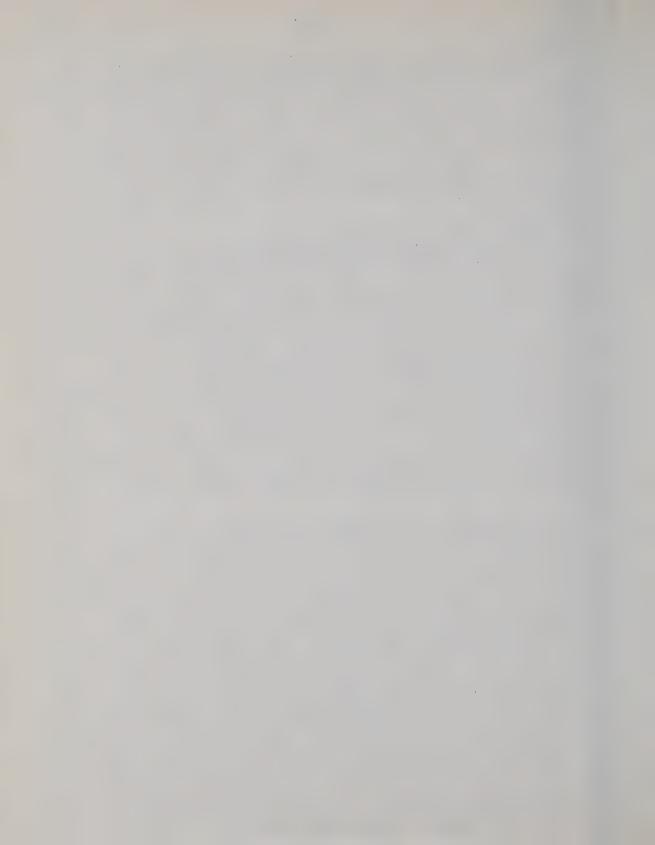
Remard for Milliam Medinley, Born in Chio, January 10, 1845. He served in the Union Army from September, 1861 until July, 1865, reaching the rank of Brevet Major. The study of Law feelowed and he practiced at Canton in 1867, and in 1876 was elected to Congress. Except for one term, he served until 1891. He was strongly in favor of a high tariff. As Chairman of the Mays and Heans Committee he was framer of the 1890 Tariff Bill, which was given his name. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891, and again in 1893. In 1896 he won the Republican nomination for the Presidency and defeated William Jennings Bryan for the office. He was again elected in 1900.



Jesable events of his Administration were the anish-American War, with the resultant acquisition of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam; the annexation of Hawaii; the first conference the Hague Tribunal; the Boxer Rebellion in ina; and the passage of the Tariff Bill. Document a reception held at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, on September 6, 1901, he was that by Leon Czolgosz, an Anarchist, and died at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, on September 6, 1901, he was that by Leon Czolgosz, an Anarchist, and died

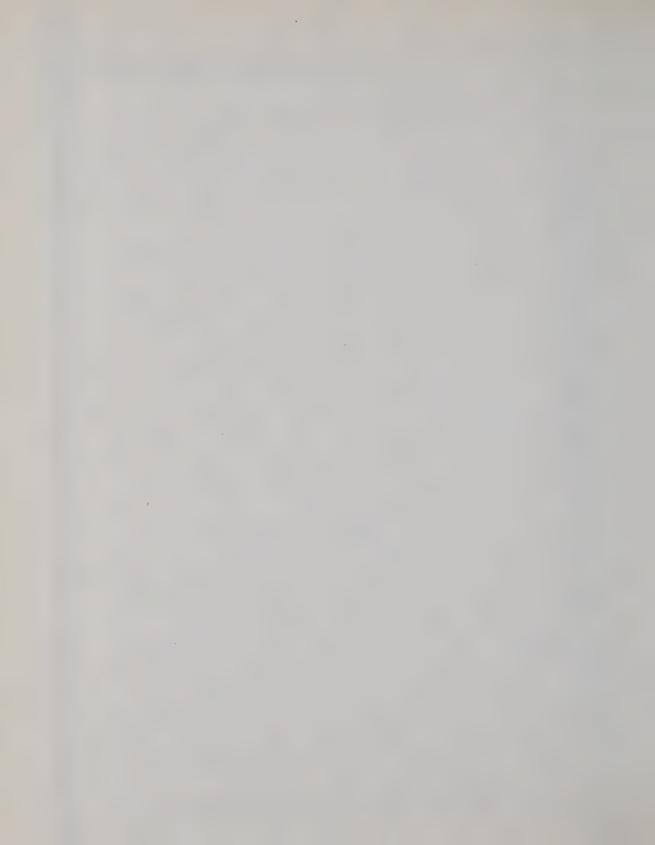
Madison, Fort - Castine, Maine. To named for President James Madison. This Pers was erected about 1811 by the Americans, in anticipation of a War with England. It was first secupied by a Company of the 40th Infantry. It was afterward occupied by a small detachment of the British in 1814 to 1815. This Fort was rebuilt during the War Between the States and garsisoned by a Company of United States Troops. James Madison was born March 14, 1751, in Virginia. We was elected President of the United States in 1809. He lost many of his followers during the iar of 1812 for he was essentially a man of seace and not very successful as a War President. Mowover, he was reelected for a second term. In 1817 he retired to his Virginia country home. He died June 28, 1836.

Proble, Fort - South Portland, Maine. as named for Edward Proble, born at Paleoute. (now Portland), Maine, August 15, 1761. He entored the Provincial Navy of Massachusetts in 1970. and took part in the action between the "Prosecttor" and the British Privateer, "General Durl." He was afterward captured and confined on board a prison ship at New York. On liberation he joined the "Winthrop" and distinguished himsel in the capture of a Brig at Castine, Maine. Ha was commissioned Lieutenant in the United Sasa Mayy in 1799 and took command of the "Pickeria, In 1803 he was Commander of the Squadron sent against Tripoli, his Flagship being the "Sona". tution." He also engaged in heavy fighting do til relieved by Commodore Barren in the fall of 1804. He returned home in 1805 and received a Gold Medal of Thanks from Congress. He died in Portland, Maino, August 25, 1807.



Presque Isle Army Air Field - Presque Isle, Maine. Named from the City of Presque Isle, Maine.

Williams, Fort - Cape Cottage, Maine. Monard For Jone val Joth Williams. He was educated at west Point Military Academy, graduating in 1842, and entered the Service as Second Lieutenant, by Dravet, of the And Artillery, and in 1847, at the commencement of the Hexican War, was appointed First Lieutenant, and went with General Taylor in his overland march to Mexico. Ho was first under fire at Palo Alto, then at Resaca de Palma, where his gallant bearing attracted the notice of a distinguished Officer, who invited him to become a member of his Military Family. He visited Augusta in July, 1847, and at a party given by Colonel James L. Child, at the United States Arsonal, was presented by his fellow townsmen with a beautiful Sword. He received a Captain's Brevet in 1849, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Cerro Gordo. He was Adjutant at the Military Academy at West Point from 1850 to 1853, and in the latter years was appointed Assistant Adjutant General. He served in the Department at Washington until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was with General McClellan as Adjutant General in West Virginia in 1861, and returned to Washington in July of that year, and was made Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac. He held this important position under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade. He wascommissioned as Major in August, 1861, as Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Service, in July, 1860 and Brigadier General of Volunteers in September, 1863, and as Major General by Brevet in August, 1864. He was appointed, in November, 1864, as Inspector General and ordered South on a Tour of Inspection. He served in this capacity on General Grant's Staff until the close of the War Between the States. He had a strong constitution and robust health, but his incessant and prolonged labors had gradually undermined his constitution, and at the close of the War the reaction was too strong for his overtaxed brain, which yielded to disease. Inflamation of the brain followed by a fatal paralysis of that organ, ended his days, March 23, 1866, at the home of his brother-in-law, in Boston. Modest and unassuming, the attrition



active life and public duties brought forth similar qualities of mind and heart that won the respect and confidence of acquaintances and as-

## MARYLAND

Dardeen Proving Ground - Aberdeen Proving Ground, Figland.

Land from the City of Aberdeen, Maryland.

Inltimore Army Air Field - Baltimore, Maryland. and from the City of Baltimore, Maryland.

.ltimore Cargo Port of Embarkation - Baltimore,
Zaryland.
Timed from the City of Baltimore, Maryland.

Lirtis Bay Ordnance Depot - S. Baltimore, Maryland.

Detrick, Camp - Frederick, Maryland.

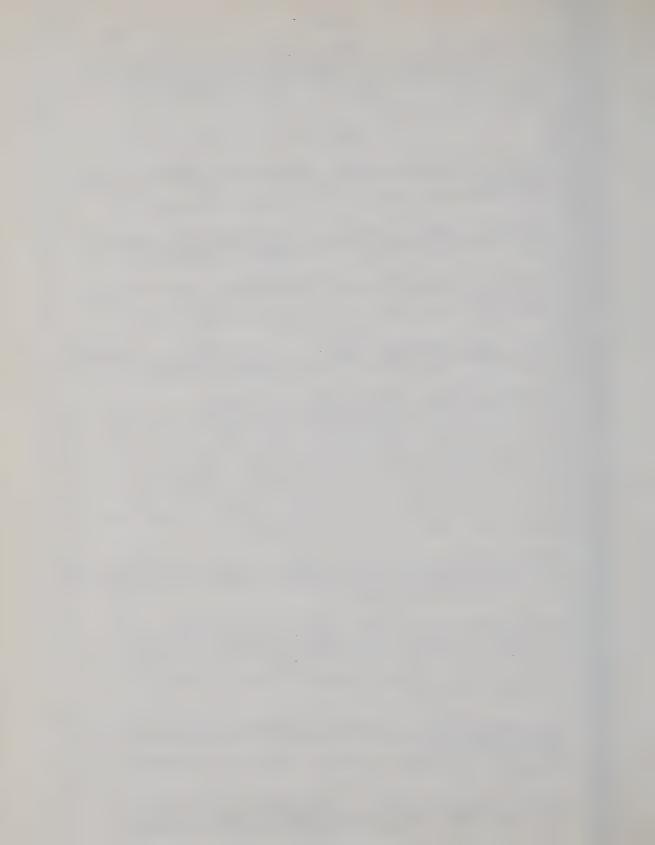
Timed for Doctor Frederick Louis Detrick, born
near New Market, Maryland, April 21, 1889. He
served in World War I, and saw service Overseas,
participating in the Saint Mihiel and MeuseArgenne Battles, and was honorably discharged
Taly 7, 1919. He was Flight Surgeon with the
Aero Squadron, 29th Division of the old National
Guard. He died of a heart attack.

Distern Chemical Warfare Depot - Edgewood Arcenal, Mills on amed because this section of the country is on the Eastern Seaboard.

Edgewood Arsenal - Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. To named since the Railroad Station which was bordering on the tract of land was named Edge-wood, and the entire Project became known as Edgewood Arsenal.

Edgewood Arsenal Ordnance Assembly Plant - Edge-wood, Maryland.
(Jame as Edgewood Arsenal - Edgewood Arsenal, Earyland).

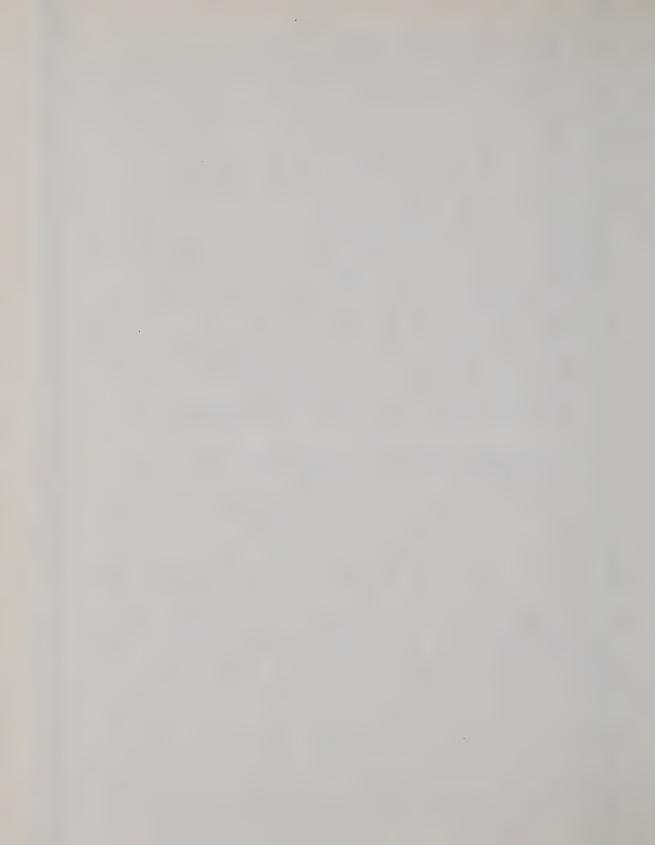
Molabird Signal Depot - Baltimore, Maryland.



Holabird, who was born in Canaan, Litchfield County, Connecticut, June 16, 1806. He graduate: from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1849 and was assigned to the First In-L'antry. He was promoted to First Lieutement in May, 1855; and was in service at the Academy as Adjutant, from September 2, 1859, until May 13, 1861. He served during the Mar Between the States in the Northern Virginia Campaign, in August and September, 1862, and served with the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland Campaign. and was Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf from September 16, 1862 to July, 1865. He was present at the seige of Fort Hudson in 1863, and in March, 1865, was breveted Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Brigadier General, for meritorious service during the Ar. He was Deput Quartermaster at New Orleans from October 1st until December, 1865, and was Chief Quartermaster of Department of Louisiana from October 1, 1865 to March 7, 1866. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster, January 123, 1881, and Brigadier General and Quartermaster General, July 1, 1883.

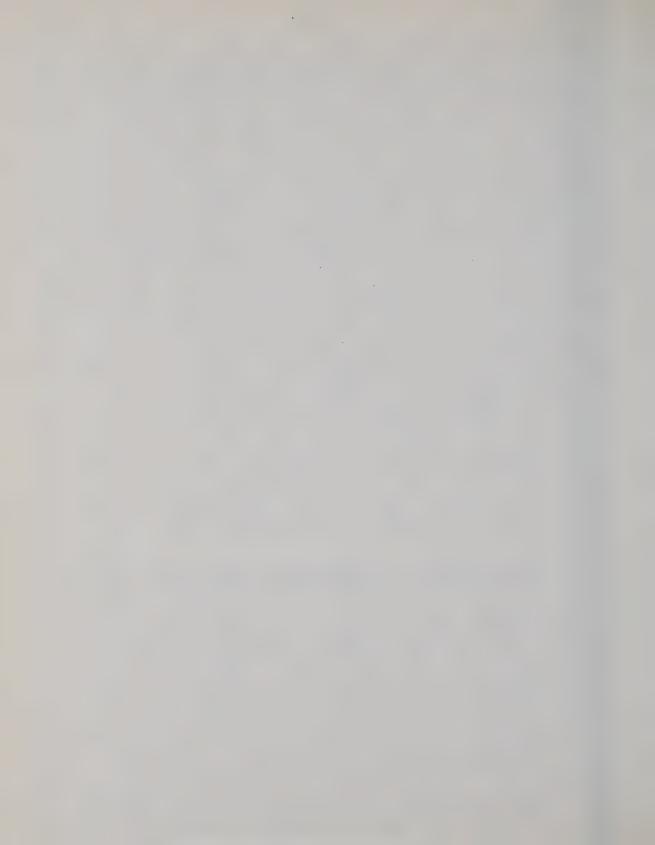
Moade, Fort Goorge G. - Fort George G. Meade, Laryland.

Named for George Gordon Meade, born in Cadiz; Chain, December 31, 1815, Son of Richard W. Mores, United States Naval Agent at Cadiz in 1805 to 1816. George Gordon Meade was graduated at the United States Military Academy at Jest Point in 1835, and entered the Army as Brevet Second Lieutement, September Clat. He resigned October 10, 1836, and rejoined the Army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842. He was promoted to First Lieuvenant, August 4, 1351, and transferred to the Engineer Corps, March , 1863, and was promoted to Major General, August 13. 1364. In the Volunteer Service he was appointed Brigadier General, August 31, 1861, and promoted to Major Goneral, November 29, 1862. After his reduction at the Military Academy he served in the Seminole War. He was compelled to leave Florida on account of ill health, which occasioned his resignation from the Army. In 1840 he was appointed Assistant Civil Engineer on the survey of the Northwestern boundary



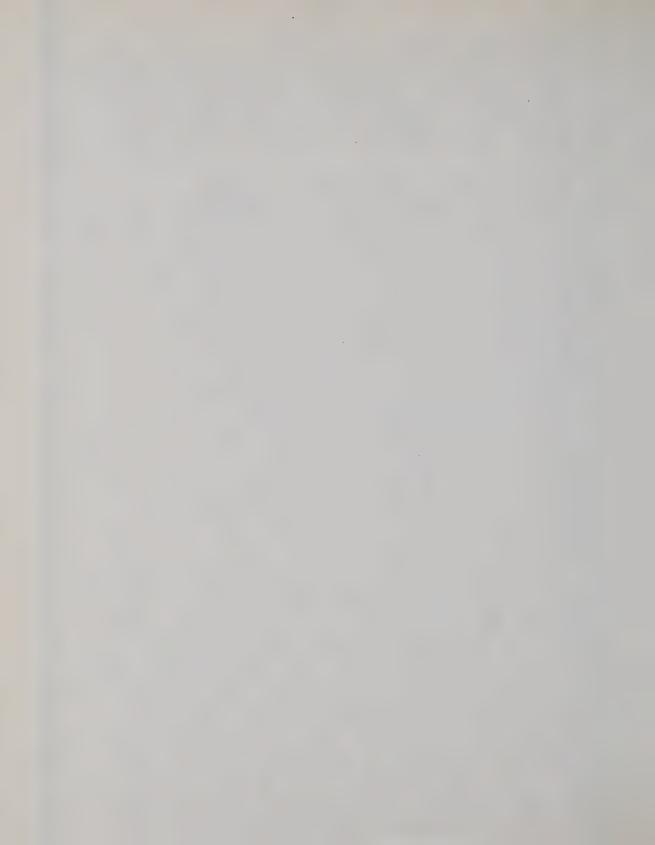
totween the United States and British America. Ho was still connected with this survey when he contered the Army in 1845 but was assigned to the Staff of General Taylor, and in 1846 took tart in the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de 1 Mina, and especially distinguished himself in the attacks on Independence Hill at Monterey. On August 31, 1861, he was placed in command of the Joseph Pennsylvania Reserve Brigade. He participated in the Engagements of Gaine's Mill, Mechanisville, and Newmarket Cross Roads. During the Litter Battle he was so seriously wounded that to was removed to his home in Philadelphia. After his recovery he took part in the Second Battle of Bull Run. Later he greatly distinguished himself at the Battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. On December 25, 1862, he was placed in semmand of the fifth Army and led this Command during the action of Chancellorsville. On June .... 1863, he superseded Hooker in the command of the Army of the Potomac; immediately took the offensive, and marched on a parallel line with 190, until the latter halted at South Mountain. Meade then ordered General Hancock to select a suitable position for the Union Troops. Hancock recommended Gettysburg, and here Meade concentrated his Army. The Confederates attacked the Union Lines on July 1st, but were completely defeated on July 3rd. General Meade died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1872.

Phillips Field - Aberdeen Proving Ground, Marylan's Tamed in honor of First Lieutenant Lendell I. Phillips. who was killed in an accident at the Field in 1943. He was born in New Jersey, April 30, 1899. Early in 1918 he served a few months as a First Class Private in the Air Service. He became a Second Lieutenant, October 6, 1913, many ing in that rank until July 1, 1920, when he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was preparing to enter Harvard University when he enlisted. After the War he remained in the Army and became one of its best known Aviators. He was killed when the Airplane he was piloting crashed to the ground as it was taking oif at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He probably saved the lives of four or five passengers when he cut off the engine and avoided danger of fire. The men



were pinned beneath the Machine and had the Plans fired they probably would have lost their lives. The axle broke and dug into the ground, throwing the Plane over. Lieutenant Phillips was one of the expert Bir Ship Pilots in the Army, and toca part in the Exhibition at Legan Field in July, 1920. He was buried in Arlington National Cometery.

Ritchie, Camp - Camp Ritchie, Maryland. Ramed for Governor Albert C. Hischie, who was been August 27, 1876. He received his early education from Johns Hopkins University in 1896 with the Degree of A.B., and from the University of Maryland Law School in 1898, with the Degree of L.L.B. He received the Degree of L.L.D. from the University of Maryland and from Saint John's College, I'rom. Washington College, and from Levola Jollege. Upor his graduation he began the practice of Law in Baltimore City with the firm of Steele. Semmes. Carey and Bond, of which he became a member. He was appointed Assistant City Solicitor of Baltimore City, holding this position until July 1, 1910, whon he resigned. He formed a partnership for the general practice of Law with Mr. Stuart S. Janney, and was appointed Professor of Law at the University of Maryland Law School and served until made Governor of Maryland. On July 1, 1910, he became Assistant General Counsel to the Public Service Commission. He resigned this position on February 16, 1913, to devote his time to private practice. In September, 1915, he was nominated for Attorney General of Maryland, and in November, 1915, he was elected to that office. He served as Attorney General from December 20, 1016 to December 20, 1919, and organized the first State Lin Department of Maryland. At the War Session of 1917, he prepared and supervised all special legislation made necessary by the Jar, and this work served as a model in many states. On June o. 1918, he was appointed General Coursel of the United States Mar Industries Board, and served on this until December, 1010, when the Deal t was dissolved. He secured a leave of absence and moved to Washington to devote his entire time to War work. In September, 1919, he was elected Governor of Maryland. He was elected President of the Maryland State Bar Association from 1921 to 1923. In November 1923, he was elected for



forced term as Governor. He was reelected for the forcernor in 1926. In 1930 he was elected for the fourth term. No Governor of either Party had ever succeeded himself and no Democratic Governor as ever re-nominated until Governor Ritchie toke both precedents by being nominated and elected four successive terms. He was Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1932. In died on February 24, 1936, at his home in Baltimore, Maryland, of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was buried in Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore.

Ingreet, Camp - Westover, Haryland.

It is possible that this Camp was so named bemase of its location in Jon reset County, Maryland.

## MASSACHUSETTS

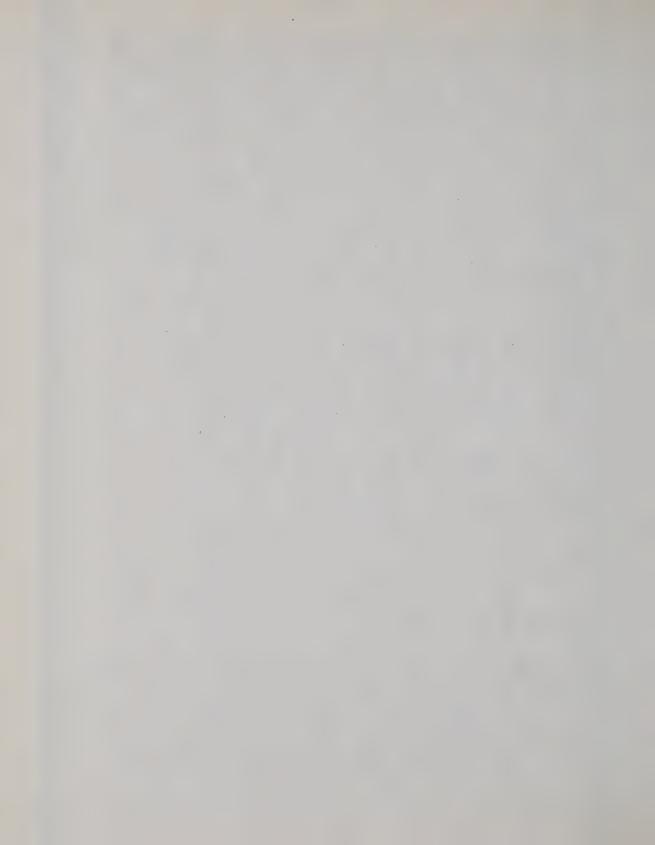
Andrews, Fort - Fort Andrews, Massachusetts. Targed in honor of George Leonard Andrews, who was torn in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, August 21, 1828. He was Professor of Languages. United States Military Academy, served throughout the War Between the States, and was breveted Major Jeneral of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious service during the Campaign against the City ef Tobile and its defense. He was Cadet, July 1 1847; Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers, July 1, 1851; Second Lieutenant, February 2, 1854; resigned September 1, 1855; Lieutenant Colcnel Second Massachusetts Infantry May 25, 1861; Colonel, July 13, 1862; Brigadier General of Volunteers, November 10, 1862. He was mustered out August 24, 1865, and was Professor of the Military Academy, February 28, 1871, and retired August 31, 1892. He died on April 4, 1899.

Banks, Fort - Fort Banks, Massachusetts.

Mamed for General Mathaniel Prentiss Dank, bein Waltham, Massachusetts, January 30, 1016. attended the common School and studied privately at every opportunity. He became a member of a local amateur dramatic club and of the village lobating society. He was urged to adopt the stage as his profession, but instead he took to lecturing before Village Lyceums, and then became editor of a local paper. He was a Democra



and secured a place in the Boston Customs House under the Polk Administration. He succeeded in securing election to the Legislature in 1849, and was thereafter reelected several times. He was a leader of the Democratic Free Soil Coalition which overthrew the Whigs, and was by it elected Speaker of the House of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851 and 1852. In 1853 he was President of the State Convention and in the same year became a Representative of Congress, having been elected in the fall of 1852. He was in Congress several times and so admirable a speaker that not one of his decisions were overruled. and at the end of his term all parties united in paying tribute to his impartiality. He was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1857 and re tired from Washington to fill that place. He was reelected Governor in 1858, and in 1860 became President of the Illinois Central Railroad. Upon the outbreak of the War Between the States he entered the United States Army as a Major General of Volunteers, and saw much active service. He distinguished himself at Winchester, at Ceder Mountain, and elsewhere, and then was called to Washington to command the defense of that City. In the fall of 1862 he succeeded But. ler in command of New Orleans and the next year led an Army up to Fort Hudson, which Fortress he finally beseiged and captured. In the spring of 1864 he was sent, against his judgment and protest, on the Red River Expedition, which proved a failure, and narrowly escaped being disastrous For this result he was consured, though without justice. He next undertook to reconstruct the Government of Louisiana, but did not suc-Jour, and was relieved of his command. He was mustered out of Service in 1865, and in the fall of that your was reelected to Congress from his old District, to fill a vacancy, and was reelected in 1866, 1870, 1874, and 1876, being a prominent member of the House, and much of the time Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He was appointed United States Marshal for Massachusetts in 1879 and filled that place for a number of years, and was once more elected to Congress in 1888. He died on September 1. 1894.



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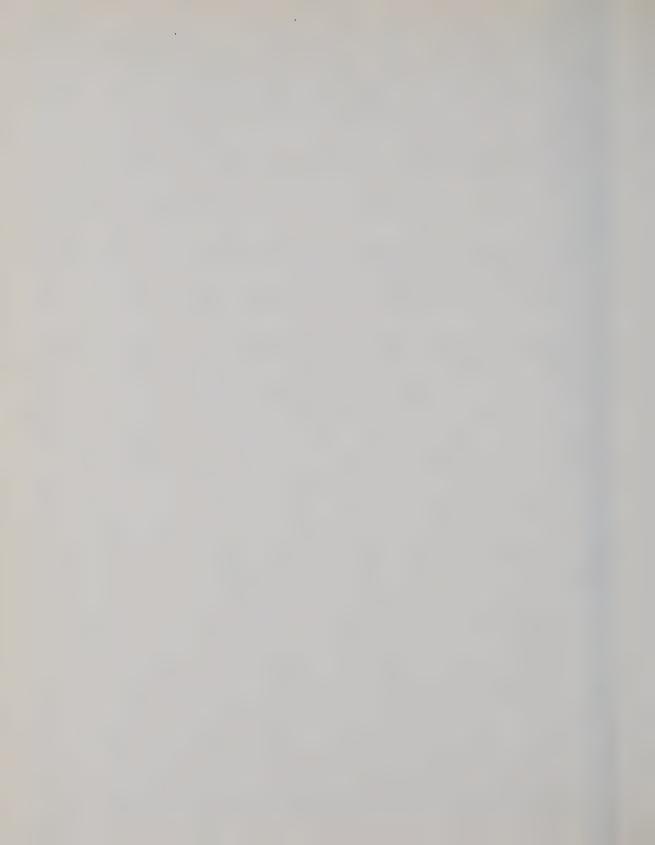
This Airport was taken over for oberstion tepertment of Public Jorks of the Garage and taken by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

fushing General Hospital-Framingham, the was manch for one of the most emineral dear against of his day, Dector Harvey Guerico.

Los Arris, 1:00 to the slow, the control of the vounger life and the Harden dear are dusting from Male University, and leaded Johnol in loop and fellial as then in clyance. In

an struly of the Delice to the constant of the palated to the Durwing and penalties of the contribution to this Field mave to ... I stor we say in all succession exploration of the nervous system. It the ruldes for the future advancement of or Neurology. His published articles a numbered over three hundred items. The d complete with illustrations and letters fills hime bound volumes. Total of the edical carear was spent at the Peter Deriver Hospital in Boston. In 1915 he command Professor of Surgery and Surgeon-in-chief. cutbreak of World War I he saile or For March, 1915, and spent two years surving French and British Units. Ho then retar "n'ted States as part of a preparedness world war I he had organized his Pase Hotel Thit No. 5. On orders the Unit eniled for A in War 1917 as the second Hilitary Organica

the kind officially sant Overseas. Here is



two more years of splendid service with American Troops. He returned to the United States in February, 1910. Citations from the British Government of the AEF, were awarded him for his deeds. He was known in four distinct capacities, as a great Physician, as the founder of a School of Neuro-Surgery, as a numanist of unusual literary attnimment, and a gallant Soldier. Dr. Cushing was called to his final rewart on October 7, 1939, at the age of seventy.

Dawes. Fort - Minthrop. Massachusetts. Maned in honor of William Dawes, a fellow messenger with Paul Revere on the night of April 13-10, 1775. William Dawes was born April 6, 1745. He was one of the "warners" of the 18th of April, 1775, was a descendant of William Dawes who was born in Sudbury, England, in 1620, and emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635. William Dawes, one of the "warners," was one of the two men chosen to spread the alarm if the British should attempt to make a raid on the countryside. Such an occasion occurred on April 18, 1775. It had been thought possible that a messenger might be able to get out of Boston, so Paul Revere was staying on the mainland side of the Charles River and the wellknown signal displayed from the North Church was for him. As soon as it became necessary to arouse the country, however, Joseph Warren sent for Dawes and started him by way of the Brighton Bridge and the Cambridge Road. He slipped through the British Line and met Revere at Parson Clark's at Lexington where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were staying. Having warned the two leaders and made a short stop for refreshments, Revere, Dawes, and a new commit, Dr. Samuel President, went or ward Concord, rousing the men of all the houses on the way. Revere was captured and never reached Concord, but wither Dales or Prescott, it in not known which, got through and gave the alarm. After the seige of Boston began, Dawes joined the Continental Army and is thought to have fought at Bunker Hill. Before long, however, he moved his family to Worcester where he was appointed by Congress as Commissary to the Army. While there he became partner to his brother-in-law, Coolidge, in the grocery business, and when he returned to Boston after the war, he continued in the same



business. He died on February 25, 1799.

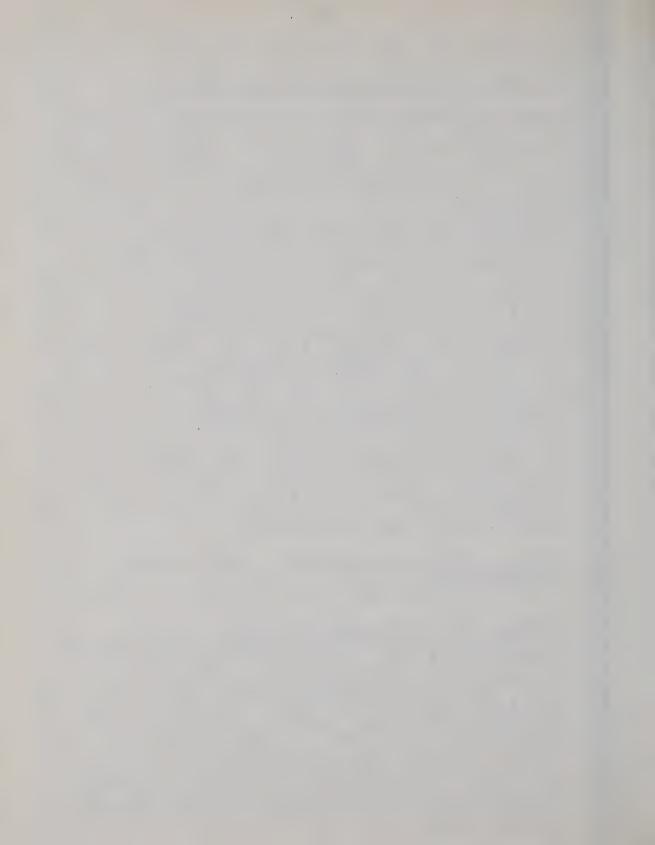
Devens, Fort - Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Named for Charles Devens, who became an Attorney in Jorcester, and then a General in the Jar Between the States, a Supreme Court Judge, and Cabinet Member. He was born April 4, 1820, a grandson of two Revolutionary Soldiers. He graduated from Harvard in 1868 and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1841. He was practicing Law in Worcester when the War Between the States broke out and he was made Major of the 3rd Battalion Massachusetts Volunteers and became a Brigadier General during the seige of Yorktown. He was wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks and had his horse shot from under him at Antietam. He was raised to be a Major General at the request of General Grant, in April, 1865, as a result of his gallantry in the capture of Richmond. He left the Army in June, 1866. In later years he served as National Commander of the Military Order Loyal Legion of Massachusetts and several other Organizations. He was named to be one of the Justices of the Massachusetts Superior Court in 1867, and in 1873 he was raised to the State Supreme Judicial Court. He left the Bench on March 10, 1877, and became Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Hayes. He was renamed to the Supreme Court after he left the Cabinet.

Devens, Fort, Army Air Field - Fort Devens, Massachusetts. (Same as Devens, Fort - Fort Devens, Massachusetts.)

Duvall, Fort - Hull, Massachusetts.

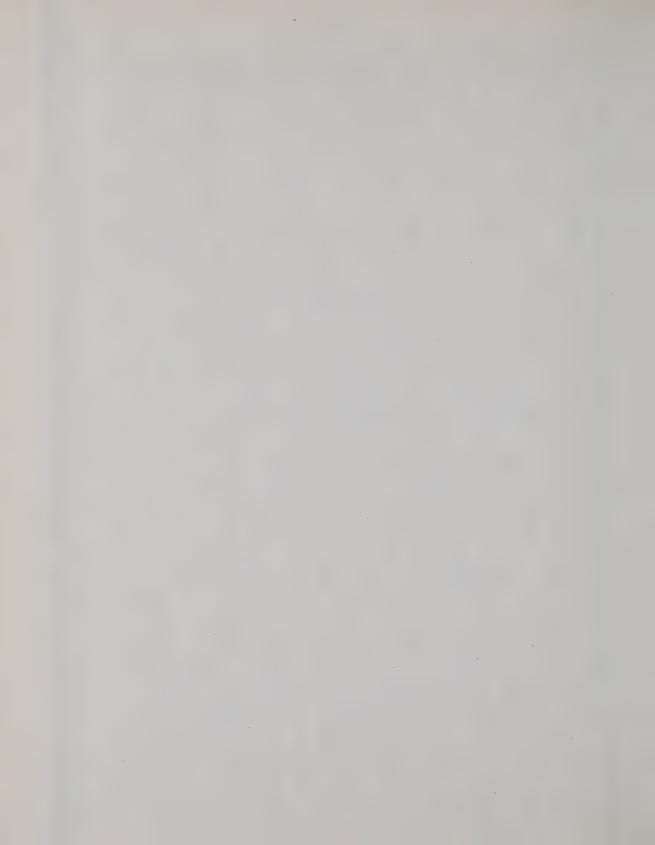
Nas named in honor of Major Goneral Nilliam Duvall,
United States Army. He was born January 13, 1847.
He entered West Point Military Academy on July 1,
1865, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant,
5th Artillery, June 15, 1869. He served in the
Spanish-American Nar, and served on the General
Staff from 1903 to 1905, and 1907 to 1909. He
retired as Major General, January 15, 1911. He
was placed on active duty and assigned to Command
of Southeastern Department, August 21, 1917. His
home was in Charleston, South Carolina. He died
March 1, 1920.



Edwards, Camp - Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

Named for Clarence Ransom Edwards who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 1, 1860. After attending Brooks Military Academy, he entered West Point Military Academy, September 1, 1879, and four years later graduated with an excellent record in Athletics. He was promoted to Second

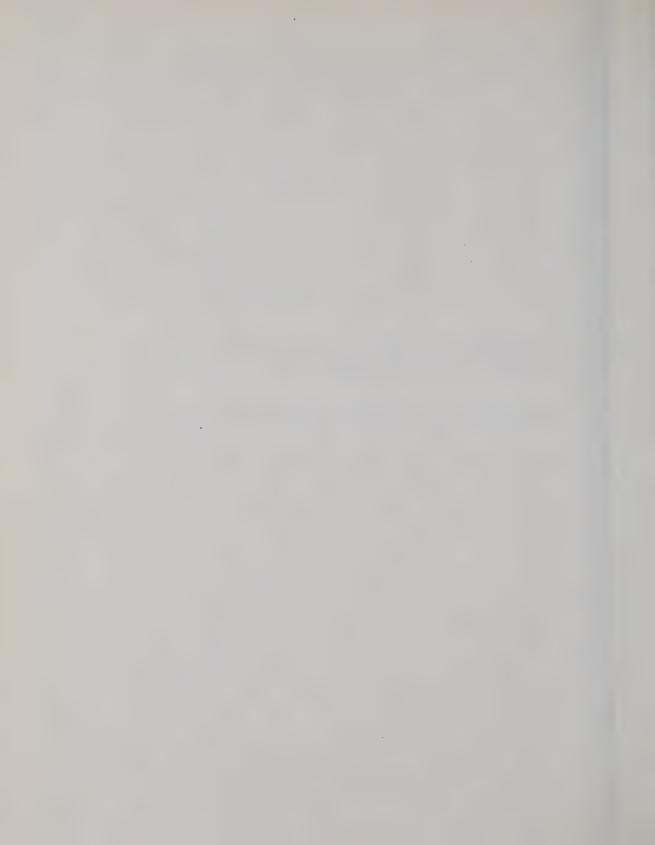
intenant, 23rd Infantry, June 13, 1885, and was on Frontier duty to 1884. Garrison duty at Fort Porter. New York, 1884 to 1890, was interrupted by two years of service as Commander of the Guard at the Grave of President Garfield, in Cleveland. From 1890 to 1893 he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Saint John's College (later Fordham University), and from 1893 to 1895, he was in the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office. Las Department, Washington. D. C. Promoted to Major and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, he served until the following year as Adjutant General of the 4th Army Corps. In 1889 he participated in various Engagements of General Henry Ware Lawton's Philippine Campaign. He was awarde! three Silver Stars and was cited for gallantry in action. On February 12, 1900, he was assigned to duty under the Secretary of War as Chief of the Customs and Insular Division, the beginning of a period of administrative service lasting more than twelve years. In 1906 he was promoted to Brigadier General and had charge of the Civil Government of the Island possessions. On May 12, 1910, he was made a Brigadier General in the Regular Army. He Commanded the 6th Brigade in Texas and Wyoming, 1913 to 1914, and 1st Brigade in Hawaii in 1914, and the United States Forces in the Canal Zone in 1915 to 1917. In the First World War his first duties were at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, where he commanded the Northeastern Department and organized the 26th, or Yankee Division of the National Army, composed of New England National Guardsmen. On August 5, 1917. he was made a Major General in that Army and ... September took his Division to France where no had ten months of service at the Front. On October 11. 1918. General Pershing ordered three Major Generals and Brigadier Generals to return home and apply the experience gained in France to training new Divisions. The inclusion in the



list of Edwards was resented by the men of the 26th Division. New England regarded him as a martyr; his enemies hinted that he was a "political cal" General. From December, 1913 to Tele, 1915, he again commanded the Northeastern Department. Reverting to the rank of Brigadior General, to commanded the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division, from 1920 to 1921; and after promotion to Mar General, served the 1st Corns Area at Boston, until his retirement, December 1, 1922. For World War Service he was decorated in France. Belgium, and Holland, but not by the United States. Several New England Colleges gave nim Monorary Dogrees. On the sam of his routes and he was appointed Major General of the Massacha setts National Guard. He died in Boston or Fel ruary 14, 1931, arter several or aration. .

Framingham Engineer Redistribution Center - Framingham, Massachusetts.
Named from the City of Framingham, Massachusetts.

Heath, Fort - Winthrop, Massachusetts.
Hamed for William Heath born in Roxbury, Mas setts, Harch 7, 1757, and died there, oc. 1814. When the Massachusetts Congress in voted to enroll 12,000 Minute Man, volunt ... among the Militia, he was commissioned as ea the Generals. On June 22, 1775, he received appointment of Brigadier General in the Contine tal Army, and in August, 1776, was created If General. When the Troops moved to New York was stationed in the Highlands near King's with orders to throw up fortifications .or defense of that important Pass. In 1777 he transferred to Boston, and the priseners of toga were entrusted to him. In June, 1779, was again in New York, at the Highlands, water four Regiments, and was stationed near the until the close of the lar. He was the rast viving Major General of the War. and the ""
moirs of Major Genera ... or was Althi And aget
Details of Skirmishes, sattles, etc., autiliance American War" (1798), show him to have been den est and faithful in the service of his care to with a dash of vanity and simplicity.



Logan Airport - Mast Boston, Massachusetts. Named for Mward Lawrence Logun, born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 20, 1875. He graduated as Class Validictorian from Harvard College in 1898. receiving his L.L.B. Degree from Harvard Law School in 1901. While a Law Student he was elected to the Boston City Council and in 1901 to 1902, was a member of the State House of Representatives. In 1902 he began the practice of Law in Boston with Charles F. Donnelly and continued in this association for five years. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1907 and in the same year was named to the Executive Council and appointed Justice of the South Boston Municipal Court. In 1914 he became Presiding Judge of that Court, which office he held until his death. He served in the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry as Sergeant Major during the Spanish-American War. He returned to the Regiment and advanced to First Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Colonel. When War was declared the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry was recognized as the 101st Infantry, Soth Division United States Army, and in this National Guard Division he led his Regiment through the Campaign of the Aisne-Marne, Meuse Argonne, and others. It had the longest front line of service of any National Guard Unit. He won a Silver Star Citation for gallantry July 25, 1918. He also took an active part in organizing the American Legion and was unanimously elected First Commander of the Massachusetts Department. After completing thirty-one years of Service in the National Guard he retired on March 22, 1928, with the rank of Lieutenant General, and a special Gold Medal was presented to him in recognition of his Military and other service in the State. He died in Boston, July 6, 1939. He was Colonel of the lolst Infantry (Yankee Division) in World war I.

Lovell General Mcspital - Fort Davens, Massachusetts.

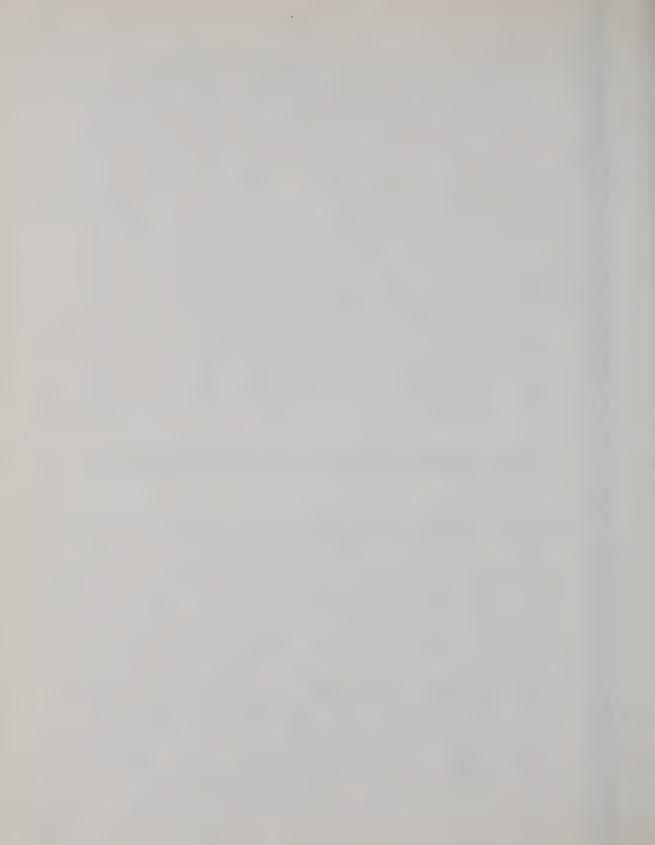
Was named for General Joseph Lovell, born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 22, 1788, graduated from Marvard Medical Action in 1811, in the first Class to graduate with the Degree of L. D. Me was appointed Major and Surgeon in the 9th Infantry, but moved with Troops of the Canadian Border in 1812. Because of his outstanding ability



curing like your at the Canadian Forder, he was appointed head of the Burlington Hospital. In 1917 he was advanced to Chief Medical Content for the Morthern Department. An outstanding report on cause of disease in the Army and duties of ledical Chlimers, had to his being the logical choice to load the re-organized hedical service. In 1818, he was appointed the First Surgeon General of the United States Army. During his eighteen years in office the basis for the high professional standing of the present day Medical Corps was firmly laid. He instituted the practice of having all applicants for positions as Army Surgeon appear before a Board compass of three Medical Officers. In the passing of legislation by Congress which made it possible to eliminate unsuitable and inefficient Medical Oflicers, he played an important role. His requirement of reports of weather conditions and incidents and causes of disease in all army Posts laid the foundation for our present deather Bureau. His contribution to the Army affected every Branch of Service.

Lowell Ordnance Plant - Lowell, Massachusetts. Received its name from the City of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Murphy General Hospital - Waltham, Massachusetts. Named for Private First Class Federick C. Lurgay. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 27, 1913. As an Aid man with Company H of the LEath Infantry, he landed in Le Havre, France, on January 22, 1945. On March 18, 1945, he was wounded by rifle fire, in the right shoulder, in the war attack on the Siegfried Line at Laarlautern, Germany. He refused to be hospitalized but continued his duty as Aid man. Later, his foot blown off by a mine, he crawled around to administer to other wounded men. He l'ainted l'rom pain and loss of blood, but, on regaining consciousness, he attempted once more to go to the aid of others, when he dragged ningelf over a nine and was killed. The Modal of Honor was awarded nosthumously to Private Murphy by Concress.



New Bedford Army Air Field - New Bedford, Massachusotts. Named from the City of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

North Adams Engineering Sub Depot - North Adams.

Takes this name from the City of North Adams,

Massachusetts.

Philadelphia Quartermaster Sub Depot - West Springfield, Massachusetts. Named from the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Pilgrim Ordnance works - West Hanover, Massachusetts.

Named in honor of the Pilgrim forefathers. The Pilgrim Fathers "were the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, and the first company of emigrants who sailed from Plymouth, England, in the Mayflower, reaching Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, 1620. They were Puritans who left the homeland under a royal promise of non-interference with their freedom of worship overseas."

Poorman Gunnery Range - Westover Field, Massachusetts.
This Installation is used in connection with training activities at Westover Field, Massachusetts.

Revere, Fort - Hull, Massachusetts.

Remed for Faul Revere, American Patriot, born January 1, 1735, in Boston, Massachusetts. His revolutionary activities included leadership in the Boston Tea Party and patrolling of the streets in Boston to watch the British. He is most famous, for the ride he made the night of April 18-19, 1775, from Charlestown to Lemington to warn John Hancock and Samuel Adams of the coming of the British. He was an Engraver by trade, and is among the finest of America's silversmiths and is credited with being the first to smelt copper ore in America. He died May 10, 1818.

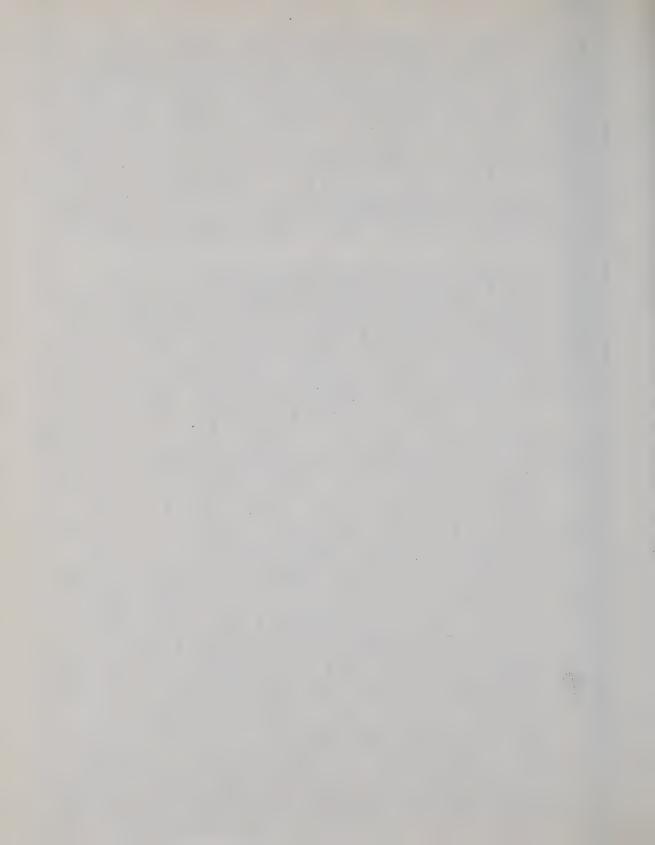
Rodman, Fort - New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Named for William Loren Rodman who was born March
7, 1822, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard University in 1542, and in
1849 went to India and Europe by way of California.



He was a member of the Council of New Bedford, in 1852, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1861 to 1862, Major in the 30th Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, August 19, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel, December 4, 1862. He was killed at Fort Hudson, Louisiana, May 27, 1863. He and his Command were lying prone before a rampart held by the Confederates who were sweeping the Front with rifle fire. Word came from the rear to attack, knowing full well the risk, Lieutenant Colonel Rodman stood up to give the command to advance, and was immediately killed with bullets.

Ruckman, Fort - Lynn, Massachusetts. Mamed for John Wilson Ruckman. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1878 and graduated as Second Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, in January, 1883. He was made First Lieutenant, 1st Artillery February 20, 1891. He was transferred to the 7th Artillery, March 8, 1898. Was made Captain of the 2nd Artillery, March 31, 1899. He was one of the most famous Artillery Officers. Was in command of the First Coast Artillery District during World War I. He was a valiant Officer and was the first Editor of the Coast Artillery Journal. He was an expert authority on Harbor Defense and Coast Artillery work, and the inventor of many devices for use in War. He was born in Sydney, Illinois, October 10, 1858. In 1911 he was made Lieutenant Colonel and was promoted to Colonel in 1912. Was made a Brigadier General in 1916. When the United States entered World War I he was made a Major General, which rank he held from August 1917 to May, 1918. He served in Havanna with the Army of Occupation from 1891 to 1901. and then was transferred to the position of Instructor in the School of Submarine Defense, which position he held until 1904. He left for the Philippines in 1911 and remained there until 1914. Two years of that time he spent as Inspector General. He was assigned to the Command of the 5th Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery, Del Rio, Texas Border, in 1916, and later commanded the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, and later was assigned to the Command of the Southern Department with readquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. While in Command of the Southern District



as a Major General of the National Army, he asked for service abroad, but his health was not up to the high mark required for active leadership on the War Front, although he was in good health. As a result he reverted to his rank as Brigadier General in the Regular Army. In July, 1918, he was made Commander of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District at Boston, and since then he acted as Commander of the Northeastern Department on several occasions. He was the Author of "The Command and Administration of the Fortress of Port Arthur," during the Russo-Japanese War, and also of numerous technical articles in the Journal of United States Artillery. He died in Boston on January 7, 1921.

Springfield Armory - Springfield, Massachusetts. Wamed from the City of Springfield, Massachusetts.

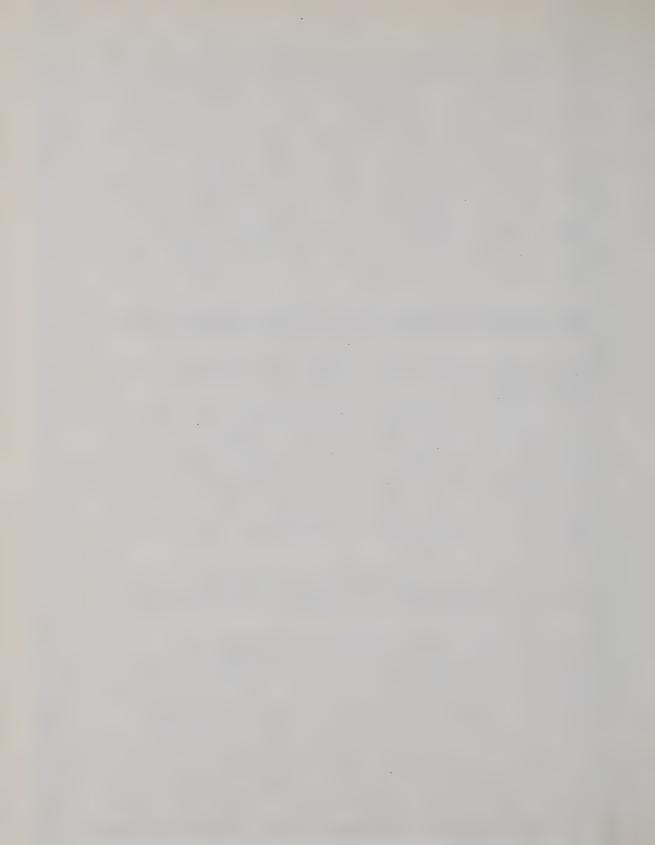
Standish, Camp Myles - Camp Myles Standish, Mass-achusetts.

Named for Myles (or Miles) Standish, who was born about 1584, in Duxbury, Lancashire. He served as a Soldier in the Netherlands. Having joined the Puritans, he came to the New World on the Mayflower, and was one of the founders of the Colony of Massachusetts. He was chosen leader of the settlers and led them in several fights with the Indians. He died October 3, 1656. In the "Courtship of Miles Standish," Longfellow tells of an incident in his life.

Standish, Fort - Fort Standish, Massachusetts.
(Jame as Standish, Camp Myles - Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts.)

Strong, Fort - Fort Strong, Massachusetts.

Named for Majer decreases in a constant of the Stockbridge, Vermont, in least. He attended School at West Point Military Academy, and there he held the post of First Captain of Cadets for three years. He was placed on the Staff of McDowell at Bull Run, and was highly complimented for efficiency at that Battle. He next served on Mc-Chellan's Staff, but was detailed as Ordnance Officer by General Butler to the Department of the Gulf. He distinguished himself at Biloxi, and in the hazardous adventure up the Tanipahoa River.



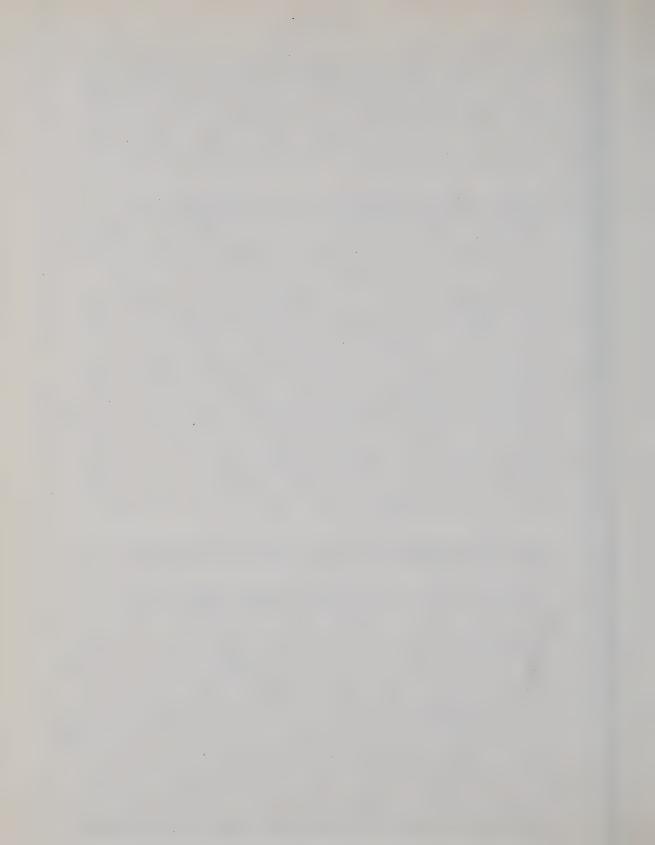
Me was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, November 29, 1862; Captain of Ordnance, March 3, 1863. He was a brave and skillful Officer, and led the assaulting column at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, with courage and judgment. He was the Author of "Cadet Life at West Point," 1862. He died July 30, 1863, from wounds received in the assault on Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor.

Warren, Fort - Fort Warren, Massachusetts. Manuel for Joseph Marren, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1741. He graduated at Harvard College in 1788, and later studied Medicine and engaged in its practice. His articles to the Boston Gazette, written against the Stamp Act, led Governor Bernard to prosecute the owners of that paper. Warren was on the Committee to protest against the imprisonment of Seamen, and also served on the Committee of Correspondence, formed in 1772. He wrote the Suffolk Resolves, which, on September 9, 1774, were adopted by the Delegation from the Towns of Suffolk County. This Act placed Massachusetts in rebellion against England. He became President of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, May 31, 1775, and was commissioned the Second Major General of the Colony's Forces, June 14th. Three days later he hastened to Bunker Hill, and near the close of the Battle was shot dead.

Matertown Arsenal - Watertown, Massachusetts.

Named from the City of Matertown, Massachusetts.

Westover Field - Westover Field, Massachusetts.
Named for Oscar Westover who was born in Bay
City, Michigan. After receiving a Public School
education he enlisted in 1901, as a Private in
the United States Army, and in 1902 was appointed
to the United States Military Academy where he
graduated and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in 1906. He was an expert marksman and participated in many competitions, including the National Matches of Camp Perry, Ohio. He
served during 1908 to 1910 in the Philippines,
was an instructor at West Point Military Academy
for three years, and after tours of duty, returned to West Point as Assistant Professor of
Drawing, in 1916. He won the rank of Lieutenant



Colonel for his service with the Signal Corps during the First World War, and was awarded the United States Distinguished Service Medal, 1923. In February, 1921, he was appointed Director of Aircraft Production in the newly organized Regular Army Air Service. He won the National Elimination Free Balloon Race in 1922, making one of the longest and swiftest Balloon Flights on record. 863.5 miles in 16-1/2 hours. Having recoived the rating of Airplane Pilot in 1923, he was made Executive Officer of Langley Field, Virginia. later becoming Commanding Officer of the Post. In 1928 he was graduated at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, remaining there as Instructor until 1932. From January 1932 through 1935, he was Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, becoming Chief of the Corps with rank of Major General in December. 1935. King Leopold in 1937 made him a Commander of the Order of Leopold in recognition of his services to Aviation. He was one of the outstanding authorities on both heavier and lighter than air Aviation. He died in an Airplane crash in Burbank, California, September 21, 1938. It was under his leadership that the Air Corps began the modernization program which has since made ' such rapid progress.

## MICHIGAN

Alpena Army Air Field - Alpena, Michigan. Takes its name from the City of Alpena, Michigan.

Brady, Fort - Sault Ste Marie, Michigan.

Lis named for Colonel Hugh Brady, who was sent to Sault Ste Marie in 1782 in a Battalion of the Second United States Infantry to establish a Post. He was an Ensign in the Infantry in 1792, a Captain, January 8, 1799, and was honorably discharged.

January 15, 1800. He offered his services to his Country again in 1812 and was made Colonel of the 22nd Infantry, July 6, 1812. He was transferred to the Second Infantry on May 17, 1815. On July 5, 1822, he was breveted Brigadier General, and on May 30, 1848, Major General. He died April 18, 1851.

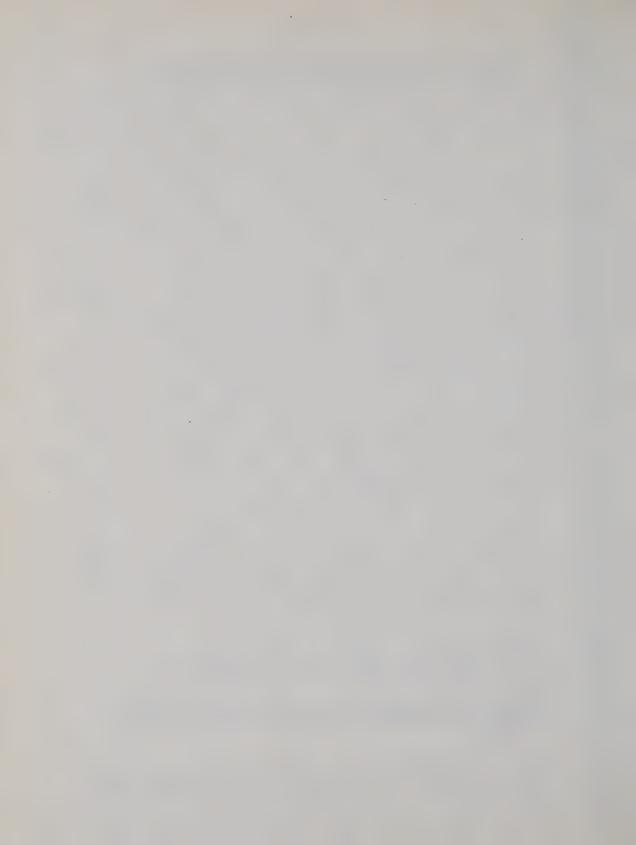


Custer, Fort - Battle Creek, Michigan. Lamed for General George Armstrong Custer, born in New Rumley. Ohio, December 5, 1839. He was raduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1861, and entered active service st Bull Run during the War Between the States. He was then transferred to General Smith's Staff. For courage and endurance he was soon after appointed on McClellan's Staff, and captured the first Colors taken by the Army of the Potomac. He defeated the Confederate General Stuart at Gettysburg, for which he was breveted Major in the Regular army. He won victories at woodstock and Cedar Creek and was breveted Major General of Volunteers. In 1865 his Division won the Battle of Waynesboro, capturing 1600 prisoners and 11 guns. He fought at Five Forks and Dinviddie Court House, and was breveted Brigadier General. After the surrender at Appomattox he was breveted Major General and appointed Major General of Volunteers. He was then assigned to duty in Texas, where he was Chief of Calvary until mustered out of the Volunteer Service. In 1865 he took the Lieutenancy of the 7th Calvary at Fort Riley, Kansas, under Hancock. He shortly thereafter sew his first Indian Service, and closed a Campaign against the Cheyennes in 1868. He was stationed in Kentucky in 1871 and in 1873 was sent to Dakota, where he had various Calvary Commands and several times defeated hostile Indians. On June 25, 1876, with a Force of 1100 men, he attacked a body of Sioux, afterward found to number 9000. and he and his entire Command were killed, at Little Big Horn in what has become known as "Custer's Last Stand."

Detroit Arsenal - Center Line, Michigan. Named comes from the City of Detroit, Michigan.

Grayling Army Air Field - Grayling, Michigan. Received its name from the foun of Grayling, Michigan.

Jones General Hospital - Battle Creek, Michigan.
Named in honor of Colonel Percy L. Jones, who
served for more than thirty years as an Army Medical Officer, commanded Ambulance Units in France
in the First World War, and was Surgeon at the



Army Post Hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until his retirement from the Army. He was born in Georgia in 1875, received a Doctor of Medicine Degree from the University of Tennessee in 1897. and entered the Army in 1898 as Captain and Acting Surgeon for the 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War and during the Philippine Insurrection. In 1904 he was graduated from the Army Medical School at Washington and during the Mexican Border trouble in 1913. was stationed at Texas City, Texas, as Commander of Ambulance Company No. 3. He organized Ambulance Companies during the beginning of the First World War and was stationed for some time at llentown, Pennsylvania. He served as Superintendent of the Erie Canal Hospital, a Civilian Institution, until his death in 1941.

Kellogg Field - Battle Creek, Michigan. Named for William E. Kellogg, born at Battle Creek, Michigan, April 7, 1860. In 1894 he and his brother, the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg. organized the Sanitas Nut Food Company, and Wil- . liam Kellogg became active Manager of the Business. Early in 1900 the Company bought out a product known as Granose Flakes. In 1902 a number of Companies were organized in Battle Creek and initiated the manufacturing of various flakes. including the now famous Corn Flakes. In 1906 William Kellogg founded the Toasted Corn Flake Company, and in 1907 this Plant was destroyed by fire. In 1909 a new building was established and was named the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company, and in 1922 was shortened to the Kellogg Company. In addition to the main Plant in Battle Creek, there are also Plants in Davemport, Iowa, London, Ontario and Sydney, Australia. Mr. Kellogg has travelled extensively and has visited nearly all of the civilized countries in the world. He is a lover of fine horses and has purchased many Arabian thoroughbreds from Arabia. He gave the Airport to the City of Battle Creek.

Kinrol Airfield - Kinrols, Michigan. Was named from the Tour of Kinrol Michigan.



Milland Flant - Midland, Michigan.
Meneived its name from the City of Midland, Mich

Caseda Army Air Field - Oscoda, Michigan.

Falmer Woods ordnance Depot - Detroit, Michigan.

Jalmer Woods is an exclusive residential section

djeining Palmer Park to the north and west of

it. Palmer Woods is located on Woodward Avenue,

Detroit, between Merrill Plaisance, and Seven

Hile Road, and originally a part of the Palmer

Farm of six hundred acres. The Park was a gift

to Detroit in 1893 from Senator Thomas W. Palmer

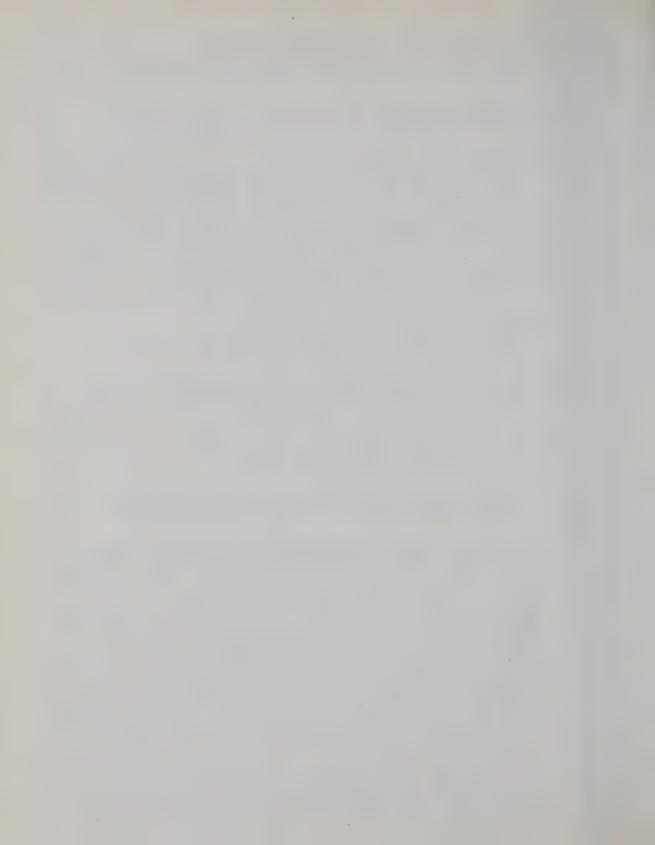
who was United States Senator from 1883 to 1889.

Raco Airfield - Raco, Michigan. Named from the Village of Raco, Michigan.

River Rouge Park, Camp - Detroit, Michigan..
The River Rouge runs through Dearborn and into
the Detroit River. It received its name by earl
French settlers for its color. There is a Town
called River Rouge which is on the Detroit River
at the foot of the Rouge River.

Romulus Army Air Field - Romulus, Michigan. Ramed from the Town of Romulus, Michigan.

Selfridge Field - Selfridge Field, Michigan. Was named for Thomas Selfridge, who was killed a Fort Myer, Virginia, September 17, 1908, at the age of twenty-six. He was born in San Francisco California. He graduated with honors at West Point Military Academy in 1900, and was assigned to the Artillery, and distinguished himself. When the War Department recognized the seriousne of the coming of Motor Balloons and Airplanes a Fighting-Machines, he was already interested, and upon his request was detailed to the Aur ..... cal Division in the Signal Corps and directed to take up the study of Aerial Dynamics and the arm struction of Machines. He was ordered to Hammora sport, New York where Doctor Alexander Graham Be and others were working on Airplanes. It was Selfridge who interested them in experimenting with all good new ideas for mechanical flight.

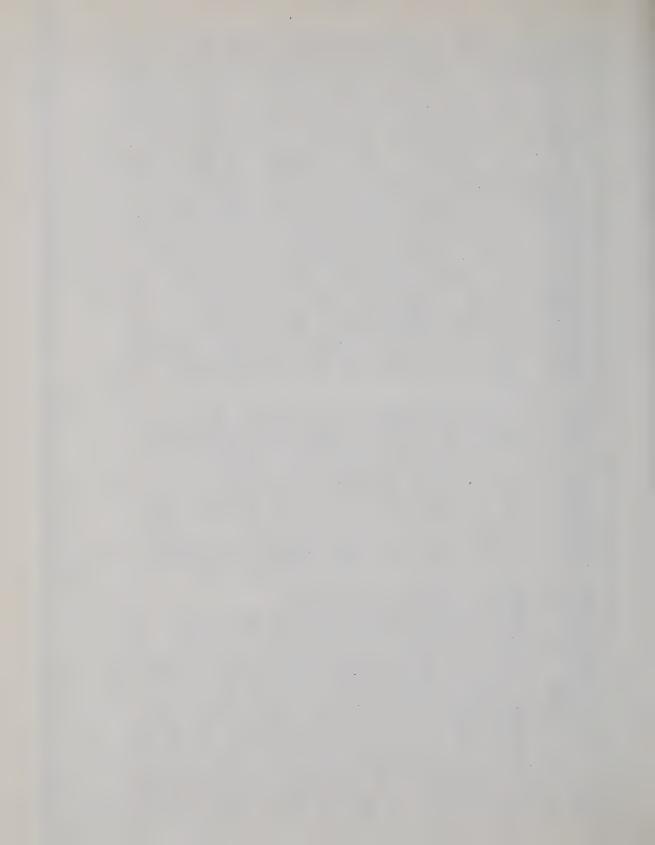


Dr. Bell says Selfridge was the most widely informed man on successful Navigation of the Air. in America. Although he helped build the Aeroplane and made trials of flight in that Machine. he agreed that the Zeppelin Airship was probably a more efficient War-engine even before Zeppelin made his most famous Flight. Selfridge had been hoping for months to make Flights in the Wright Aeroplane. When he received his orders to go. he went gladly. When the accident happened he acted as a Soldier. He lost his life obeying orders with enthusiasm, because he was, in his quiet. gentle way, an inspiration to all who knew him. On the day of his death he made a Test Flight as a passenger with Orville Fright. At only seventy-five feet altitude, the propeller blade struck a stay-wire and snapped off. The Machine became unmanageable and crashed to the ground, throwing the two clear of the wreckage, Lieutenant Selfridge failed to retain consciousness. Orville Wright was severely injured, but recovered.

Tri-City Army Air Field - Freeland, Michigan. Three Cities of Same, Bay City and Midland, have an investment in Iri-City, in the purchase of 640 acres of farm land. The property was turned over to the Federal Government for development as an Auxiliary World War II Air Base. After the original land purchase the Government acquired additional land. Tri-City is almost equi-distant from the three Cities, and that probably accounts for the choice of the name.

Wayne, Fort - Detroit, Michigan.

Named for Anthony Mayne, born in East Town, Chaster County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1745. In 1773 he was elected to the General Assembly, and, with others, he strenuously opposed the claim of Great Britain. He entered the Army as Colonel in 1775. He distinguished himself and was active in the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and led the Assault upon Stony Point in July, 1779. In this attack, while at the head of his men, urging them on at the point of the bayonet, he received a shot upon his head which for a moment deprived him of sensation. Supposing himself dying, he begged to be carried into

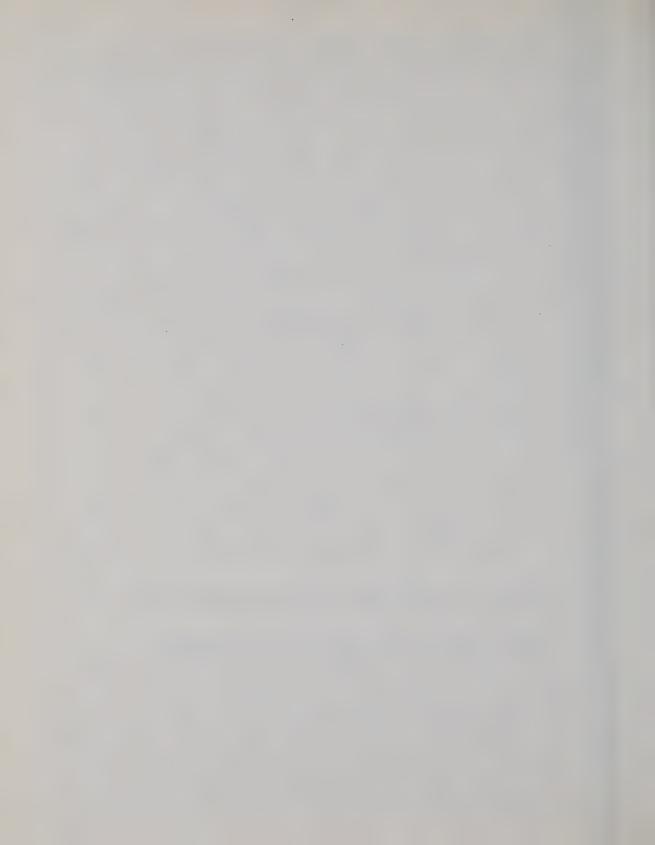


the Works that he might have the satisfaction of treathing his last upon the spot which he had so nobly redeemed. The wound, however, was not more tal. In 1781 he was ordered to join Lafayette in Virginia, with the Pennsylvania Forces. Only July 6th having received information that Lord Jornwallis had crossed the James River with the main body of his Army, Wayne passed forward with oi; ht hundred men to attack his Rear Guard; but to his surprise he found the Enemy to the Amount of four thousand drawn up to meet him. Wayne resolved to make an attack and to extricate himsel: from this perilous position. The ruse succeeded and Cornwallis supposing the retreat a stratagem to lead him into an ambuscade from Lafayette, did not follow in pursuit. After the War the General retired to his farm in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, and also planned improvements on his Georgia lands. In 1792 he was appointed Major General and Commander in Chief in the War against the Western Indians. He was shortly afterward appointed the Commissioner to treat with the Indians on the Northwest. The storming of Stony Point was one of the most brilliantly planned and executed attacks of the Revolutionary War. He was consequently dubbed "Mad Anthony." Stony Point was the Northernmost British point on the Hudson River and its capture assured the Americans that the British hold on upper New York was now practically broken. The Continental Congress presented a Medal to this fighting General. He died in Presque Isle (now Erie), December 15, 1796.

Wayne, Fort, Ordnance Depot - Detroit, Michigan, (Same as Wayne, Fort - Detroit, Michigan).

Willow Run Airport - Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Back in this community was a flat hinterland covered with maple, walnut and willow trees. North and South of the River the farmers drove their stakes and built their log cabins. They filled the countryside as far north as the Old Sauk Trail following the canyon cut out by a small tributary of the Huron. In flood season it was a sizable torrent, in dry spalls only a trickle of water marked its bed. Lecause of the trees that shaded the stream they named it "Willow Run."



## MINNES OTA:

Minneapolis Municipal Airport - Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Named from the City of Minneapolis. Minnesota.

Rochester Municipal Airport - Rochester, Minnesota. Named from the City of Rochester, Minnesota.

Saint Paul Municipal Airport - Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Named from the City of Saint Paul. Minnesota.

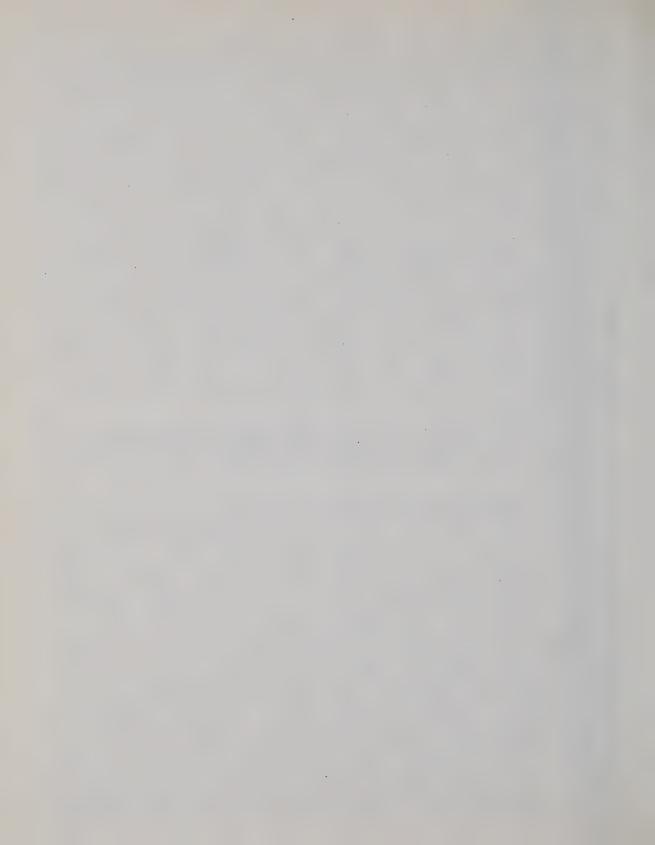
Snelling, Fort - Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Named in honor of Colonel Josiah Snelling, Second Commandant and the real builder of the Post. The Round Tower is a shrine of Minnesota's and other residents of the Northwest. For nearly a century and a quarter it has typified American occupation of the region. It has been a sort of beacon to white men both Military and Civil. The Themes of the Murals in the Round Tower painted by Richard Haines, are: The scene facing the visitor as he enters at the main door is a panel devoted to the theme of establishing of a visible arm of the United States Government of this region. On the left and on the right the panels continue this theme, stressing on the left the Civil importance of Fort Snelling before the War Between the States, and on the right the Military significance of the Fort. The panel above the doors shows the Indians departing in despair when faced by both Civilian advance and Military regulation. Colonel Snelling was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1782. He entered the Army in 1808 as a First Lieutenant in the Fourth (later Fifth) Infantry, then being organized, and was promoted to Captain in 1809. He fought at the Battle of Tippecanoe, and was afterward stationed at Detroit, becoming a prisoner of the British upon the capitulation of General William Hull in August, 1812. After his exchange he served as Major, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Rifles, and Colonel, taking part in the Niagara Campaign. At the close of the War he became Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, and in 1819 was promoted Colonel of the Fifth Infantry of the Regiment in which he had originally served. In that year the Regiment was



assembled at Detroit and dispatched into the un explored west to establish three Military Posts which should serve as centers for the unexpected settlement of the new country. The chief of those, and the Headquarters of the Regiment, was Fort Saint Anthony, adjacent to the present Cities of Saint Paul and Minneapolis. Construction was begun by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Leavenwort in August, 1820, and the cornerstone was laid by Colonel Snelling, with ceremony, on September 10 1920. In 1825 the War Department changed the name of Fort Saint Anthony to Fort Smelling in honor of its builder, who remained in command until January, 1828. He died in Washington a fe months later, while on leave of absence. His ow summary of his career is modest and shrewds "I have passed through every grade to the Command of a Regiment. I owe nothing to executive patro nare, for I have neither friend or relation connected with the Government: I have obtained my rank in the ordinary course of promotion, and have retained it by doing my duty."

Twin Cities Arsenal - Minneapolis, Minnesota,
This phrase has long been applied to the Minneapolis-Saint Paul area, where the Arsenal is located. These Cities are the "Twin Cities."

wold-Chamberlain Field - Minneapolis, Minneapta. Mamed "in honor of the young men who offered their lives in humanity's defense of the Aviation Service of the Allied Army and in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice ---- greater love hath no man than this. " The two young men were First Lieutenant Ernest Groves Wold, 1st Aero Squadron, and Sergeant Pilot Cyrus Foss Chamber lain. Lieutenant Wold was born in Winona, Minnesota, September 11, 1896, and was killed in action, August 1, 1918, at Chateau-Thierry, France. He was a member of the Lafayette Esquadrille. He received the Croix de Guerre. Sergeant Chamber lain, Lafayette Flying Corps, was born in Minnes polis, Minnesota, February 28, 1889, and was killed in Aero Combat at Chateau Thierry, France, June 13. 1918. He enlisted, June 17, 1917, in the Foreign Legion of the French Army as a candidate for the Larayette Flying Corps. He received the Croix de Guerre.



## -172-MISSISSIPPI

Columbus Army Air Field - Columbus, Mississippi. Named from the City of Columbus, Mississippi.

Columbus Municipal Airport # 1 - Columbus, Mississippi. Named from the city of Columbus, Mississippi.

Fletcher Field - Clarksdale, Mississippi.

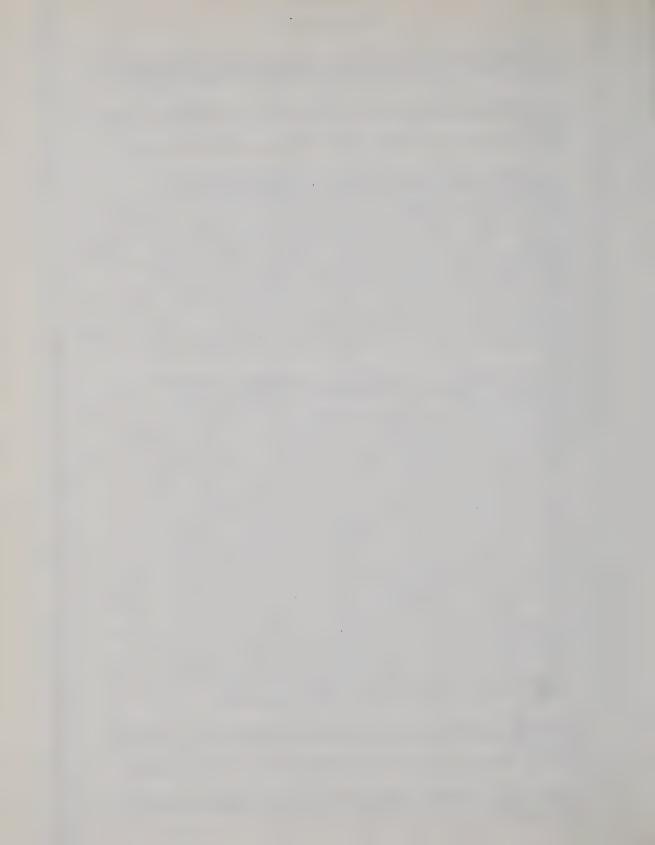
Named for Jack Fletcher who was born in Clarksdale, Mississippi, September 15, 1917, a former star player in the Clarksdale Wildcats Football Team. He later attended Mississippi State College where he was a member of the College Grid Squad. He joined the United States Army Air Corps the latter part of June, 1837, following his graduetion from Mississippi State College. He was killed in a training accident at an Air Field in Texas prior to our entry into World War II.

Foster General Hospital - Jackson, Mississippi. Named in honor of Charles L. Foster, who was bern in Starkville. Mississippi. He received his M.D. Degree from Columbian University (now George Washington University) in 1902, and was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corre on July 10. 1903. He served his early tours in the Philippines and in the middle West. During this period he made special contributions in the Field of Sanitary Administration. Subsequent tours were at Fort Douglas. Camp Dodge, as Camr and Division Surgeon, at Fort Sam Houston was Corps Area Engineer in the office of the Surgeon General as Personnel Officer, and at Fort McPherson. He was promoted to Colonel in 1929, was retired in 1933, and died at Walter Reed General Hospital in 1941. During World War I he was Cheif Surgeon of Base Section I in France, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for conspicuous service in this capacity.

Greenville Army Air Field - Greenville, Mississippi.

Named from the city of Greenville, Mississippi.

Greenville Municipal Airport - Greenville, Mississippi.



Fixed from the City of Greenville, Mississippi.

resinwood Army Air Field - Greenwood, Mississipp Title for its location near the City of Greenwood Mississippi.

Freenwood Municipal Airport - Greenwood, Mississtepi. Thad from the City of Greenwood, Mississippi.

Tremeda Army Air Field - Grenada, Mississippi.

rilf Ordnance Plant - Aberdeen, Mississippi.
Tills its name from the Gulf of Mexico.

Juliport Army Air Field - Guliport, Mississippi.
Locived its name from the City of Guliport,
Mississippi.

Marcock County Bombing & Gunnery Range - Bay Jaint Louis, Mississippi. Maned from Hancock County, Mississippi.

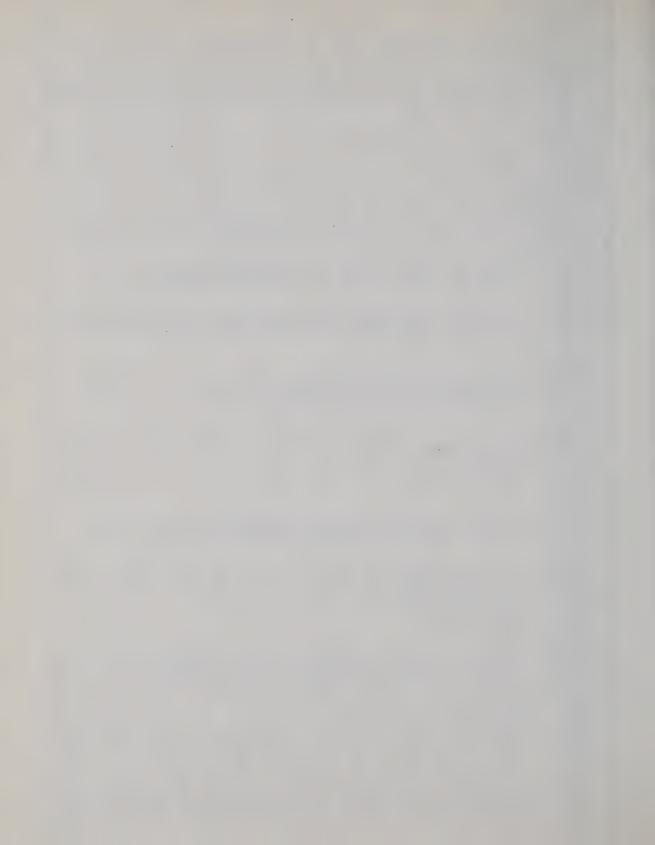
Mattiesburg Army Air Field - Hattiesburg, Missis Alppi.
Meceived its name from the City of Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Minds County Airport - Raymond, Mississippi.

Jackson Army Air Base - Jackson Army Air Base, Mississippi.
Received its name from the City of Jackson, Mississippi.

Keesler Field - Keesler Field, Mississippi.

Named for William Jamuel Reeves Keesler, born in Greenwood, Mississippi. He graduated from David College in the class of 1917. He enlisted in the United States Army and entered the First Officer Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and received his commission as a Second Lieutenant. He was then sent to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and was with the 324th Infantry. At Camp Jackson he was transferred to the Aviation Section and sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he received a



three months course. From there he went to New York, then Overseas to France where he took three more courses fitting himself for the Radic Aviation Service. He was sent to the Front in the Aero Squadron work with the long distance Naval Guns. He was one of the two young Flyers sent on a Mission East of Verdun, and they were set upon by four German Fokkers. Lieutenant Keesler shot down one of the attacking Planes, but his Plane was also brought to earth by the others. Wounds suffered in the attack caused his death in a German Field Hospital.

Key Field - Meridian, Mississippi. Named in honor of Algene and Fred Key, Aviation Pioneers and holders of the World's Endurance Flying Record. In 1935 the Key brothers established their record of flying their Curtis Robin Monoplane, the "Ole Miss," for 653 hours and 34 minutes. Algene Key started flying in 1924, and Fred in 1927. In 1920 they made an Airport at Meridian out of a cotton field, according to the news story in the Lemphis Press Scimitar for February 11, 1942. During World War II each of the Key brothers commanded Flying Fortresses based at Batavia, Java, in the Dutch East Indies. They were attached to the Flying Unit of the Mississippi National Guard and participated in Maneuvers in Louisiana in 1940. Later they were transferred to an Army Bombardment Squadron. In 1346 Algene Key, Commander of the AAF Weather. Station at Wilmington, Ohio, with the rank of Colonel, piloted a B-29 Flying Laboratory which tested cosmic ray effects from the Canadian Border to the Equator. The Army Air Forces, the National Geographic Society, and the Bartol Resoarch Foundation shared the experiments. Colonel Algene Key was named Adjutant General of Mississippi in July, 1946, attaining the rank of Brigadier General. The Key brothers played a major role in World War II, receiving numerous Decorations for meritorious service under fire, during a night Bombing Mission on Japanese Ships in the South Pacific. Both Algene and Fred Key were born in Kemper County, Mississippi, but during their early childhood the family moved to Meridian, Mississippi. Algene was born in 1905. and Fred in 1909. Both were graduated from



Toplar Springs School, at that time a Lauderdale County School just outside Meridian, Fred in 1927 and Algene four years before. Even during their Ishool days both were interested in Flying, and in 1929 they received their first Pilot's Licenses. Diring the next few years they flew any Planes they could get, and finally in June, 1935, they established the World Endurance Record in their Curtis Robin Plane. In the next several years they ran the City's Airport, renamed Key Field, and on October 15, 1940, when the 153rd Air Obnorvation Squadron of Meridian went into active Service, both brothers went into the Army with it. both flew four motored Bombers and went to the West Indies. Fred remained in this Theater, including Australia and New Guina, throughout most of the war, but after a few months, Algene was transferred to the European Theater, when he was attached to the Eighth Air Force for the remainder of the War. Upon his return to this country. Fred did testing and supervisory work in the Maintenance Area. Since his discharge from Service. Fred has returned to Meridian, where he is Manager of Key Field, and the Operator of the Key Brothers Flying Service. He was discharged as an Air Force Major and now holds a Reserve Commission as a Lieutenant Colonel. Algene remained in the Army and is now a Colonel in the Regular Army. Until recently he was Director of the Army's All-Weather Flying School in Ohio, and is now stationed in Washington. D. C.

Laurel Army Air Field - Laurel, Mississippi. Named from the City of Laurel, Mississippi.

McCain, Camp - Camp McCain, Mississippi.

Named for Henry P. McCain who was born in Carroll County, Mississippi, on January 23, 1861. From this State he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1881; was appointed Second Lieutenant Infantry, June 14, 1885; First Lieutenant, February 24, 1892; Captain, March 2, 1899; Major, November 9, 1900; Lieutenant Colonel, June 30, 1901; Colonel, April 23, 1904. He was detailed to the Adjutant General's Department, March 5, 1907; and was appointed Brigadier General, the Adjutant General, the Adjutant General,

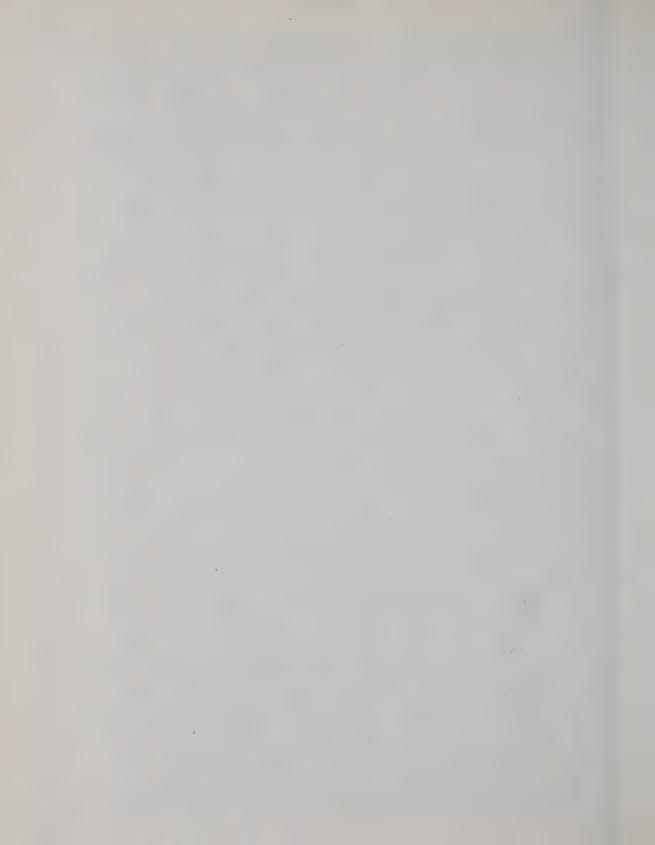


October 6, 1917; and on August 27, 1918, he was assigned to command of Camp Devers, Massachusetta and the 12th Division of that Station. On June 30, 1920, he reverted to his permanent rank of Colonel, Adjutant General a Department, and was assigned to duty with Central Department, Chicago, Illinois, where he remained until he was retired from active service with the rank of Major General, July 22, 1921, at his own request, after forty years of service. He was swarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the British Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. He served as a member of the General Staff from August 15, 1903. to April 27, 1904. His award of Distinguished Service Medal read: "Major General Henry P. Mc-Cain, United States Army, for especially meritorious and conspicuous service in administering the Adjutant General's Department during the early period of the War. Through his efficient management this Department was able to meet the excessive burdens placed upon it."

Shelby, Camp - Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Named for Colonel Issac Shalby. The 38th Division which trained here in World War I, and also World War II, was comprised largely of Kentucky men. In World War I these men named this Camp for Coloret Shelby. He was born December 11, 1750, and was the first Governor of Kentucky. He was born near North Mountain, in Frederick (now Washington) County. Maryland. He was brought up to the use of Arms and he early became inured to the dangers and hardships of Frontier life. He received a fair English education, worked on his father's plantation, and was occasionally employed as a Surveyor, and served as a Deputy Sheriff of the County. In 1773 the Shelby family moved to bim Bolston region of Virginia, now East Tennessee and established a new home. He served as Lieuter ant in his father's Fincastle Company, at the Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, and distinguished himself by his skill, and gallanur. and his report of the action is one of the best contemporary accounts now in existence. He remained as Second in Command of the garrison at Fort Blair, erected on the site of the Battle. until July, 1775, when he visited Kentucky and surveyed lands for the Transvivania Company.



following year he returned to Kentucky and mirked and improved lands on his own account, and 1100 perfected Military Surveys previously seissted and entered by his father. In July, 1776. was appointed by the Virginia Committee of Lifety, Captain of a Company of Minute Men. In 1777 Governor Henry made him Commissary of Supplies for a body of Militia detailed to garrison Fronthe Posts. He attended the Long Island Treaty with the Cherokees, concluded at Fort Patrick worry on July 20, 1777, at which his father was and of the Virginia Commissioners. In 1778 he \*ided in furnishing supplies for the Continental Army and for the Expedition projected by General Walntosh against the Detroit and the Ohio Indians. The following year he provided boats for Clark's Illinois Campaign and collected and furnished supplies ---- mainly upon his own personal credit --- for the successful Campaign waged about the same time against the Chickamauga Indians. In the spring of 1779 he was a chosen member for Washington County of the Virginia Legislature, and the ensuing fall, Governor Jefferson made him A Major in the Escort of Guards for the Commiscioners appointed to run the Western boundary line totween Virginia and North Carolina. Early in 130 he became Colonel of the Militia of Sullivan County, North Carolina. In the spring and summer of the same year he was again in Kentucky, supervising and surveying lands for himself and others. News of the fall of Charlotte, May 12, 1780, having reached him, he hurried home and found an urgent summons for help from Colonel Charles Mc-Dowell. He at once organized a Force and about July 25th, joined McDowell at the Charlotte Ford, South Carolina. On July 20, 1780, at the head of a detachment, he captured a formidable Loyal-ist Stronghold. In the second Battle of Cedar Springs, August 8, 1780, his Command successfully repulsed a strong party led by Major Furgeson, and on August 18th, Shelby was largely responsible for the victory won over a superior Force at Musgrove's Mill, and the north side of the Encree River. He moved to Kentucky, and in 1783, he was appointed a Trustee of the Transylvania Seminary (later Transylvania University). He was Chairman of the Convention of Militia Officers at Danville on November 7th and 8th, 1784, called



to consider an Expedition against the Indians and separation from Virginia; he was also a member of the succeeding Conventions, 1787, 1788, and 1789, which propaged the way for independent Statehood. He helped to organize the Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, formed at Danville. Kentucky, December 1, 1787. In January, 1791, ha was appointed a member of the Board of War, created by Congress for the District of Kentucky, with power to provide for the defense of the Frontier Settlements and to prosecute punitive Expeditions against the Indians. For several years he served as High Sheriff of Lincoln County. He was a member of the Convention, April 2nd to 19th 1792, which framed the first Constitution of Kentucky, and in May he was elected Governor, taking office on June 4th, and serving four years. During this time in office, he supported Wayne's Campaign against the Indians in the Northwest Territory. The imminence of War with Great Britain called him from retirement, and in August, 1812, he was a second time elected Governor. 1813 he assembled and led in person 4000 Kentucks Volunteers to join General Harrison in the Northwest for the invasion of Canada, an Expedition which resulted in the decisive defeat of the British, October 5, 1813, at the Battle of the Thames. For his patriotic and heroic service he was awarded a Gold Medal by Congress on April 4. 1818. He was tendered a Portfolio of War by President Monroe, but declined the honor on the score of age. The year following he was commissioned, with General Andrew Jackson, to hold a Treaty with the Chickssaw Irdians for the parelas of their lands East of the Tennessee River, and performed this service most acceptably. He was President of the first Kentucky Agriculture Society, formed at Lexington in 1818, and was Obs. man of the first Board of Trustees of Centre Collego. founded at Danvillo, Kentucky, in 1800. At his death he was buried at his historic home. "Traveller's Resto" and a monument was exected over his grave by the State of Kentucky.

Starkville Municipal Airport - Starkville, Mississippi.
Received its name from the City of Starkville, Mississippi.



Inson Airport - Abordoon, Mississippi.

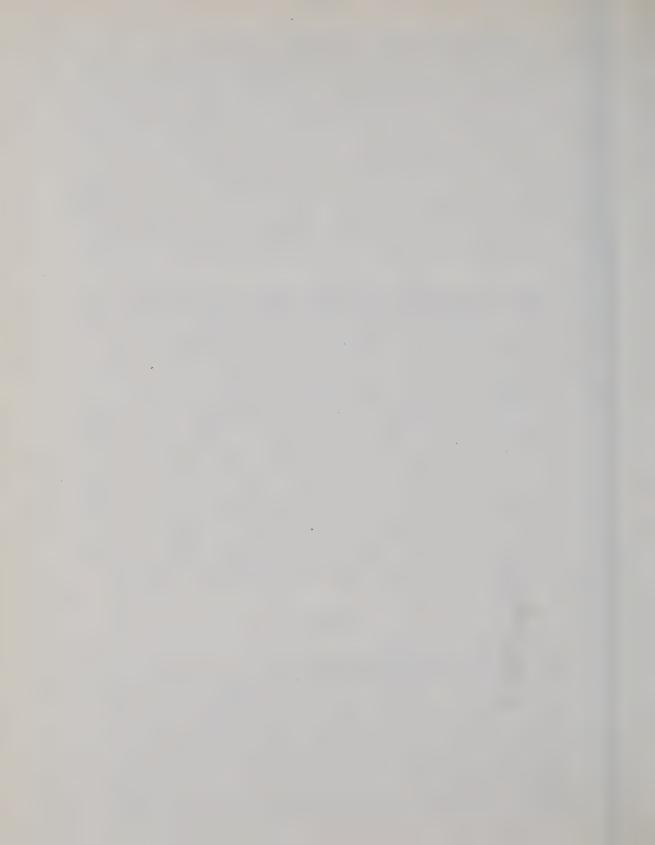
Intel for the Stinsons, Matherine Stinson, who
in conjunction with her brother, Eddio, were pioneers in Aviation. They trained Flyors in the
First World Mar on land that is now Stinson Field.
The United States would not allow Eddie Stinson
to go to France, but commissioned him and gave
him the Field in Texas, afterward called Kelly
Field. After the Mar he was made a Trans-contimental Mail Pilot for a few months. Then he went
into the manufacture of Planes, the "Stinson Detroiter," which was his design, and it is still
manufactured. He was killed in a Plane wrock in
Chicago, in 1931.

Wan Dorn, Camp - Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi. Manad for General Marl Van Dorn. He was born at Fort Gibson, Mississippi, September 17, 1820, and entered West Point Military Academy at the age of sixteen. In the War with Mexico he took part in Scott's Campaign in Mexico with the Seventh Infantry, emerging a Brevet Major. In 1855 he distinguished himself against the Comanche and the Apache Indians. In 1861 when Mississippi left the Union, he resigned his commission in the United States Army and offered his services to the Confederacy. It was due to his efforts that the first Confederate Mayal prize, United States Steamer "Star of the West" was taken at Calveston, likes. The defense of Vicksburg in 1862, under his brilliant direction, resulted in the cutting of Grant's Supply Line at Holly Springs, thus causing the Union Forces to withdraw, thereby lifting the Jeige.

### MISSOURI

Clark, Camp - Nevada, Missouri.

Named for Brigadier General Marvey C. Clark, who was born on a farm in Cooper County, Missouri, September 17, 1869. After graduating from the Public Schools and Butler Academy, he attended wentworth Military Academy and Scarritt Collegiate Institute, from which latter Institution he graduated in 1891 as Validictorian of his class, with the Degree of A. B. He was admitted to the Far in 1893, and ertered into partnership with Judge W. W. Graves. He participated in some of



the most important cases in the State and his ability as a Lawyer was recognized throughout the State. He had been elected an Officer in the National Guard soon after leaving College, and when War was declared between the United States and Spain in 1898, he was commissioned Lieutenant Co lonel of the Sixth Missouri Volunteers, which Regiment he organized and commanded. His command was attached to General Fitzhugh Lee's Corps and was stationed at Panama, Florida, Savannah, Georgia, and west to Cuba as part of the American Army of Occupation. At the close of the Spanish-American War the Governor asked Colonel Clark to re-organize the National Guard, and appointed him Brigadier General commanding it, which position he has since continued to hold. He wrote that part of the Revised Statutes of Missouri relating to the Military Forces.

Crowder, Camp - Camp Crowder, Missouri. Was named for General Enoch Herbert Crowder, a native of Missouri, born in a little Village called Edenburgh, April 11, 1859. He attained fame as the Author of the Selective Service Act of the First World War, and was, as Provost Marshal General, responsible for its successful administration. He served as Adjutant General, and was for a time Professor of Military Tactics at the University of Missouri. General Crowder predicted, on the day of the First World War Armistice: "We have stopped too soon ---- we should never have stopped until we were in Berlin. It will not be twenty-five years until we will have to do this all over again." He was honored as a distinguished Soldier, Lawyer, Statesman, Diplomat and Administrator, and is well described by the simple words on his tombstone in Arlington National Cemetery: "A Military man who understood the spirit of a free people." He died in 1932.

Grandview Airport - Kansas City, Missouri.

Jefferson Barracks - Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
Named for Thomas Jefferson. This site for the Reservation at Jefferson Barracks was selected in



1826, the same year that Thomas Jefforson died. Thomas Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Virginia April 13, 1743. He was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1769 and this marked the beginning of his public career. From a State C vention in 1775, he went to the Second Continen tal Congress, and in June, 1776, was made Chair man of the Committee appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence. Virginia affairs again claimed his attention, and he served in th Logislature for several years and as Governor from 1779 to 1783, and in the following year was appointed, with Benjamin Franklin and John Adams to negotiate foreign commercial Treaties. In this capacity he went to France and remained as Minister from 1785 to 1769. He returned to the United States to become Washington's Secretary c State. Continued controversies between Cabinet members, Hamilton and Jefferson, resulted in the building up about these leaders, the Federalist and Democratic Parties. Harmony was impossible and Jefferson's repeated resignation was finally accepted. December 31, 1793. He lived in retire ment until selected Vice President in 1796. Fou years later he gained the Presidency as a result of the disfavor into which the Federalists had fallen with the passage of the Alien and Seditio: Laws. He was reelected in 1804. His eight year. in office were marked by the purchase from France of the great Louisiana Territory (1803); suppression of the Barbery Pirates; failure of his Embargo on all United States foreign commerce; and the republicanizing of Government and White House customs. His last years were spent at Monticello where he tried, without success, to regain his lost fortunes. He devoted much time to the Schools of the State, particularly to the establishment of the University of Virginia. The essence of his oft-quoted political beliefs was his faith in free speech and education and in the ability of the common man to prosper under a truly representative, not highly centralized, Government. Ho died July 4, 1826.

Kansas City Quartermaster Depot - Kansas City, Missouri. Gets Its name from the City of Kansas City, Missouri.



Kansas City Quartermaster Sub Depot - Saint Joseph, Missouri.
Gets its name from the City of Kansas City, Missouri.

Lako City Arsonal - Independence, Missouri. Named from Lako City, Missouri.

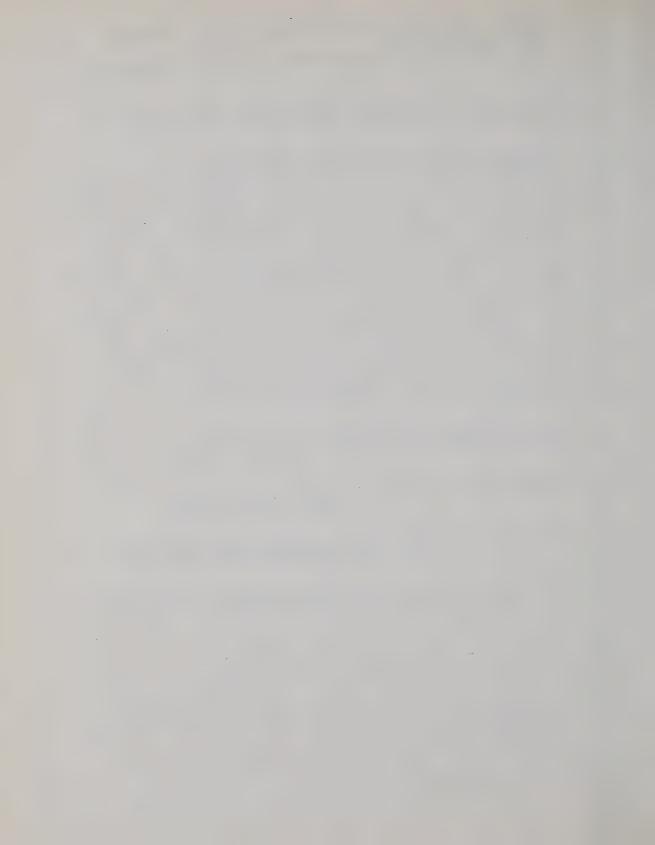
Named in honor of Major Albert Bond Lambert, formerly of United States Air Service, 1917 to 1919
who created and maintained the Field at his own
expense for public benefit from 1920 to 1928,
and whose forethought and actions enabled the
City of Saint Louis to take it over. This Field
was dedicated by Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Major
Lambert was educated at Smith Academy, Saint
Louis, Missouri, and the University of Virginia.
He received his Aviator's Certificate in 1910.
He was Pilot of Balloons in Balloon Races. He
served in World War I. In 1920 he established
Saint Louis Air Field, now Lambert-Saint Louis
Airport. He was formerly President of Lambert
Pharmacal Company, Manufacturers of "Listerine."

Lambert Municipal Airport - Robertson, Missouri. (Same as Lambert Field - Robertson, Missouri.)

Malden Army Air Field - Malden, Missouri. Named from the Town of Malden, Missouri.

Missouri Ordnance Works - Louisiana, Missouri. Received its name from the State of Missouri.

O'Reilly General Hospital - Springfield, Missouri. Was named in honor of Robert Maitland O'Reilly, a distinguished Physician and a former Surgeon General of the United States Army. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and died in Washington in 1912. He was appointed Surgeon General in September, 1902, and remained on that Assignment for seven years. Many outstanding achievements in the Medical Department of the Army were made during his tenure. He served as Physician to President McKinley, and he attended General Philip Sheriaan during that Military leader's illness.



Miladelphia Quartermaster Depot Branch - Saint Louis, Missouri.

Named for the City of Philadelphia, Pennsyl-vania.

Rosecrans Field - Saint Joseph, Missouri.

Named for Sergeant Guy Wallace Rosecrans, who was born July 28, 1896. When he entered the Service he had been working for Swift & Company His Military training was at Fort Logan. Colorado, San Antonio, Texas, and Rantoul, Illinois He was connected with Squadron Airplanes from Fort Riley. Kansas. On February 1, 1918, he was sent to England with the RAF, a member of the 153rd Air Squadron. He died in France, October 16. 1918, and was the first Saint Joseph, Missouri, man to be killed in the United States Air Corps in World War I. in Western France. He was buried at Saint Jeans, Dermonts, France. On October 17, 1920, his body was brought to the United States and buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery. Saint Joseph, Missouri.

Saint Louis Administration Center - Saint Louis Missouri.

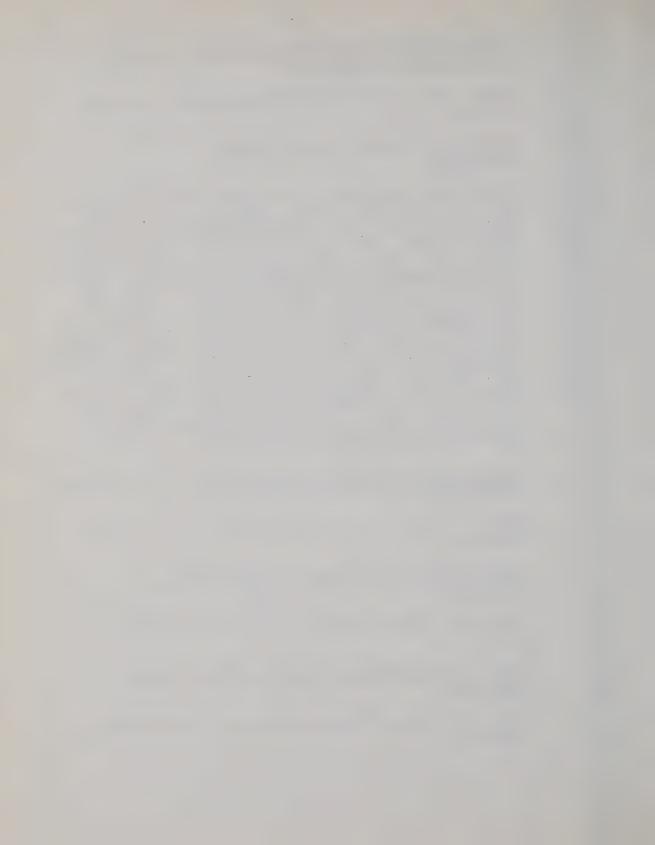
Takes its name from the City of Saint Louis, Missouri.

Saint Louis Core Plant - Saint Louis, Missouri.

Takes its name from the City of Saint Louis, Missouri.

Saint Louis Medical Depot - Saint Louis, Missouri.

Takes its name from the City of Saint Louis, Missouri.



Saint Louis Ordnance Sub Dopot - Saint Louis, Missouri.

Takes its name from the City of Saint Louis, Missouri.

Sedalia Army Air Field - Warrensburg, Missouri.

Named from the City of Sedalia, Missouri.

Vichy Army Air Field - Rolla, Missouri.

So named because of its nearness to the Town of Vichy, Missouri.

Weldon Springs Ordnance Works - Weldon Springs, Missouri.

Was named from the Town of Weldon Springs, Mis-souri.

Wood, Fort Leonard - Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Named for Major General Leonard E. Wood, Chief of Staff of the United States Army from 1910 to 1914, and one time Governor of the Philippines. He was born in Winchester. New Hampshire. October 9, 1860. He graduated from Harvard University with the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884. Two years later he became Assistant Surgeon in the Army and soon advanced to the rank of Captain. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished service in the Campaign against the Apache Indians. Later he became a Colonel of Volunteers in command of the First Voluntary Calvary, an Outfit that gained fame as "the Rough Riders." For his services at Las Guasima and San Juan Hill, he was promoted to Brigadier General and in six months was advanced to the temporary rank of Major General. From 1899 to 1902 he was Military Governor of Cuba and later served three years as Governor of Moro Province in the Philippines when



to attained the permanent rank of Major General. During World War I he trained the 89th National Army Division and the 10th Regular Army Division and at the conclusion of that Conflict went to the Orient as Chairman of the Diplomatic Mission to China and Japan. In 1921, after thirty-five years of service, he retired from the Army to become Governor of the Philippines, after being an outstanding candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1920. He died in 1927, after a long and notable career of public service. He was one of the few Medical Officers to gain recognition for Military leadership in Offensive Warfare and it is interesting to note that while serving as Military Governor in the Philippines, he gave his support to important experiments which led to the control of Yellow Fever. His efforts in this cause were recorded for posterity in the wellknown play. "Yellow Jacket . "



#### MONTANA

Glasgow Army Air Field - Glasgow, Montana.

Named from the City of Glasgow, Montana.

Gore Field - Great Falls, Montana.

"Records in the United States Land Office show that James D. Gore filed a homestead entry on three hundred and twenty acres covering most of the east slope of the hill in 1890, and received his patent in 1896. Gore was Contractor. Carpenter, and general handyman in the early days. He built the three story stone business block, now occupied by the Park View Hotel, in 1890, and about the same time started construction on his home on the hill. He built a large house, erected a big barn, planted trees, and installed a windmill which furnished water for irrigating what was then considered an enormous garden. The water and garden attracted numerous deer to the hillside long after the animals were curiosities on the nearby ranges. Old timers today recall the thrill they got out of going to the Gore ranch to feed the pet deer. The house and barn were hit by lightning and burned about 1900. Gore moved to the Scattle area and died about 1928. All that remains of his show place today are a pile of cinders, the stone foundation for the barn, a stone lined wall and three trees which may be seen two hundred yards to the left as one nears the top of the hill just before reaching the Airport entrance."

Great Falls Army Air Field - Great Falls, Montana.

Received its name from the City of Great Falls, Montana.



Marrison, Fort William Henry - Helena,

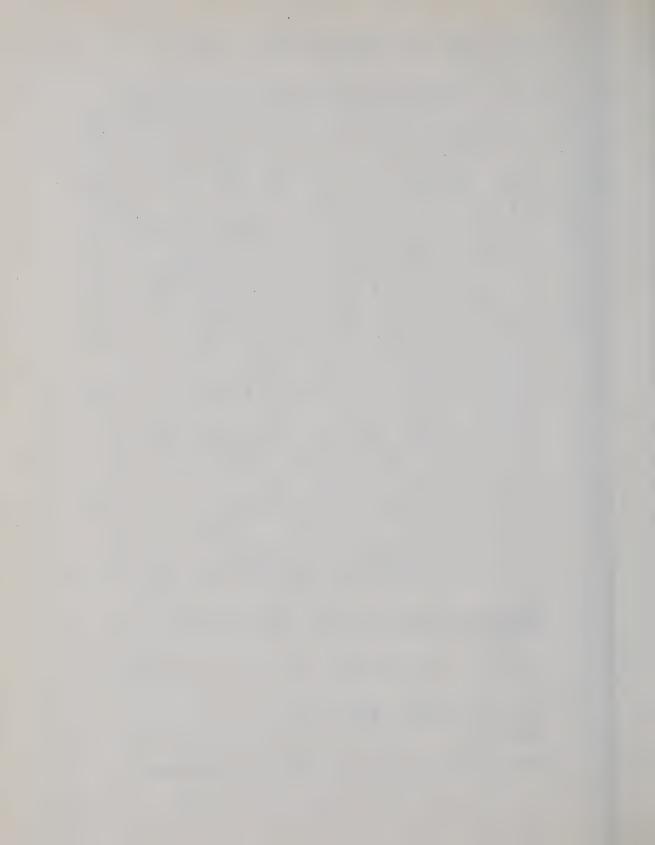
Fort William Henry Harrison was established. May 12. 1892, and named for President Benjamin Harrison as it was established during his term of office. Since there was a Fort of the same name in Indiana, the name of the Montana Post was changed to Fort William Henry Harrison in 1906. William Henry Harrison was born, February 9, 1773, in Virginia. In 1791 he joined the Army, making a gallant showing during General Wayne's Expedition against the Indians of the Northwest. He resigned in 1797. He gave up his Secretaryship of the Northwest Territory, and was a Representative in Congress in 1799, and was made Governor of the Northwest Indian Territory the following year. He was able and just and his skill in the handling of rebellious Indians was manifest during his twelve years in office. He opened Battle against the Chief only after a conference with Tocumseh failed, and he won a victory at Tippecanoe River in 1811. He was in command of the Army of the Northwest during the War of 1812, and he distinguished himself and routed both Indians and British in the Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. He thereafter served terms in both Houses of Congress, was Minister to Columbia for a year, and in 1836 was dofeated for the Presidency. In 1840, however, he won the election from Van Buren but lived only a month after his inauguration, dying of pneumonia on April 4, 1841.

Lewistown Army Air Field - Lewistown, Montana.

Received its name from the City of Lewistown, Montana.

Missoula, Fort - Missoula, Montana.

Named from the City of Missoula, Montana.



#### NEBRASKA

Ainsworth Army Air Field - Ainsworth, Nobraska.

Named from the Town of Ainsworth, Nebraska.

Alliance Army Air Field - Alliance, Nebraska.

Named from the City of Alliance, Nebraska.

Alliance Municipal Airport - Alliance, Nebraska.

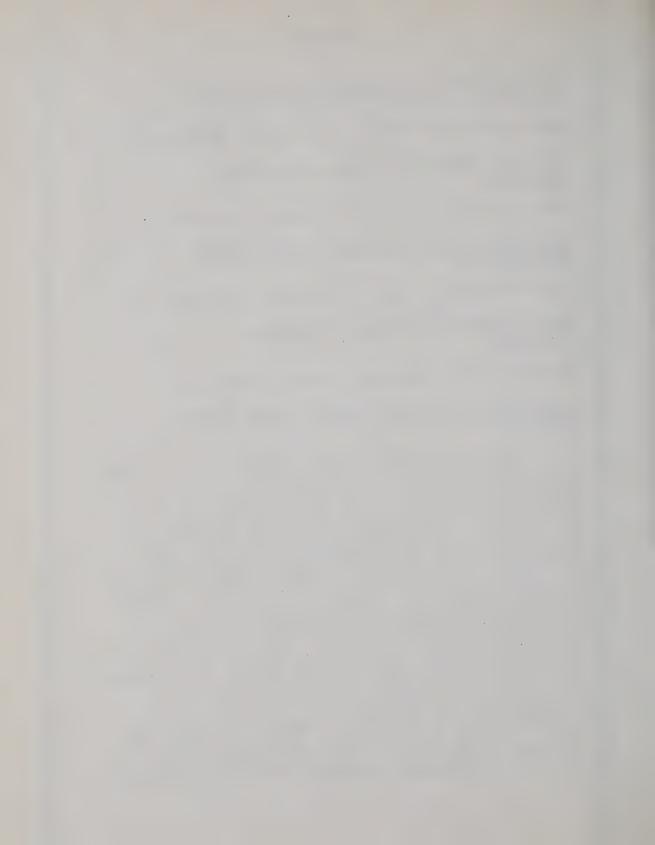
Named from the City of Alliance, Nebraska.

Bruning Army Air Field - Bruning, Nebraska.

Named from the Town of Bruning, Nebraska.

Cornhusker Ordnance Plant - Grand Island, Nebraska.

This term is applied to the portion of the country where corn is the leading crop. The "corn country" is another term usually applied to Illinois, Iowa and parts of Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. The popular name for Nebraska for many years, the "Cornhusker State," was made official by Act of the Nebraska Legislature in 1945. The following is the origin of "Cornhusker" as applied to the University of Nebraska Football Team, and later to the State, in an article by "Cy" Sherman in Sunday Journal and Star: The name "Cornhusker" had its genesis back in 1893 when Cy Sherman, Sports Editor of the Lincoln Star, saw the University of Nebraska Football Squad in action for the first time. Noting that the newspaper dubbed the Team "Bugeaters," he felt that something should be done. Coming to Lincoln in 1895, he found the Nebraska players had a new name, Antelopes. This was better, he thought, until he discovered



that antelopes were members of the goat family. That was too much for Cy, and in 1900 while a reporter on the Lincoln Evening News, he hit the name Cornhuskers, and tried it out on some Missouri Value newspaper he was furnishing with sports news. It was not, however, until after the Nebraska-Minnesota game in the 1900 season that the name received National circulation. Bert Watkins, another reporter on the Evening News, used it, at Sherman's suggestion, in a story of the game he was commissioned to furnish to the Chicago Daily Record. This publicity added greatly in obtaining National recognition and by the end of 1901 the name Cornhuskers was finally established in newspaper circles and soon became accepted by all as the nickname of Nebraska's Athletic Teams, and also. by transferrence, to the State.

# Crook, Fort - Fort Crook, Mebraska.

Named in honor of General George Crook, who was born near Dayton, Ohio, Soptember 8, 1828, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1852. Until the War Between the States, he served on the Western Frontier, but in 1861 was assigned to duty in West Virginia where he soon distinguished himself. He was in the Battles of Lewisburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Cloyd Mountain, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Codar Crook. Just before the end of the War he was captured by Guerillas, but was exchanged, and was at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. After the War he was soon sent back to the Western Frontier, where he conducted several notable Campaigns against hostile Indians and made himself a reputation of being one of the greatest Indian fighters in our history. He was made a Brigadier General in 1873. He introduced many reforms into the management of the Indian Department, and did much for the civilization and welfare of the Red Men. In 1888 he became a Major General of the United States Army, and died on March 21, 1890.



Fairmont Army Air Field - Geneva, Nebraska.

Named from the Town of Fairmont, Nebraska.

Grand Island Army Air Field - Grand Island, Nebraska.

Named from the City of Grand Island, Nebraska.

Harvard Army Air Field - Harvard, Nebraska.

Named from the Town of Harvard, Nebraska.

Kansas City Quartermaster Sub Depot - Omaha, Nebraska.

Gets its name from the City of Kansas City, Kansas.

Kearney Army Air Field - Kearney, Nebraska.

Named from the City of Kearney, Nebraska.

Lincoln Army Air Field - Lincoln, Nebraska.

Named from the City of Lincoln, Nebraska.

McCook Army Air Field - McCook, Nebraska.

Was named from the City of McCook, Nebraska.

Nebraska Ordnance Plant - Fromont,

Received its name from the State of Nebraska.

Offutt Field - Fort Crook, . Nebraska.

Named for James Jerness Offutt, born October 26.



1894, in Omaha, Nebraska, He received his preparatory training at the Central High School in Omaha, the Lawrenceville (New Jersey) School, and the Chateau de Lancy in Geneva, Switzerland. In the summer of 1916 he served as Supply Sermant in Battery B of the Yale Batteries at Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania. He entered the Officors Training Camp at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in May, 1917, and a month later was transferred to the Air Service, being one of the three hundred men sent from the United States to Camo Borden, Ontario, to undergo training with the Canadian Royal Flying Corps. He later went to Camp Hicks, Texas, where he was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Aviation Section Signal Corps. From October, 1917, to January 1918, he was a member of the 22nd Aero Squadron. In January, 1918, he went to England to complete his training at Waddington and Harske-by-thesea, after which he was assigned to special duty as Ferry Pilot in the Royal Air Force, taking new machines across the channel to France, and returning with old ones for repair. At his own request he was ordered to the Front late in July. He was in an Airplane accident on August 13th and was taken to the Hospital near Valhoureux, where his death occurred the same day. He was buried in the British Cemetery at Bagneux, just outside Gemaincourt, France, and his body was later removed to the United States Military Cometery at Vauxsur-Somme near Amiens. At the time of his death he was serving with the 56th Squadron Royal Air Force.

## Omnha Adjutant General Depot - Omnha, Mobraska.

The name was probably adopted by the Ferry Comrany which brought people across the Missouri Miver from Kanesville (now known as Council Bluffs, Iowa), simply because it was pretty and was used by the nearest Tribe of Indians in the vicinity, the Mahas. The meaning is full of significance "Above all others upon a Stream." an Indian definition.

Omaha, Fort - Omaha, Nobraska. Lame as Omaha Adjutant General Depot - Omaha, Nebraska).



Robinson, Fort - Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

Named for Lieutenant Levi H. Robinson who was killed by the Indians near old Fort Laramie while guarding a wagan train on February 9. 1874. An extract from Army and Navy Journal of February 14, 1874, says: "Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory: A dispatch from the post February 10, says: 'A courrier in at half past eight P. M. yesterday from the Pack Trains and reported that about ten miles from the mill Lieutenant Robinson and Corporal Coleman were surrounded by about forty Indians. A Private named Noles was nearby and says that the last that he saw of Robinson was that he was leaning forward in his saddle and the Indians were close behind firing at him. Robinson and Coleman ran towards the mill. Noles ran towards the Train, which was about five miles North of where the attack was made. His horse was shot and killed and he ran the remainder of the distance on foot, under fire of Indians. When within site of the Train the Indians left him. Bastinen left the Mill about two hours after Robinson which was an hour after the Train had left and saw nothing of Robinson and Coleman or of the Indians. Captain Egan was ordered out immediately with two Companies of Calvary but nothing had yet been heard from him. The Train arrived here at 2 P. M. today. The Indians made a raid on a ranch about nine miles from here, and took one horse and fired on the border. It is supposed that a general raid has been made on the Laramie. Colonel Bullock arrived at Fort Fetterman yesterday. He says he saw a large party of Indians at the upper crossing of the Horseshoe, singing and dancing what seemed to be the Scalp Dance. A later dispatch reports that the bodies of Lieutenant Robinson, 14th Infantry, and Corporal Coleman, 2nd Calvary, have been brought in in a mutilated condition. It was at Fort Robinson that the bold and crafty Crazy Horse, the Chieftain who first broke Custer's Line at Little Big Horn, came to meet his ignoble death at the Military



Trison, and it was from the doors and window of this same Guardhouse, that the famous Dull :: 'I'e and his band staged their dramatic out-. . sk. which, although resulting in their ulti-" to extinction, gained them the admiration of their friends and foes for the bravery and chivalry toward their own women and children that these Indian fighters showed. This Post on the Frontier owes its origin indirectly to the lame Mormon cow, whose antics caused bloodained and loss of property. On the night of Argust 17, 1854, a lame cow tagged along the and of a wagon column of Mormons along the Oregon Trail, left the road and hobbled into the Sioux Camp. Her owner chased her but became frightened when he found himself alone in the Indian Camp and rejoined the Columns. One of the Indians caught the prize, killed it and divided it among his friends. A whole Column went out to get the cow but in two minutes the whole Detachment was killed. That incident opened the hostilities between the American Troops and the Sioux, and the Skirmishes on the Oregon Trail became a normal occurrence.

Robinson Quartermaster Depot (Remount) - Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

(Same as Robinson, Fort - Fort Robinson, Ne-braska).

Scottsbluff Army Air Field - Scottsbluff, Nebraska.

Named from the City of Scottsbluff, Nebraska.

Scribner Army Air Field - Scribner, Nebraska.

Received its name from the Town of Scribner, Mebraska.

Sioux Ordnance Depot - Sidney, Nebraska.

So named because this was the region of the



Sioux Nation in the early days. In the seventies and eighties of the last century, this was the site of Fort Sidney, a Calvary Post, placed here to fight the Sioux. Major North and his famous Pawnee Scouts headquartered here. The word Sioux is an abbreviation of their Ojibwa name, signifying "little snakes," i. e. "enemies."



NEVADA

Indian Springs Airport - Indian Springs,

Name is taken from Indian Springs, Nevada.

Las Vegas Army Air Field - Las Vegas,

Named from the City of Las Vegas, Nevada.

Minden Municipal Airport - Minden,

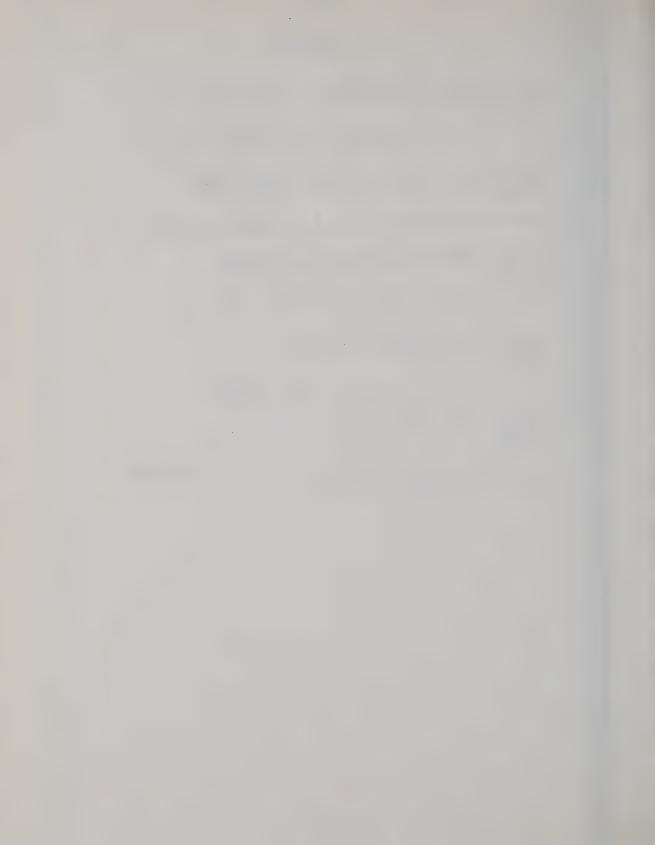
Mamod from the Town of Minden, Nevada.

Reno Army Air Base - Reno,

Named from the City of Reno, Nevada.

Tonepah Army Air Field - Tonopah,

Named for its location a few miles from the Town of Tonopah, Nevada.



#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

## Constitution, Fort - Now Castle, New Hampshire.

After the Declaration of Independence, the Fort became known as Fort Hancock after John Hancock, and later on, in 1808, it was re-named Fort Constitution. It is presumed that the name came from the Consitution of the United States of America. In Colonial days, there was established what then was known as the Castle at the entrance of the Piscatagua River at Great Island now known as New Castle, and then a part of Portsmouth. Later on it became known as Fort William and Mary, and was known as such in 1774 when Major John Langdon and Captain Sullivan seized it from the British as the first overt act of the Revolution, taking the powder to Durham, up the River, and it is reputed to have been later used at Bunker Hill.

## Dearborn, Fort - Rye, New Hampshire.

Named for Henry Dearborn, born in Hampton, New Hampshire, February 23, 1751. He was engaged in the practice of Medicine at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, when, on April 20, 1775, he heard the news of the Battle of Lexington. Raising a Company of sixty volunteers, he marched to Cambridge, sixty-five miles distant, and arrived there the next day. He was made Captain, served at Bunker Hill, and accompanied Arnold on his Expedition against Quebec, where he was made a prisoner. Being exchanged in March, 1777. Dearborn served as Major under Gates at the capture of Burgoyne, and distinguished himself and his Regiment by a Charge at the Battle of Monmouth, in 1778. He served in Sullivan's Campaign against the Indians in 1779, with the Army of New Jersey in 1780, at Yorktown in 1781, and in garrison at Saratoga in 1782. He was appointed by Washington, United States Marshal of the District of Maine in 1789, served



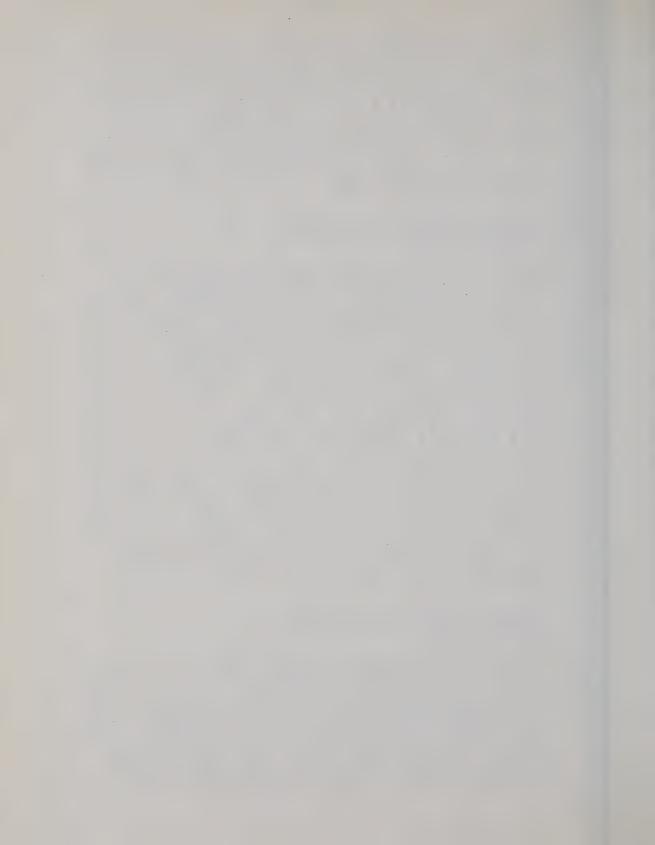
in the United States House of Representatives than 1795 to 1797; was Secretary of War under Jefferson from 1801 to 1809; Collector of Customs at Boston from 1809 to 1812, in which year he was appointed Senior Major General in the United States Army. He commanded at the capture of York, Canada, 1813, and later in the City of New York. He was Minister to Portugal from 1822 to 1824, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 6, 1829.

### Grenier Field - Manchester, New Hampshire.

Namod for Second Lieutenant Jean B. Grenier, who was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, November 24, 1909, and was graduated from the University of New Hampshire in 1930. He was Co-Captain of the University of New Hampshire Boxing Team and earned three Varsity Letters in the sport. He died on active duty as a United States Army Flyer, meeting his death in a blinding snow storm in the depths of a Utah Canyon. February 16, 1934. He died with a fellow Flyer on a Training Flight from Salt Lake City. Utah. to Cheyenne, Wyoming, on a route he was scheduled to fly three days later, when the Army took over the job of flying the mail. With him died Second Lieutenant Edwin D. White of March Field, Riverside, California. Their bodies were found in the cockpit by a miner who happened to pass the spot by chance. Rescue parties ordered out were forced to travel fourteen miles in sleigh to reach the scene.

### Langdon, Camp - Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Named for John Langdon who was born in Ports-mouth, New Hampshire, June 26, 1741. When Paul Revere galloped into Portsmouth on December 13, 1774 (fully four months previous to his famous ride "through Middlesex Village and Town") with communications from Boston, the Townfolk were eager for news. There was rumor that General Gage was about to send two Regiments to the



mouth of Portsmouth Harbor in order to strengthen the Provincial Fort ---- then called the "Castle." later Fort William and Mary, and new Fort Constitution. A good portion of New Hampshire's Military supplies were kept at "the Castle." On December 14th at noon, a drum was beat around the Town and a crowd of two hundred volunteers gathered at Market Square. Marching down to the water front, they boarded boat and headed for Great Island where they were met by groups from Rye and New Castle until their number was about four hundred. They then marched on the Fort. John Langdon, Thomas Pickering and John Sullivan appeared to be leaders. The cannon was fired, but no damage resulted. Before the five man garrison could load again they were seized and locked up. About one hundred barrels of powder were seized and sent up the Piscatagua River to Durham to be hidden under the pulpit of the Meeting House. Though bloodless ---- this raid marked the beginning of the rebellion in New Hampshire. Later in life, 1789, Senator John Langdon, first President of the United States Senate, and President of the State, John Sullivan, met and entertained George Washington on his visit to this area. Langdon was buried in the Old North Cemetery in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

### Stark, Fort - Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Named for John Stark, born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, August 28, 1728. In the French and Indian War he served with Rogers' Rangers and was promoted from Lieutenant to Captain. In 1775 he was commissioned Colonel and with his Regiment took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill. He also served in the Canadian Expedition under Washington in New Jersey. He distinguished himself at Trenton and Princeton. He resigned in April, 1777, and returned to New Hampshire. Later he accepted an independent Command and defeated a Force of Hessians in the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, for which Service he was made Brigadian General. In 1778 he participated in the Saratoga Campaign and for



North. He died in Manchester, New Hampshire,



#### NEW JERSEY

(Atlantic City) AAF Redistribution Station #1 - Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Named from the City of Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Belle Mead Army Service Forces Depot - Belle Mead, New Jersey.

Named from Belle Mead, New Jersey.

Carteret Ordnance Motor Reception Park - Carteret, New Jersey.

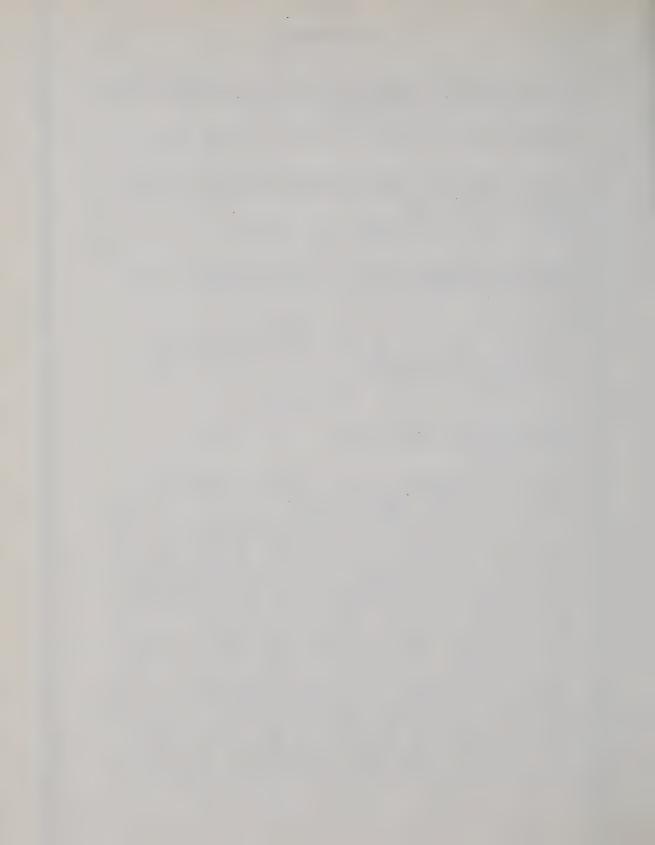
Named from Carteret, New Jersey.

Carteret Sub-Post of the Raritan Arsenal - Carteret, New Jersey.

Named from Carteret, New Jersey.

Coles, Camp - Red Bank, New Jersey.

Named for Colonel Roy H. Coles who was born in Warren. Indiana, on April 25. 1887. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in June, 1909, and the same year received a commission of Second Lieutenant in the Infantry, and from then until September. 1917, he served tours of duty in this country and abroad. His promotions to the different grades in the Army occurred as follows: First Lieutenant, July 1, 1916; Captain, May 15, 1917; Major, July 1, 1920; Lieutenant Colonel, July 1, 1934. During World War I he was promoted to the rank of Major, Signal Corps (Temporary), September 29, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel United States Army, September 21, 1918; Colonel Signal Corps United States Army, May 2, 1919. He was honorably discharged, March 18, 1920. For services Overseas, he received the Allied Victory Medal, the Chevalier of the Legion



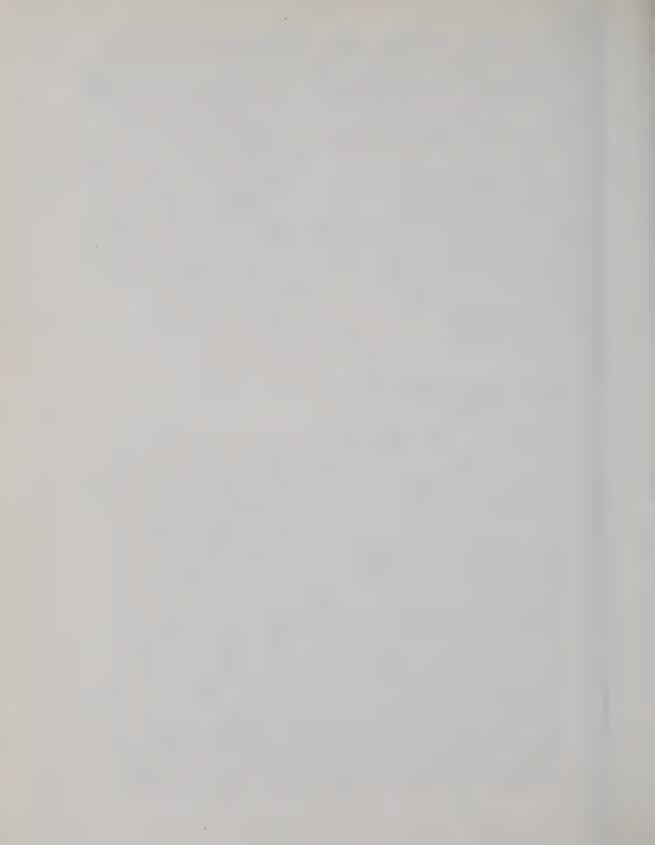
of Monor (French), the Distinguished Service Wedal with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served as Assistant to the Executive Officer for the Chief Signal Officer, American Expeditionary Forces, and at all times he performed his most exacting duties in an especially meritorious manner. By his executive ability, tireless energy, and sound judgment, he successfully met every demand that was made upon him." He died on January 2, 1938, at Walter Reed Hospital. Interment was with full Military Honors in Arlington National Cemetery. He was posthumously promoted to the rank of Colonel, the highest rank which he held during World War I.

Delaware Ordnance Plant - Fredericktown, New Jersey.

Named from the Delaware River.

Dix, Fort - Fort Dix,

Named for John Adams Dix, born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, on July 24, 1798. He received his education at Salisbury, Philips Exeter Academy, the College of Montreal, and Saint Mary's College. In 1812 he was appointed a Cadet in the United States Army and was made an Ensign in 1813. He participated in the Operations on the Canadian Frontier during the War of 1812, and became Aide-de-Camp to General Brown. He afterward studied Law and was admitted to the Bar in Washington. In 1826 he was sent as a special messenger to the Court of Denmark. In 1828 he resigned from the Army and commenced the practice of Law at Cooperstown, New York. In 1833 he was appointed Secretary of State and Adjutant General of New York, and was prominently identified with the Democratic Party. In 1841 he was elected to the State Assembly, and from 1845 to 1849 he was United States Senator. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. While in office he ordered a Captain of the Revenue Cutter to sail from



New Orleans to New York. The Captain refused to obey. Dix telegraphed to place him under arrest, adding the statement which made him famous "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." At the outbreak of the War Between the States he was appointed Major General of New York Volunteers and subsequently held the same rank in the Regular Army, receiving also the command in Maryland, and afterward the direction of the 7th Army Corps. After the close of the War he was appointed Minister to France where he remained two years. In 1872 he was elected Republican Governor of New York, but in 1874 he was defeated by Samuel J. Tilden. He died in New York City, April 21, 1879.

Dix, Fort, Army Air Base - Fort Dix, New Jersey.

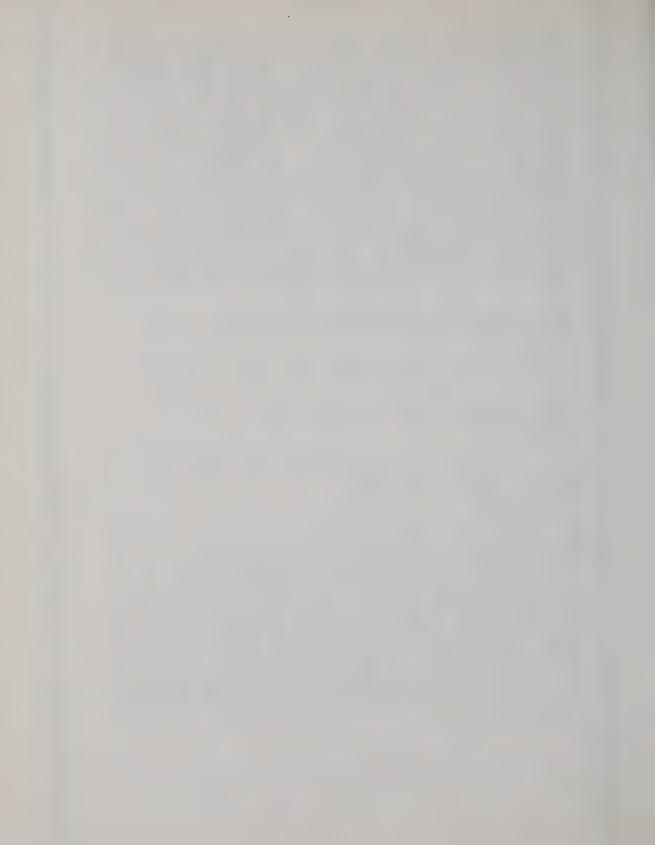
(Same as Dix, Fort - Fort Dix, New Jersey).

Dix, Fort, ASF Depot - Fort Dix, New Jersey.

(Same as Dix, Fort - Fort Dix, New Jersey).

Edison, Camp - Sea Girt, New Jersey.

Was named for Charles E. Edison who was born in West Orange, New Jersey, August 3, 1890. He was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1937 to 1939, Secretary of the Navy, 1939 to 1940, and Governor of New Jersey, 1941 to 1944. Charles E. Edison was Governor of New Jersey at the time this Camp was taken over by the Federal Government. The Summer White House is at the Northwesterly entrance of the Camp, and the Camp usually is renamed each time the Governor changes. The former Governor's name was retained to avoid confusion.



# England General Hospital - Atlantic City,

Named for Thomas Marcus England, who was a Lieutenant Colonel at the time of his death, July 23, 1943, in the Medical Administration Corps. He served as an enlisted man in the Spanish-American War in Cuba, attached to the 7th Army Corps in Cuba at the time. Also at that time Major Walter Reed was investigating Yellow Fever to prove that it was transplanted by the mosquito only, not by any other means, and Thomas England volunteered to sleep twenty days and twenty nights in bed clothes and in the same room as a man who had the disease. This he did, and was put on the Roll of Honor, from which time he started to rise from the ranks. He was born October 14. 1876, in Chillicothe. Ohio.

### Evans, Camp - Belmar, New Jersey.

Named for Lieutenant Colonel Paul W. Evans. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, June 10, 1889, graduated from Ohio Wesleyan College with a B. B. Degree, and entered Yale Engineering School in 1910. Upon receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, Regular Army, November 25, 1912, he left Yale. He was shortly transferred to the Signal Corps, and up to the United States entry in World War I. served at various Stations in this Country and its Possessions. At one time he was designated Military Attache to Great Britain. He headed the 51st Signal Battalion at Fort Monmouth and served as Executive Officer and as Assistant Commandant of the Signal Corps School. During World War I he sailed abroad with the 1st Division and was promoted along the line to Major having seen active service in the important Battles of Champaigne, Marne, Aisne-Marne and Saint Mihiel. Following his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in the National Army he became Signal Officer of the 26th Division. Later he was graduated from the Army War College in



Washington, D. C., and then Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. He died while serving in the Panama Canal Zone, April 10, 1936, at the age of forty-six. Complications following Malaria ended his career.

# Hancock, Fort - Fort Hancock, New Jersey.

Named for Winfield Scott Hancock who was born February 14, 1824, at Montgomery Square, Pennsylvania. He was an American Army Officer and Political leader. Was Brigadier General in 1861. Major General in 1862. He was given credit for selecting Gettysburg as the site for the Battle. and defended the key flank position there on July 2, 1863, and center position July 3rd. He was Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1880, but was defeated by Garfield. He died in 1886. He served in the Mexican and Seminole Wars as Quartermaster of his Regiment, and was made Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1861 and took command of a Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. He won distinction at Williamsburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He was wounded at Gettysburg where he made a spectacular showing and was given credit for much of the success of that Battle

Jersey City Quartermaster Depot - Jersey City, New Jersey.

Named from the City of Jersey City, New Jersey.

Jersey City Quartermaster Sub Depot - Somerville, New Jersey.

Named from the City of Jersey City, New Jersey.

Kilmer, Camp - Stelton, New Jarsey.

Named for Alfred Joyce Kilmer, born December 6, 1886, an American Poet and Essayist. He was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He attended



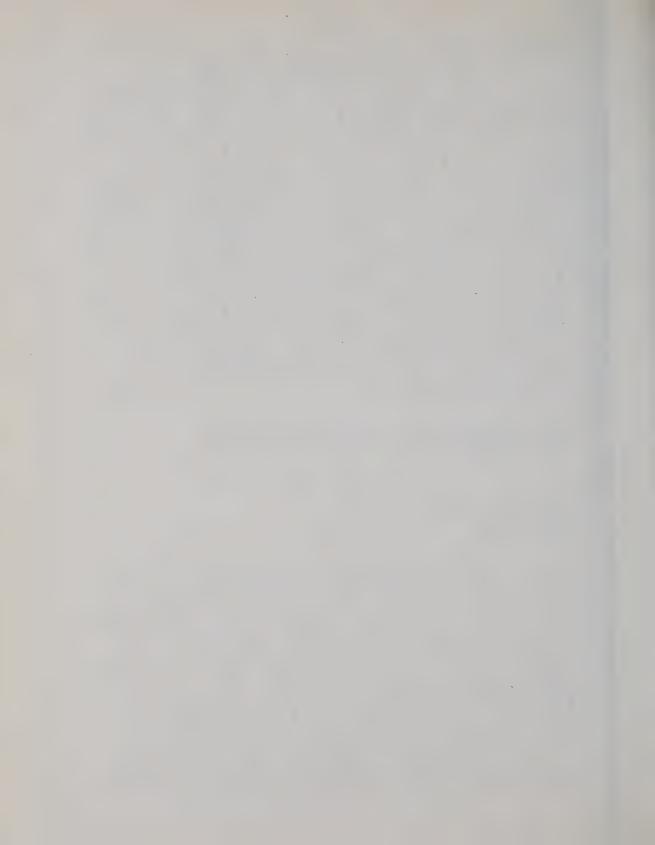
Estgors College from 1901 to 1906, and received an A. B. Degree from Columbia in 1908. He taught Latin for a year at the Morristown, New Jersey, High School, and worked on the Standard Dictionary from 1909 to 1912. In 1913 he worked \*ith the Sunday Magazine and Book Review Sections of the New York Times. His first books were: "Summer and Love," in 1911; and Trees and Other Poems," 1914. He wrote "The White Ships and the Add" about the sinking of the Lusitania. He enlisted as a Private in the 7th Regiment of the Rainbow Division. He was an earnest and sincere Soldier in France until he received a bullet through his brain while scouting for a machine gun nest. He was buried beside a French Stream not far from Seringes. He was awarded a posthumous Croix de Guerre. His principal works were "Summer and Love," "Trees and Other Poems," "The Circus and Other Essays," and Literature In the Making (interview), "Main Street and Other Poems." He was killed in the second Battle of the Marne.

Millville Army Air Field - Millville, New Jersey.

Named from Millville, New Jersey.

Monmouth, Fort - Red Bank, New Jersey.

Named in honor of the Battle of Monmouth Court House, the last important Battle of the Revolutionary War prior to the surrender at Yorktown. This Battle was fought at what is now Freehold, New Jersey, on June 28, 1778. A Force of about 10,000 Americans under General Washington attacked the British Force of about the same size under General Sir Henry Clinton. With the temperature at 96 in the shade, the terrific heat made both Forces willing to stop fighting with darkness. With the British Forces on the retreat, the Americans jubilantly planned on removing the attack at daybreak, but General Clinton withdrew during the night and beat a hurried retreat by way of Colt's Neck, Tinton Falls and



Shrewsbury to embark on the Fleet at Atlantic Highlands for New York City. A portion of the British Forces in their retreat occupied a brief Camp near the Western boundary of what was to become the Military Reservation of Fort Monmouth.

Newark Army Air Field - Newark, New Jersey.

Received its name from the City of Newark, New Jersey.

Picatinny Arsenal - Dover, New Jersey.

The word comes from Picatinny Peak, which is one of the peaks in the Green Pond Mountain Ridge of the Reservation, and the Lenape Indians had given this name to the Peak of the Lake (Picatinny Lake) underneath it as a word which meant "water-by-the-hill."

Raritan Arsenal - Metuchen, New Jersey.

Is situated on the Raritan River. Raritan is the name of a Naraticong Indian Sub-Tribe, and is an Indian word meaning "forked-river."

Somerville Sub-Depot of the Belle Mead General Depot - Somerville, New Jersey.

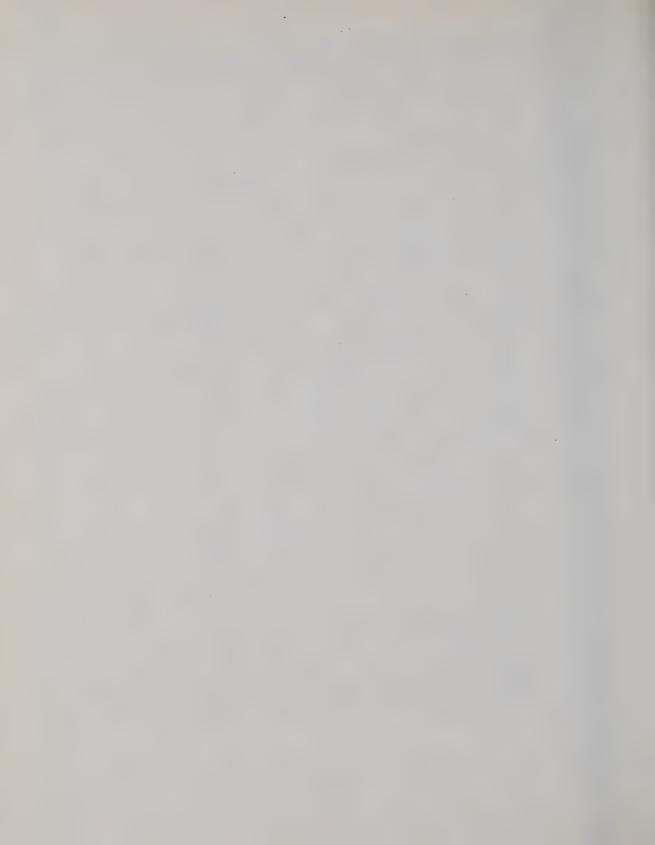
Received its name from the City of Somerville, New Jersey.

Tilton General Hospital - Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Named for Doctor James Tilton, Surgeon General of the United States Army, who was one of the first recipients of a M. D. Degree from Philadelphia School of Medicine. He was born June 1, 1745, in the County of Kent, then one of the Provinces of Pennsylvania, but not of the State of Delaware. He became a Practitioner in Dover



Delaware, entered the Army in 1776, as Surgeon of the Delaware Regiment with which he saw much service until his promotion in 1778 to the grade of Hospital Surgeon in which capacity he proved himself of great value. He strenuously opposed the combination of Purveyor and Director General in one person, and fought against the overcrowding of Hospitals. While commanding Hospitals at Trenton, and New Windsor, he devised a now system of Hospital constructed by the erection of log huts, roughly built, so as to admit free ventilation through the crevices. patients rapidly improved in these structures. On the reorganization of the Medical Department in 1780 he was appointed Senior Hospital Physician and Surgeon. Perhaps he is best known for his untiring effort to secure Army Medical reorganization reform. While serving with the Forces in Virginia, he was present at the capitulation of Yorktown and was mustered out in 1782. This was followed by one term in Congress and reelections to the Legislature, during which period he was engaged in civilian practice. In 1812 his brochure upon "Economical Observation on Military Hospitals and the Preventure and Cure of Disease Incident to an Army," made so deep an impression that he was made Physician and Surgeon General of the Army in 1813. By personal inspection and supervision he enormously improved the sanitary conditions of the Army and materially reduced the sick rate. During the latter part of his service as Physician and Surgeon General he developed growths which prevented active service until he was mustered out at the close of the War of 1812. One of these growths affected his left leg which had to be amputated. During the operation he supervised and directed the proceedings with unexampled fortitude. His declining years were passed in a Stone Mansion overlooking the City of Washington, where he died on May 14, 1822.



Wood, Camp Charles - Red Bank, New Jersey.

Named for Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wood. General Van Deusen said: "No Officer was better liked and more respected in the whole Signal Corps. He was working toward the improvement of this very area at the time of his untimely death." He was born in Michigan on December 9. 1895. He graduated as a Mechanical Engineer from Michigan State University, and in 1928 from the Motor Transportation School, QMC. In 1925, after serving at Fort Monmouth, then known as Camp Alfred Vail, he graduated from the Signal Corps School, and was assigned to Hawaii where he remained until 1928. Returning to Monmouth in 1929, he remained stationed here until 1932, and in 1937, due to illness, was forced to retire. The urge to duty was too strong and he accepted a re-call to service as Signal Property Officer at the Post, was appointed Assistant Executive Officer on April 4. 1942. Brigadier General George L. Van Deusen, Commanding General of the Post, issued the following statement regarding his untimely death: "The Army, the Signal Corps, and Fort Monmouth have suffered a heavy loss. It will be most difficult to replace Colonel Wood in my official family on account of his detailed knowledge of Army procedure and his intimate acquaintance with conditions at this Post. On the personal side, his passing will be felt keenly by a host of friends whom he made throughout his life by his many human qualities and kindly disposition." It was requested that Colonel Wood be interred in Arlington National Cemeterry.



#### NEW MEXICO

Alamagordo Army Air Field - Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Mamed from the City of Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Alamogordo Bombing Range - Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Named from the City of Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Albuquerque Army Air Field - Albuquerque, New Mexico.

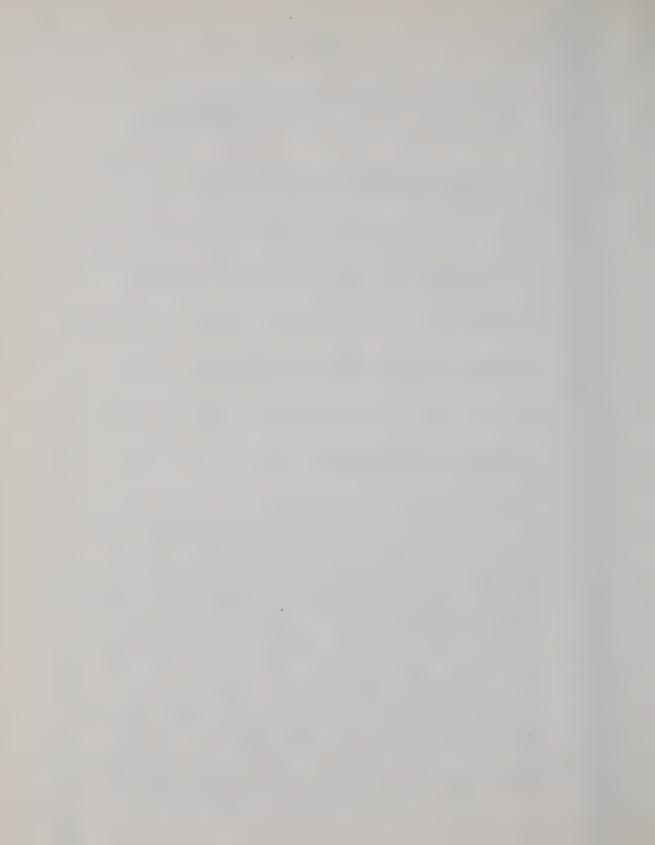
Received its name from the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Artesia Municipal Airport - Artesia, New Mexico.

Gets its name from the City of Artesia, New Mexico.

Bruns General Hospital - Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Named in honor of Colonel Earl Harvey Bruns, who was one of the World's leading authorities on the treatment of Chest diseases. He was born in 1879 in Brookville, Indiana, and was brought up on a farm, and studied Medicine at the Miami Medical College in Cincinnati, graduating in 1903. His first tour of duty was in Yosemite National Park. Later while serving in the Philippines he contracted Tuberculosis and was sent to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment. There he started a new phase of his career ---- the study of Tuberculosis. At the beginning of World War I he was working as a Medical Officer in Washington, trying to devise new methods for treating Chest disease patients of that War. He served as Chief Surgeon of the Army of Occupation, and while in Europe availed himself of the Opportunity to



study new methods of treatment of Chest cases. Upon his return to this Country he introduced notable new methods of treatment, and became one of the World's foremost authorities on the subject. He put many of his new ideas into practice as Chief of Medicine Service at Fitzsimons General Hospital, which position he held until his death in 1933.

Carlsbad Army Air Field - Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Named from the City of Carlsbad, Now Mexico.

Clovis Army Air Field - Clovis, New Mexico.

Takes its name from Clovis, New Mexico.

Deming Army Air Field - Deming, New Mexico.

Named from the City of Deming, New Mexico.

Fort Sumner Army Air Field - Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

Named from Fort Summer, New Mexico.

Hobbs Army Air Field - Hobbs, New Mexico.

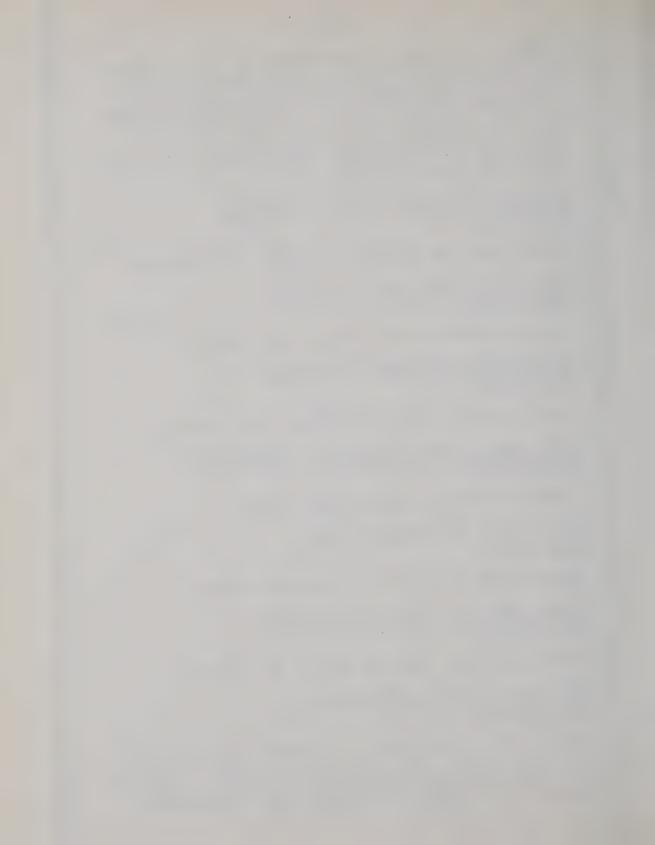
Named from the City of Hobbs, New Mexico.

Hobbs Municipal Airport - Hobbs, New Mexico.

Named from the City of Hobbs, New Mexico.

Kirtland Field - Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Named for Colonel Roy G. Kirtland, who was born at Fort Benton, Montana, May 14, 1874. In 1919 he commanded the United States Military Aviation School at College Park, Maryland. Previously



he served as a Private, Corporal, Sergeant, and later as Lieutenant of Infantry. In 1913 he was named Commandant of the First Aero Squadron \*ion Military Aviation was still in its infancy. dien the United States entered the First World War, then a Major, he was placed in command of the Third Regiment in France and made Inspector of all Aviation activities in England. Upon returning to the United States he attended several Service Schools, and was assigned for four years to the General Staff, and in 1930 was named Commanding Officer of Langley Field, and Acting Commander of the Air Corps Tactical School. Retiring in 1936, he was called back to active duty in April, 1941, with the West Coast Army Air Forces Training Center, but suffered a fatal heart attack and died at Moffit Field. California, Hospital, May 2, 1941.

Las Cruces New Municipal Airport - Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Named from the City of Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Luna, Camp - Las Vegas, New Mexico.

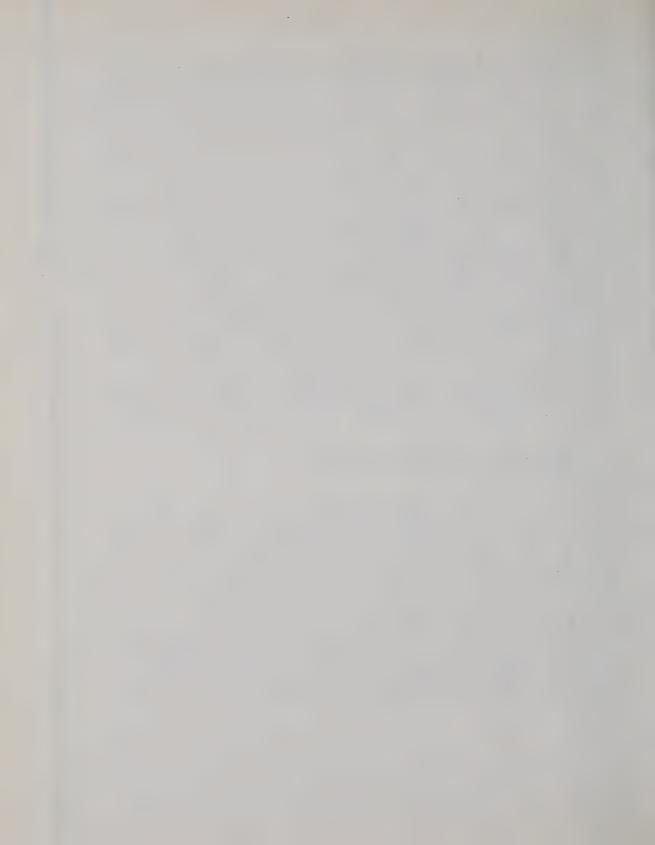
This Post was given its name in the days of the National Guard when the site was dedicated to the momory of the late Captain Maximiliano Luna, who rode with Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and died in the Philippine Campaign. Captain Luna was born June 16, 1870. He was educated in the Las Vegas College, New Mexico, and at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. On completing his course in the latter Institution he received an appointment to the Naval School at Annapolis. Just as he was ready to enter upon his studies there his mother died, and after her death his plans were changed. He made a tour of Cuba, after which, in December, 1889, he returned to his home in New Mexico. The following year he was appointed Interpreter of the Second Judicial Court of the Territory; in 1891 he was Chief Clerk of the 29th Assembly of New Mexico; and in 1892 he was elected



Probate Clerk. Recorder and Ex-Officio County Clerk of Valencia County, in which last position he served up to los which he was elected Shoriff of the County. He has served as Delegate to several Territorial Kepublican Conventions, in 1890 was an organizer of the Republican League of the County, and in 189 was a lakegate to the National Republican Januar . In 1897 he was commissioned Captain of Troup Field, New Mexico National Guard, which Command he resigned to accept the commission of Captain of Troup Field. First United States Volunteer Calvary. He commanded his Troop to Cuba, where he served with gallantry. Returning from War, he remained a short time in New Maxico, when he recaived a commission as Lieutenant in the Rogular Army. He was sent to the Philippines and was drowned while crossing a River, at the time serving on the Staff of Majer General H. W. Lawton. The Territory placed a memorial to this young man in the Capital. Ho was the only millo Luna.

# Reid, Camp William C. - Ctc 1.2.

Was named for Captain William C. No. 10, a brace ran of the Spanish-American War. Captain Role, an Attorney, came to the Southwest From lariance in the early days. He settled first in Lavegas, New Mexico, as an Attorney for the Fe Railroad Company. He affirmed lived in Roswell and Albuquerque. For a rember of years he was State Solicitor for the Santa Fe. This Camp was first occupied by the Alath Rail way Operating Battalion and was apended the Santa Fe Railroad Company, Its manda were recruited mainly from Santa Fe employees.



Roswell Army Air Field - Roswell, New Mexico.

Named from the Town of Roswell, New Mexico.

Santa Fe New Municipal Airport - Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Takes its name from the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Socorro Municipal Airport - Socorro, New Mexico.

Received its name from Socorro, New Mexico.

Tucumcari Municipal Airport - Tucumcari, New Mexico.

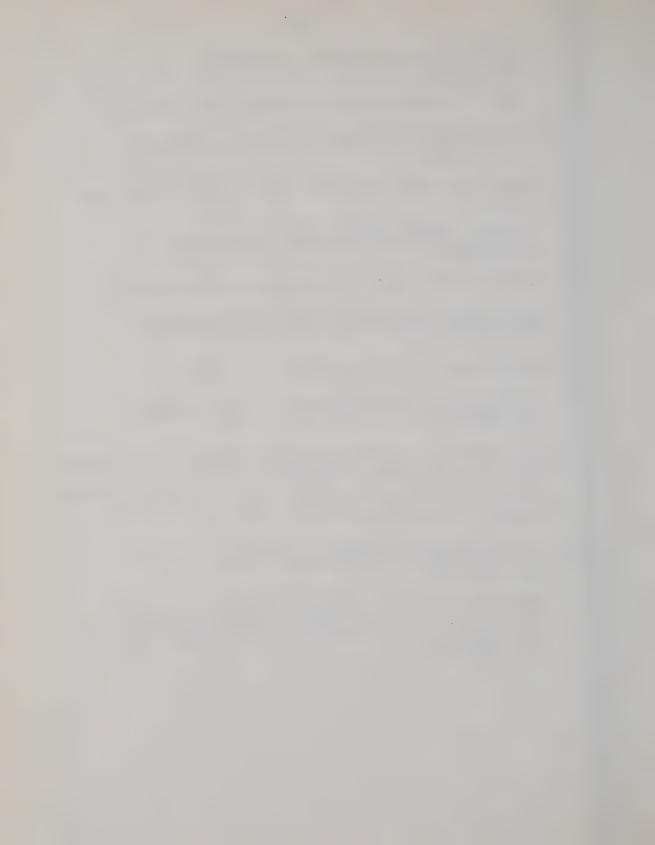
Name comes from Tucumcari, New Mexico.

White Sands Proving Ground - Las Cruces, New Mexico.

This name is derived from the nearby White Sands National Monument, which is located within the Proving Ground area. The "White Sands" are pure granulated gypsum crystals and are dazzling white in appearance.

Wingate Ordnance Depot - Gallup, New Mexico.

Named in honor of Captain Benjamin Wingate, Fifth Infantry, who died of wounds received in the Battle of Val Verde in 1862, fought by Sibley Expedition.



#### NEW YORK

Albany Engineer Branch Dapot - Albany, New York.

Takes its name from the City of Albany, New York.

Albany Sub-Depot of Schenestady General Depot - Albany, New York.

Takes its name from the City of Albany, New York.

Binghamton Medical Deput - Binghamton, New York.

Named from the City of Binghamton, New York.

Brooklyn Army Base - Brooklyn, New York.

Named from the City of Brocklyn, New York.

Buffalo Municipal Airport - Buffalo, New York.

Named from the City of Buffalo, New York.

Elmira Quartermaster Dapet · Herschauds, New York.

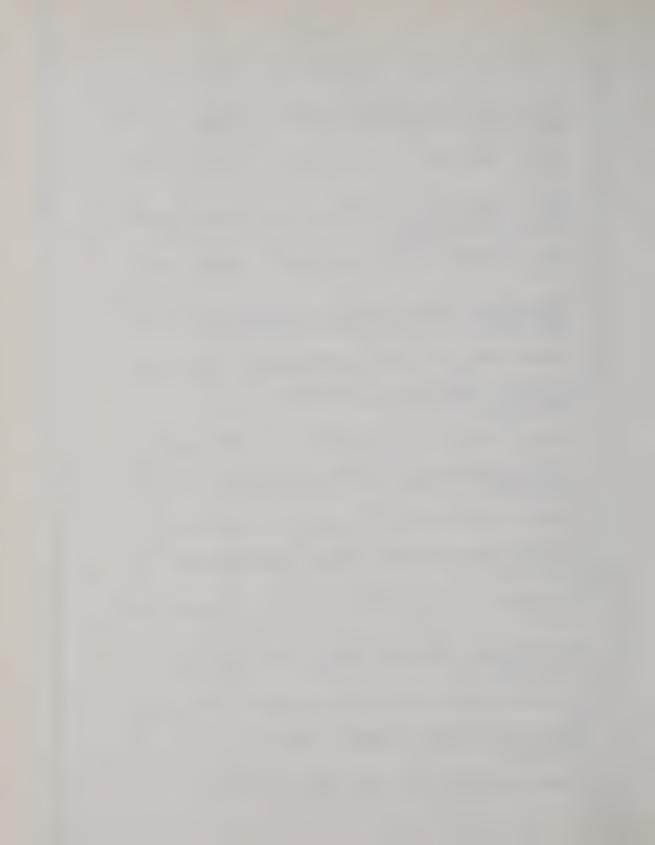
Received its name from the City of Elmira, New York.

Farmingdaie Army Air Field - Parmingdalo, New York.

Named from the Town of Farmingdale, New York.

Fulton Municipal Airport - Fulton, New York.

Named from the City of Fulton, New Yerk.

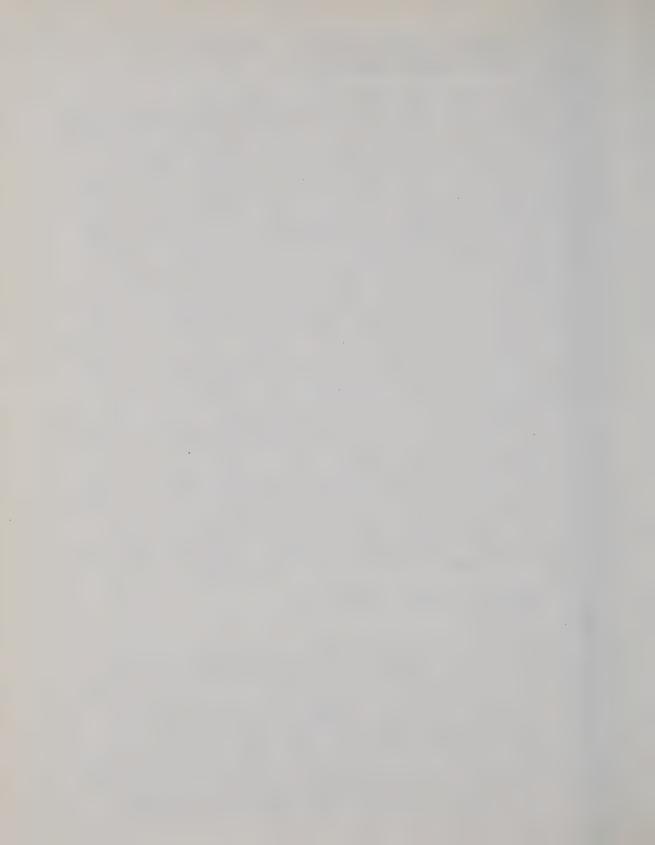


# 'alleran General Hospital - Saint George,

as named for Paul Stagey Halloran who was born Warch 30, 1874, at Fort Wright, California, and :: d April 28, 1931. He was educated at Winona Willtary Academy, Minnesota University, the iniversity of Pennsylvania Medical School, and interned at Saint Joseph's Hospital, Philadelinia, June 29, 1901. He was commissioned Aseistant Surgeon and entered active service on July 15, 1901. He graduated at the Army Medical School in 1902, and was appointed as Captain of Medical Corps, June 29, 1906, Major, January 1, 1911, Lieutenant Colonel, May 15, 1917, and Colonel in the National Army, December 4. 1917, and in the Regular Army, January 29, 1027. He served in the United States and in the Enilippines from 1903 to 1904, and from 1907 to 1718. He served in San Antonio, Texas, during Mexican Border trouble. He was appointed Surgeon of the 9th Division, and served Overseas from January 9, 1918 to October 4, 1919. He was awarded the Army Distinguished Service Medal. On returning to the United States he was assigned to Camp Travis, Texas, and on November 10. 1919, was made Surgeon of the 20th Division. Later he served on detailed duty with Veteran's Bureau as Chief inspector of Hospitals. He was assigned to command of Sterberg General Hospital, Philippine Islands. He was a member of the American College of Surgeons.

#### Hamilton, Fort - Brooklyn. New York.

Named for Alexander Hamilton who was born on the Island of Nevis in British West Indies on January 11, 1757. At the age of twelve he was set to earning his living as a Clerk in the Counting House of a Santa Cruz Merchant. He performed the duties of his distasteful work with fidelity and zeal, and with marked ability. He studied and exned some money and went North to an Academy at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth). New Jersey. After a few months he entered



King's (now Columbia) College, in Now York, where he studied Anatomy and Medicine with the view of becoming a Physician and Surgeon. Then the controversy between the Colonies and England came to a crisis. He joined a body of Militia and became an expert in Military Tactics. He was ready for the first clash of Arms which came as a land attack from the Battery upon the British Ship "Asia" in New York Harbor on August 22. 1775. In the following March he was commissioned a Captain in the Artillery Company in New York and spent all of his ready money (sent to him by friends), in equipping the Company. He was attached to Scott's Brigade and took an active part in the Campaign in Brooklyn and New York. He covered the retreat of the Army from Brooklyn to New York and lost all of his baggage and one of his guns. At Harlem Heights he planned and constructed an earthwork with so much skill as to attract the attention of Washington, who invited him into his tent and manifested in him an interest which endured to the end of his life. His Artillery played an important part in the Battle of Chatterton Hill at White Plains, and he was with Washington all through the disheartening retreat across New Jersey. It was he who guarded the rear of the Army, and who held Cornwallis back on the Raritan until the rest of the Army had safely crossed the River. He shared also in the brilliant victories of Trenton and Princeton. After these Battles. Washington offered him a place as Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, which he accepted. Washington especially wanting him because of his ability to write. After the Battle of Brandywine and Germantown he was sent on a confidential errand to Putnam and Gates, to get them to hasten forward reenforcements. He spent the winter at Valley Forge and the next summer he was at Monmouth. He was Washington's Envoy to meet Admiral D'Estaing, was at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, and urgod that Andre be shot rather than hanged. He resigned from Washington's Staff but they still remained close friends. He obtained a commission in the Army as Commander of a New York

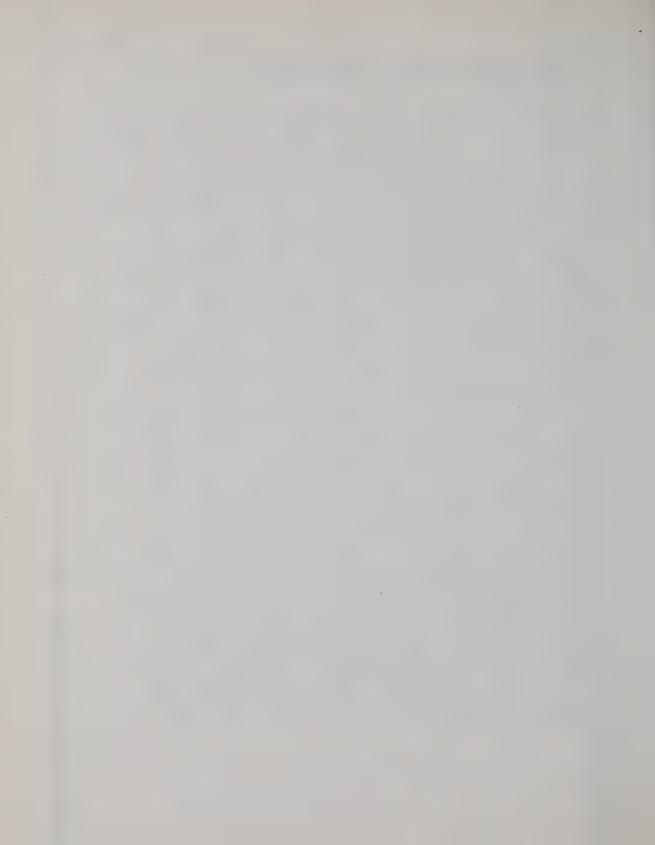


Estalion and distinguished himself by leading a storming party at Yorktown. After the Jar he studied Law and was admitted to the New York Mar in 1782, and in the fall of that year was sent to the Continental Congress. There he urand provisions for paying the public debt, and also the strengthening of Congress as the governing body of the Nation. He resigned from Conress and practiced Law in New York. He was one of the founders of the Bank of New York, the first Institution of its kind in the State and the second in the Union. He was also one of the founders of the Manumission Society, the object of which was the abolition of Slavery. He was a Waw York Delegate to the Annapolis Convention in 1786, and drafted the address of the State which led to the Convention the next year, by which the Federal Constitution was made. In May, 1787, 1.0 was a Delogate to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia. He wrote "The Federalist" to vindicate the work of the Convention and to prevail upon the people of New York and other States to accept it. Upon the organization of the Government under the Constitution, Washington chose him to be Secretary of the Treasury. In most of his policies his chief opponent was Jefferson, and for years a bitter war raged between them. In 1797 Hamilton resigned from the Cabinet and resumed the Law practice, but continued to support Washington's Administration. He did much for the ratification of Jay's Treaty. Washington was recalled from his retirement when in 1798 War with France seemed imminent and he accepted on condition that Hamilton be made First Major General of the Army and should have in charge the real work of organization and command. Upon the death of Washington, Hamilton became head of the Army. He was partly responsible for Aaron Burr's defeat, and he picked a personal quarrel with Hamilton and challenged him to fight a duel. The meeting took place in Weehawken, New Jersey, on the bank of the Hudson River, on July 11, 1804, and at the first fire Hamilton received wound from which he died the next day.



## Hero Camp - Montauk, Long Island, New York,

Named for Major General Andrew Here, Jr., former Chief of Coast Artillery of the Army. He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, Docember 13. 1868. He was educated three years at Tulane University, one year at Columbia University, and received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from Louisiana in 1887. Upon graduation in 1891. he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. In 1896 he attended artillery School. He served Overseas in the War with Spain and World War I. During the War with Spain he served as Aide to Brigadier General J. B. Sanger. United States Volunteers, who commanded the 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps, in Cuba, He was a Colonel when the United States entered the First World War and was soon promoted to the Temporary grade of Brigadier General, and served in France in command of the 154th Field Artillery Brigade. Additional Overseas duty in France included that of President of the Board of Officers in the Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, AEF, and attendance at the Center of Artillery Studies at Traves, Germany. Returning from France with his Brigade he reverted to his permanent rank of Colonel in 1920. In 1926 he was appointed Chief of Coast Artillery with the rank of Major General, and returned from active service with that rank. Other assignments included that of Instructor in Drawing at the United States Military Acad. emy from 1890 to 1902; Editor of the Journal of the United States Artillery from 1902 to 1907; and his appointment as Commander of the First Federal Training Camp for Boys at Fort Terry, New York, from July 6th to August 10, 1916. He died in February, 1942, at Walter Reed Hospital.



Jay Fort - Governors Island,

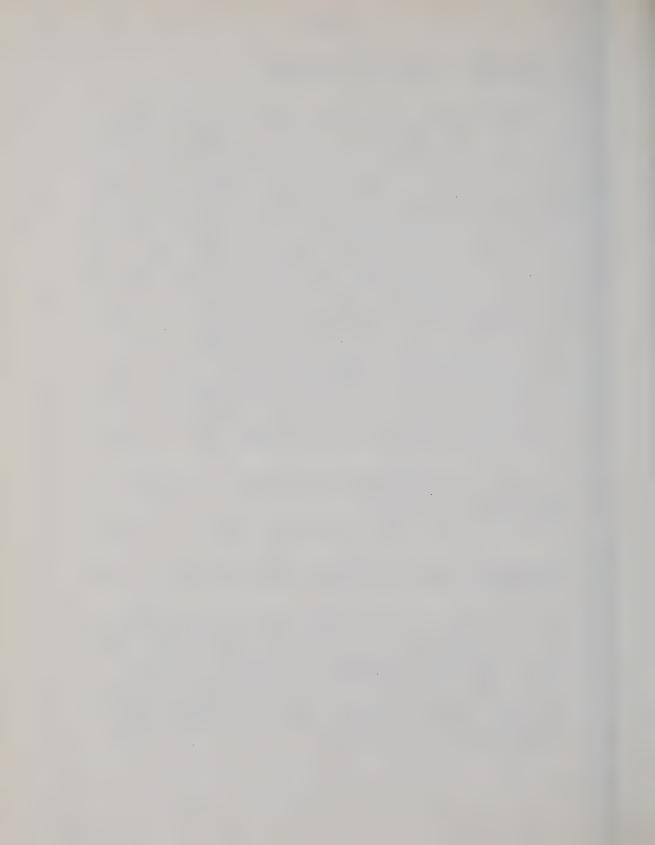
Wamad for John Jay who was born in New York, Documber 12, 1745. He became a Lawyer, and in 1777 he was made Chief Justice of New York, and in 1779 he went to Spain as Ambassador. tor he went to Paris where in 1782 to 1783, he holped to make a Peace Treaty which closed the Rovolutionary War. From 1784 to 1790 he was Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and from 1790 to 1795 was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and from then until 1801 was Governor of New York. In 1794 he went to London and arranged a Convention (Jay's Treaty) with Great Britain, which settled some of the differences still hanging on from the Revolutionary War. Due to the unpopularity of the Treaty with England, in 1806, the name of the Fort was changed to Fort Columbus. It was not to have its original name of Fort Jay returned to it until 1904, when one of the last acts of Elihu Root, who was Secretary of War at the time, was to restore the original name of Fort Jay to the Island.

Jersey City Quartermaster Repair Sub Depot - New York, New York.

Named from the City of Jersey City, New Jersey.

LaGuardia Field - Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York.

Received its name from the Mayor of New York City, Fiorelle LaGuardia, who, during the course of his administration, continuously campaigned for a New York Terminal for the Air Transport Companies. On September 9, 1937, he operated the steam shovel that lifted the first shovelful of dirt on the Project. Thus he started the whoels in action toward fulfillment of one of his most cherished dreams.



Macomb Military Reservation - New York. New York.

Named for Alexander Macomb who was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 3, 1782. He entered the United States Army in 1799 as a Cornet of Calvary and was retained in the Service after the partial disbanding of the Army in 1802, and at the commencement of the War with Great Britain in 1812, held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers and Adjutant General of the Army. He wanted active service so was transferred to the Artillery and in 1813, as Colonel of the Third Regiment of Artillery, distinguished himself at Niagara and Fort George. In January 1814, he was promoted to Brigadier General and was placed in command of that part of the Northern Frontier bordering on Lake Champlain. On September 1, 1814, at Plattsburg, in command of about 1500 Regular Troops and some Detachments of Militia, he sustained attack of a greatly superior British Force under Sir George Provost. For his firmness and courage on this occasion he was commissioned a Major General, and received the Thanks of Congress and Gold Medal. He was subsequently retained in the Service as Colonel of Engineers, and after the death of Major General Brown, in 1835, succeeded to the Office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, which Post he held until his death. He purchased a great deal of land in Northern New York. Among his writings, he wrote a "Treatise on Martial Law and Court Martial, as Practised by the United States." He died in Washington, D. C., June 25, 1841.

Madison Barracks - Sacketts Harbor, New York.

It is assumed that these Barracks were named for President James Madison who served during the War of 1812, and it was the War of 1812 which established Sacketts Harbor as an important Military Post. James Madison was born, March 14, 1751, in Virginia. He was elected President in 1809. He lost many of his followers



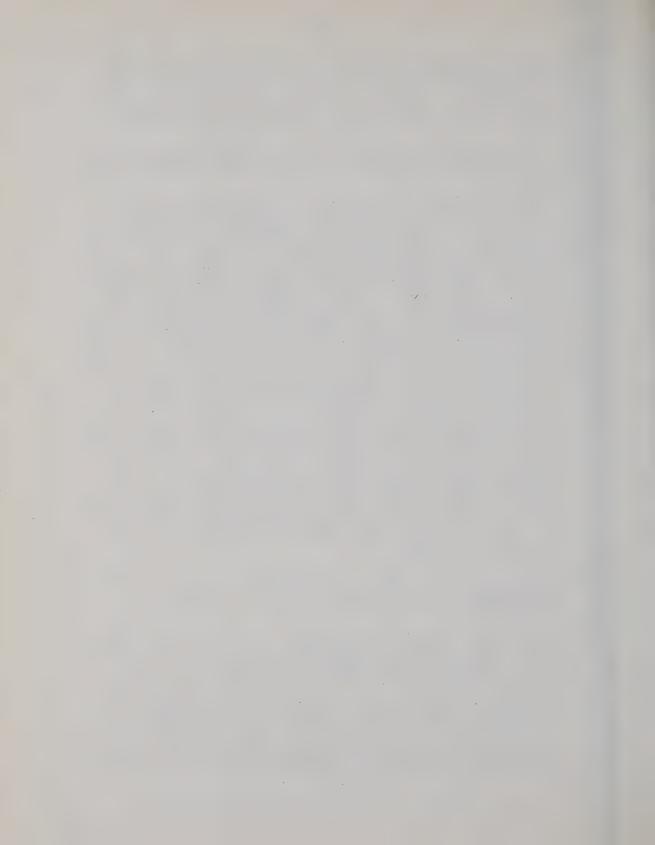
during the War of 1812 for he was essentially a man of peace and not very successful as a War President. However, he was reelected for a second term. In 1817 he retired to his Virginia Country home. He died June 22, 1836.

Mason General Hospital - Brentwood, Long Island, New York.

Named in honor of Brigadier General Charles Field Mason who was born, February 20, 1864, in Virginia. Entering the United States Army in 1886 as an Assistant Surgeon, he did much toward lifting Military Standards up to their present level. He served with distinction in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Campaign. Subsequently he was stationed in the Canal Zone. His understanding of public health and sanitation problems played no small part in combating the Yellow Fever problem that threatened the construction of the Panama Canal. In 1914 he succeeded Major General W. C. Gorgas as Chief Health Officer for the Panama Canal Zone. Later he commanded Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. He was the Author of several standard texts on Military Medical subjects, the best known being "A Complete Handbock for the Sanitary Troops of the United States Army and Navy." He retired with the rank of Brigadier General. He died on March 17. 1922, at his home in Clarendon. Virginia.

# Miller Field - New Dorp, Staten Island, New York.

Named for James Ely Miller, who was born March 24, 1883, in New York City. He graduated from Yale University in 1904. He went into the Banking business with the Kniskerbocker Trust Company, which later became the Columbia Trust Company. Soon after the outbreak of World War I, he, along with Raynal Bolling, organized an Aviation Section for the New York Guard. Then he qualified as Pilot, Fighter, and Instructor.



He was mustered into Sorvice as Lieutenant in 1916. He was commissioned Captain in the Aviation Section of the Signal Reserve Corps, and placed in command of the First Aero Squadron. He sailed Overseas in July, 1917, and was immediately put in charge of the American Flying School at Isoudun, France, and then took a course to fit himself for Aerial Combat, at the French Aeriai Gunnery School at Cassaux. In March, 1918, he was sent to the Front in command of the First Parsuit Aord Equation of a Company of Reserves. On March 9, 1918, he went out on a voluntary Patrol with two Officers of another Squadron, disappeared while in Combat with two German Machines, and a month later word came through the International Red Gress that he had been killed on March 9, 1916, and was buried in the Military Cemetery at Lacn.

### Mitchel Field - Hompstead, Lorg Island, New York.

Was named for Major John Mitchel, who was born July 19, 1879, at Fordham, New York. He died near Lake Charles, Louisiana, July 6, 1918. He attended Fordham University, and graduated from Columbia. He was appointed as Special Counsel to the City of New York, December, 1906. He was the following your, in April, made Sommissioner of Accounts. He was Acting Mayor of New York, August to September, 1910. Was appointed Collector of the Port of New York, June 7, 1913. by President Wilson. He was elected Mayor of New York in 1913. Was a candidate for Mayor in 1917, but was defeated. He was commissioned a Major in the Aviation with if the United States Army, January 11, 1918. He was killed by falling from a single-seater Scout Plane, July 6, 1918, while in final training for Overseas duty. He was buried from Saint Patrick's Cathedral. New York City.

New York Adjutant Constal Daget - New York,

Named from the City of New York, New York.



New York Port of Embarkation - Youngstown, New York.

Named from the City of New York, New York.

Magara, Fort - Youngstown, New York.

This name is derived from the Village of Ongulara of the Attawandaronk Indians. Brigadier General Ely S. Parker, in 1892, stated with regard to the word Niagara: "The name was oririnally applied to the whole River from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, but as the old French Fort at its mouth became of importance, at an early date, the name was and is still applied to that locality, though the River has never lost its designation. The pronunciation of the word Niagara was modified from Near-gar to Nia-ga-ra when introduced by the early French Explorers, in accordance with the unusual accentuation of the Latin tongue; and the first modification of the word naturally followed and still persists in English speaking Countries. although various attempts have been made to revert to the historically correct and more beautiful pronunciation Ni-a-ga-ra,"

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport - Niagara Falls, New York.

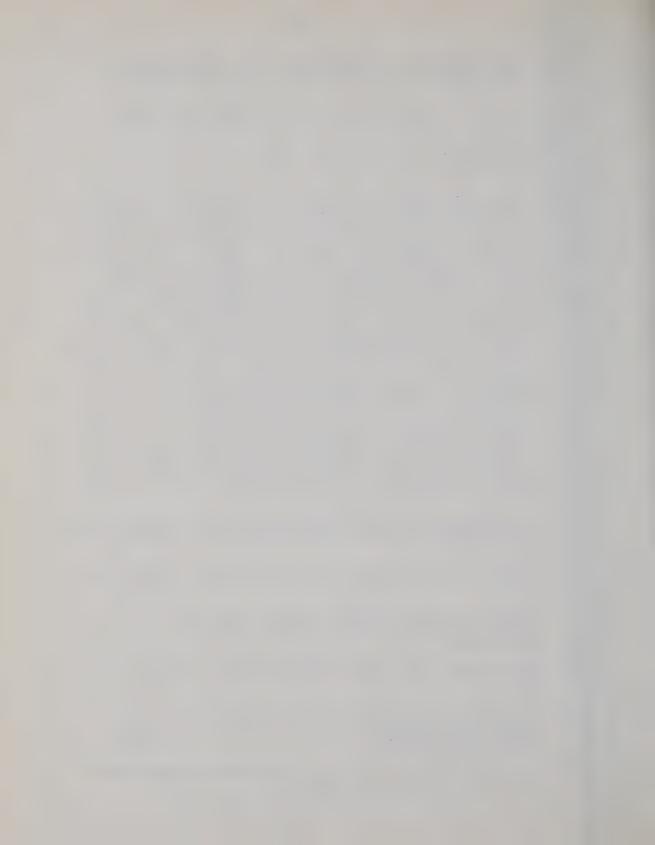
Name taken from the City of Niagara Falls, New York.

Niagara Falls Plant - Niagara Falls, New York.

Name taken from the City of Niagara Falls, New York.

Northeast Chemical Warfare Depot - Niagara Falls, New York.

So named because of its location in the North-eastern part of the country.



Ontario, Fort - Oswego, New York. Was probably named for the Lake it faces.

Pine Camp - Great Bend, New York. Originally this tract on which Pine Camp is situated, was called Pine Plains because it was covered with pine trees. Gradually this samber was cut off and the land was settled for farms after years of cropping. The greater part became sandy and of no use. It again became wooded in some places, covered with huckleberries and other scrub bushes. Most of the farms disappeared and for years it was used only as a hunting ground. About 1922 the National Guards of New York and New Jersey established a Camp on the Plains and from then on the name was changed from Pine Plains to Pine Camp, so the name originated from the pine trees and the Army Camp. This area was part of the large tract owned by the early French settlers and the "Le Ray" mansion still stands in excellent condition and is used by the Army Officers as a Club House.

Plattsburg Barracks - Plattaburg Barracks, New York.
Named from the City of Plattsburg, New York.

Rhoads General Hospital - Utica, New York. Named for Thomas Leidy Rheads, Medical Officer at the White House during the Administration of Prosident Taft. Colonel Rhoads was born April 10, 1870, in Boyertown, Pennsylvania, and received his Medical Degree from Jefferson Medical College. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1893. He sorved as Contract Surgeon during the Spanish-American War and was commissioned in the Army Madical Corps, October 3, 1900. He served in the Philippines and at Governor's Island before perry named Medical Officer at the White House. In 1913 President Woodrow Wilson sent him to Dayton, Ohio, to combat a threatened epidemic following a flood in the section. He was Division Surgeon of the 80th Division in France during World War I, and Chief Surgeon of the First Corps and of the First Army. For this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. After the War ha served as Surgeon as Camp Dix, Surgeon of the Sixth Corps Area, and as Instructor of the



New York National Guard. He became a Colonel. October 4, 1986, and retired from active service May 31, 1931. He died August 20, 1940, in Boyer-. An. Proportion ac The following citation ac-For the 18d his Desmanguashed Service Medal: "For rung ionally meritorious and distinguished ser-1207. As Division Surgers of the 80th Division. to had charge of the Medical Department's work of that Unit Enroughout its combat activities. Due to his skillful administration, it functioned smoothly and with practation at all times, caring properly for a large number of sick and wounded. As Chief Surgeon of the First Army Corps, and later of the First Army, he displayed executive ability of high order, being constant and zealous an devotion to his aroucus tasks."

Home A my Air Pield - Rome, New York. Hamed from the Clay of Rome, New York.

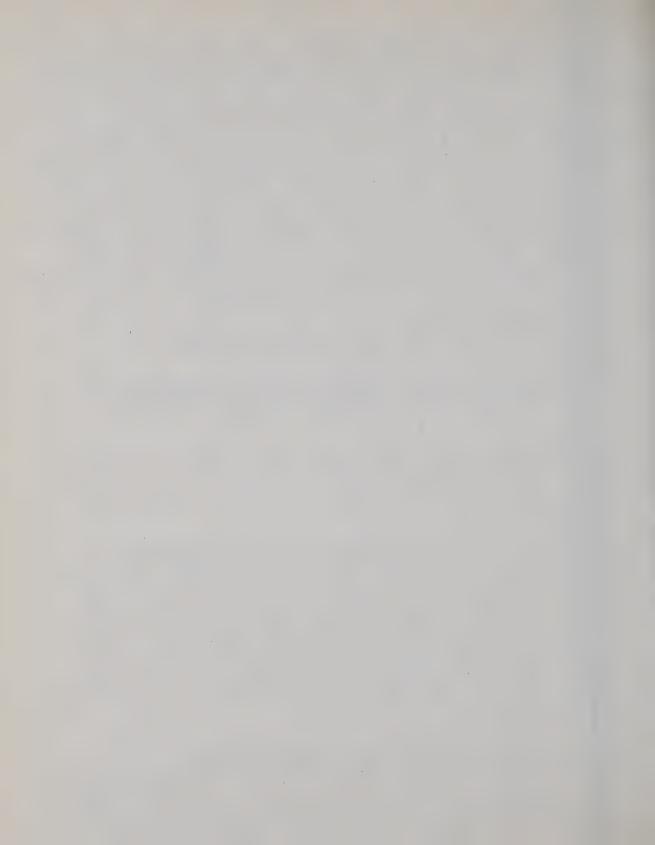
Saratoga Springs Sub-Depot of the Schemostady Constraint Depot - Saratoga Springs, New York. Resolved its name from the City of Saratoga Springs, New York.

Echemects by Army Service Forces Depot - Schenecauv. Use York. Religion in Schenectady, New York.

Densee C. This Depot - Remulus, New York.
The the early days of this country, a very famous thribe of Indians, the Inequalan Tribe, settled in this part of New York State. As one of the Plan Netions, they were far the largest and the Plan New York State of Oklahoma. The Country is which this Depot is located and the Large which borders on the West, are both named Sevens. This name was given these Indians by the Depots.

Chart Camp - Crangeburg, New York.

The for David Carey Shanks, who was born in Saler, Virginia, April 6, 1861. He was a student at Roanoke College, Virginia, from 1874 to 1878, transming from he United States Military Acatemy of Tolet in 1884. He was a Second



Lieutenant of Infantry, June 14, 1884; Brigadior General, May 15, 1917; Major General, N. A. August 5, 1917; Major General United States Army March 7, 1921. He retired, January 17, 1925. He participated in Campaigns during the Philippine Insurrection, and was Governor of a Province of the Philippine Islands from 1903 to 1905, and Commander of Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey, August 1, 1917 to 1918. He was Commander of the 16th Division at Camp Kearney, California November 3, 1918. Was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, both Army and Navy, in 1919. He wrote several books on the American Soldier. He died April 10, 1946.

Slocum, Fort - Fort Slocum, New York. Named in honor of Major Joneral Henry W. Slocus a distinguished War Between the States General. He was born on September 24, 1827, in Delphi. New York. He was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and resigned from the Regular Army in 1856 to practice law in Syracuse, New York. With the outbreak of Civil War, he was a Colonel of the 27th New York Volunteers. He served in the First Manassas Campaign and was wounded in the Battle of Ball Rur. Although he participated in many Engagements, he was closely associated with the Battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, the famous "March to the Sea," the capture of Raleigh and the surrender of General Johnston's Confederate Army at Durham Station. North Carolina. In 1865 he resigned from the Army and returned to his practice of Law, and in 1868 he was elected to Congress and won reelection on several occasions thereafter. He was Commissioner of the Brooklyn Bridge. He died in Brooklyn. New York, where he maintained his home in the period following his resignation from the Army.

Staten Island Area Station Hospital - New Dorp, Staten Island, New York.

Named from Staten Island, New York. Henry House, aboard the Dutch Flagship, the "Haif Moon," entered the Bay in September, 1609, and made a rediscovery. The Harbor territory became the Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam and the little Island Inthe Bay, "Staaten Eylandt" or "Staten Island,"



named in honor of the States General, the Governing Body of Holland. The Dutch bought the Island from the Indians several times, but the purchase never seemed a final one. Then the English gained control, Governor Lovelace made another and final purchase, paying the Red inhabitants wampum, 30 shirts, 30 mettles, 20 guns, some lead, powder, knives and axes. According to one legend, to make the purchase a permanent binding one, the Governor had every Staten Island --- man, woman, and child--"sign" the Deed. The first permanent settlement was established in 1661 at Oude Dorp, mosning "old Village," on the southeastern shore, by a group of settlers predominantly French Huguenots.

Stewart Field - Newburgh, New York.

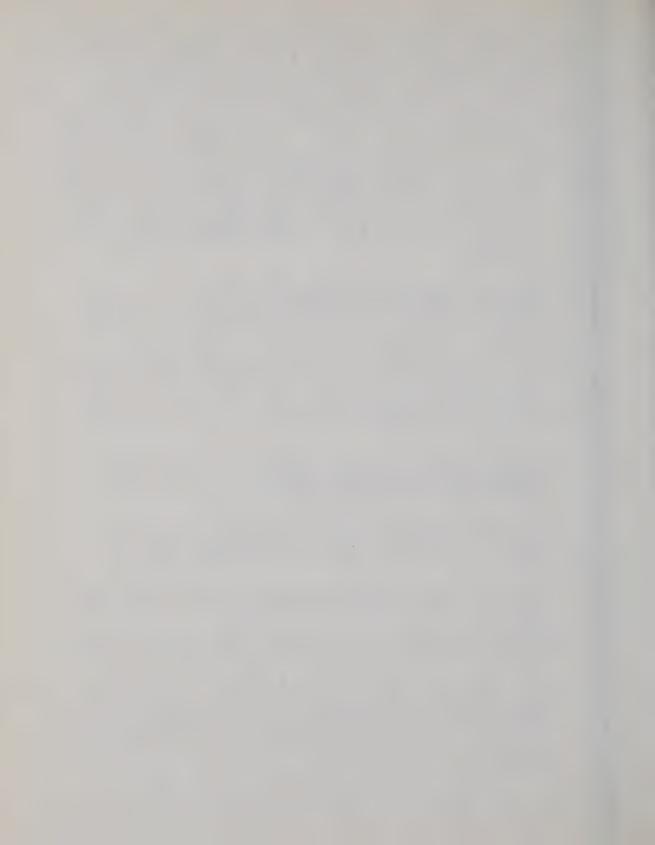
Mamed for Samuel L. Stewart who was born in Newburgh, New York. He was interested and active in the various philanthropic, patriotic and business interests of the City. He donated to the City the first one hundred and seventy acres comprising Stewart Field. He was Vice President of Saint Luke's Hospital Board of Trustees, and a most active member of the S. A. R. and Tample Hill Association.

Suffolk County Army Air Field - Westhampton Beach, Long Island, New York.
Named from Suffolk County, New York.

Jyracuse Army Air Base - Syracuse, New York. Gets its name from the City of Syracuse, New York.

Tilden, Fort - Rockeway Beach, Long Island, New York.

Named in honor of Samuel J. Tilden, an American Lawyer and Statesman. He was born in New Lebanon, New York. He was elected to the Bar in 1841. Was active in the overthrow of the Tweed Ring in New York. He was Governor of New York in 1874, and in 1876 he was Democratic Presidential candidate, and although lacking but one vote necessary, a special electoral commission gave the election to Hayes.



Totten, Fort - Fort Totten, New York. Named in honor of Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten. United States Army, so named in 1898. This site was at first purchased from private families by the United States Government in 1847, and the old granite fortifications now known commonly as the "Old Fort" were not started until 1862. and it was 1865 before the structure was Tinished. The plans were drawn by Captain Robert E. Lee. at that time still an Officer of the United States Army. During the War Between the States, the "Fort of Willets Point," as it was then called. was a Concentration and Training Point for Soldiers of the Union Ar and a sate of a huge Hospital. Totten graduate at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1805, and entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant. He resigned, March 31, 1806, and was reappointed February 23, 1808, was promoted to Captain in 1812, to Major in 1818, to Lieutenant Colonel in 1828, Colonel and Chief Engineer of the Army in 1838, and Brigadier General in March, 1863. During the time he was out of the Army he was engaged in the survey of the Ohio region. On his reappointment he was assigned to duty at Forts Castle. William and Clinton, which were being constructed in New York Harbor. He was : 1 Engineer of the Niagara Frontier and at Lake unamplain, and was on duty in Queenstown and Plattsburg during the War of 1812. He was appointed a member of the Board of Engineers in 1816, and later when General Bernard, of France, was invited to advise this Board, he did not withdraw with the other . members, but in 1819 to 1831, worked with General Bernard in strengthening the Coast Defenses. When he became Chief Engineer of the Army his headquarters were removed from Newport to Washington, D. C. Every two years he made a thorough inspection of all Coast Defenses and was particularly careful in examining their embrasures and casemates. All of the Forts built by him were of the highest class known to the science of his time. He was with General Scott at Vera Gruz in 1847, during the Soige of which he conducted the Engineering Operations. In 1859 the supervision of the Defenses on the Pacific Coast were added to his many other duties. When the War Between the States began. General Scott expressed



a dosire that General Totten should succeed him, but the latter felt himself too old. He published moveral translations from the French, also "Essays on Hydraulic and Other Cements," "Report on Motional Defenses," and "Essays on Ordnance." He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 23, 1788, and died in Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.

Totten, Fort (ASF) - Fort Totten, New York.

"nited States Military Academy - West Point, New York.

Is located at West Point, New York. West Point was so named because the Hudson River makes a right angle bend at West Point, the point of land being on the West shore of the River as it turns abruptly East and then flows South again. "West Point is a place of proud traditions. It is the oldest permanent Military Post in our country, having been established during the Revolutionary far in 1778. Because of its strategic importance in the defense of the Hudson River Valley and of the communications between New England and the Middle Atlantic States, it was heavily fortified. The story of Benedict Arnold's attempt to betray it is familiar to every American. The proposal to found a Military Academy was first made by General Henry Knox in 1776 and was seconded by Colonel Alexander Hamilton and General George Washington. Washington himself selected West Point as a suitable site and repeatedly urged upon Congress the necessity for establishing the Academy. His last official letter, written only a few days before his death, was a strong recommendation that a Military Academy be founded. Congress was at last convinced of the feasibility of such a plan, and passed on March 16, 1802, the Act which established the United States Military Academy as a permanent Institution, with an original complement of 5 officers and 10 cadets. From this humble beginning, West Point has grown to its present stature of world renown and many of its 16.000 graduates have played important parts in the development of our country. The mission of the Military Academy is to instruct and train the Corps of Cadets to the end that each graduate



shall have the qualities and attributes essential to his progressive and continued development throughout a lifetime career as an officer of the In general, courses of instruction and training will be designed to develop character and the personal attributes essential to an officer, to provide a balanced and liberal education in the arts and sciences, and to provide a broad and basic Military education rather than that individual proficiency in the technical duties of junior officers of the various arms which is of necessity a general development, the responsibility for which develops upon the graduates thomselves and upon the commands and schools to which they are assigned after being commissioned. From this mission, as stated above, one sees that West Point is concerned primarily with developing character and qualities of leadership. In no way does the Academy attempt to turn out Military specialists. Military training takes but 40 percent of a Cadet's time ---- mostly in the summer ---and is designed to prepare an officer for service in any branch of the Army or Air Force. To accomplish its mission, West Point has a physical plant of great utility and beauty, its 15,000 acres including gunnery ranges and a summer camp on the shores of beautiful Lake Popolopen. The central group of buildings, some more than 100 years old and laden with ivy and tradition, attracts visitors from all over this country and abroad."

Upton, Camp - Camp Upton, Long Island, New York. Named for Brevet Major marral Buery Upton who was born near Batavia, wew York, on August 27, 1839. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1856, and gradusted from there in 1861. He participated in many Ungagements of the War Between the States and was wounded several times, including a wound suffered of the First Battle of Bull Run. He participated in the Battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, and was again wounded at Spotsylvania. After the War he prepared "Manual for Infantry Tactics," which for many years was the standard text on the subject for the Army. He was Commandant of West Point from 1870 to 1875, and wrote several books prior



escal, en

to his death, on March 18, 1881, at the Presidio f San Francisco, California, including Military Police of the United States." He is buried at Auburn, New York, and a statut of General liter stands in the business center of Basavia.

Tilea Municipal Airpirt ~ Utipa, New York.

deteived its name from the Dity of Utipa, New York.

Varheesville Sub Depat of the Schene tady Genral Depot - Voorheesville, New York. Named from the Town of Voorheesville, New York.

Voorheesville Transportation Corps Depot - Voormoesville, New York. Named from the Town of Voorheesville. New York.

Vidsworth, Fort - Rossbana, Staten Island, New York.

Named in honor of General James S. Wadsworth. This Fort is the oldest continuously manned Military Position in the Huntry. Heary Hudson in 1609 discovered New York Harbor and explored the Upper Bay and the River which bears his name. He found this a woodland and called it Staaten Eylandt, or Island of the State. Immediately on his departure his followers found that Indians had erected lookout towers on the highest point of what is now this Post. The Durch bought Staten Island from the Indians. General Wadsworth was born in New York State, October 30, 180?. He was educated at Harvard College and after studying Law in the ciff eat Daniel Webster, was admitted to the Bar in 1838. Instead of beginning the practice of law, he tolk charge of his father's land which covered 15,100 acres in Western New York. In 1848 he partitipated in the organization of a Free-Soil Party. He was appointed a Brigadier General if Voluntiers, August 9, 1861, and during the War Between the States, participated in the Battles of Fredericasburg. Gettysburg, and The Wilderness. He was hearted in the last action and died May 8, 1864.

Watervilet Ars: - Watervilet, New York.

Takes its name from the City of Watervilet, New York.



Wheeler-Sack Field - Pine Camp, Great Bend, New York.

Inis Field was "Dedicated in memory of Captain Curtis Wheeler and Lie ten no dark John Sack who met their isath in the Fall of their Airplans during Maneuvers at this Camp, July 6, 1937, erected by their Compades of the Afth Division Air Corps New York, National Buird, 1938." The foregoing was taken from the monument at this field.

## NORTH CARCLINA

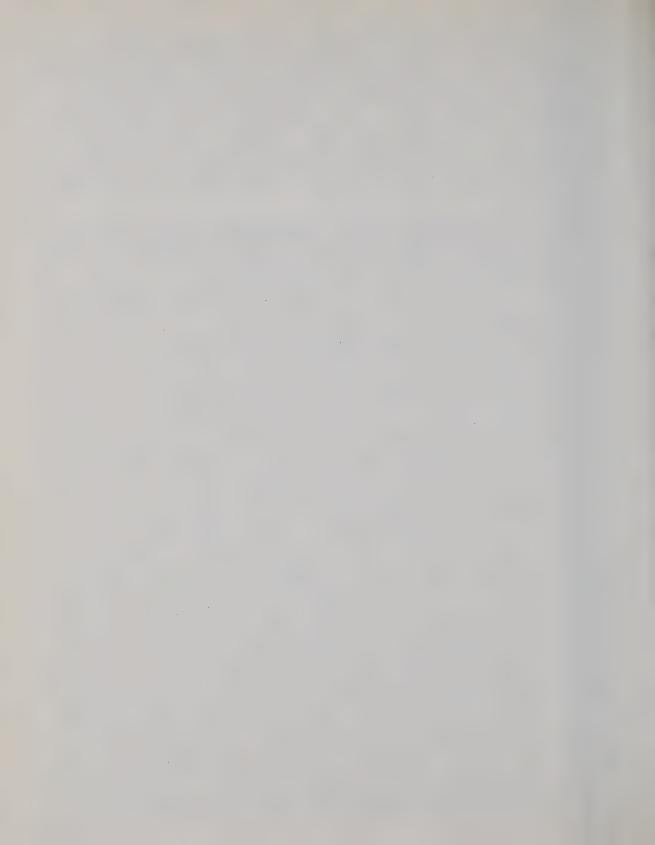
Ashaville-Hendersonville Airport - Ashaville, North Carolina. Named from the Cities of Ashaville and Hendersonville. North Carolina.

Battle, Camp - New Bern, North Carolina. Has named for Lajor General Collet A. Battle, distinguished Confederate Officer, who lived in New Bern, North Carolina, and was prominently known as an able Lawyer, Orator and Statesman. He was a native of Alabama, He graduated from the University of Alabama, and read Law with his brother-in-law, John Gill Shorter, later War Governor of Alabama. Battle becan the proctice of Law in Tuskegee and became active in Politica. serving as Presidential Elector, and mant cany political addresses through the country, when Alabama seceded from the Union in 1861, he raisel a Company of Volunteers and joined the Third Alabama Regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. At Seven Pines he assumed command of the Outfit in the Battle, when the John Laing Office: was fatally wounded, and was acon sitemward promoted to Colonel. At Boonsboro ne was wounded. and at Fredericksburg he was in ured when Liv horse fell on him. He was on the Communi Stell at Chancellorsville. Por conspicação service at Gettysburg, he was promoted to Britadier Jeneral. In many other Campaians and Buttles he played a leading role. At Cedar Creek he was wounded and permanently disabled. On October 19, 1884, he was commissioned Major General, After the der he resumed his praintee at Tagreres, Alabama. He was elected to Jonaress, but Kenablicans refused to sent him, along with other Southern



Interests, who had been disfranchised by their its in the War Between the States. Later he and to New Bern, North Carolina, where his son, the Reverend Henry Wilson Battle, was Pastor of the First Baptist Church from January 1888 to Docember, 1890. For some time Major Battle was liter of the New Bern Journal. He was elected inyor of New Bern, May 8, 1890. Major Bat'le died in Greensboro, North Carolina, and was burist Petersburg, Virginia, where his grandson was living at that time.

Bluethenthal Field - Wilmington, North Carolina. Lamed in honor of Arthur Bluethenthal, the first Allmington man to give his life in World Wor I. and one of the first Americans ever to die in Aerial Combat. He attended Phillips Exeter Acalarry and ontered Princeton where he won National Football fame. After graduating from Princeton he returned to Wilmington and entered business. In 1915 he was called as Football Coach to the University of North Carolina. In 1916 he sailed for the War Zone with the famous Princeton Ambulance Corps. For six months he served in France with other noted athletes, winning the Croix de Querre (with Star) in the Battle of Verdun. Ther he volunteered for Service in Albania and saw a great deal of action on the Salonica Front and or other Macedonian Battlefields. Early in its existence he joined the Aviation Section of the French Foreign Legion. Upon completion of his training he was granted a furlough and returned to Wilmington, but was soon back in action in France, serving as a Sergeant and Pilot with the Tamed Lafayette Flying Corps, winning many Docorations, including the coveted Madaille Militarie (Aviation). With the entry of the United States into the great Struggle, his plans were all but completed for transfer to the American Air Force and his commission was arranged, but he found it difficult to abandon France and his Squadron whill they were so desperately struggling to halt the advance to Paris. He stayed on in the thick of the action and finally gave his life for the Caus he loved. On June 7, 1918, on a Bombing and Observation Mission over German held territory, he was shot down by a German Raiding Plane. He fell within the French Lines near Maignelay (Oise).



his Time crashing through a barn. Ho was buried near Amiens. Four days later the Republic of France awarded him the Croixede Guerre, Avec Palms, the highest honor it could possibly bestow.

Bragg, Fort - Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Named for General Brakton Bragg, who was been as Warren County, North Carolina, in 1820. He was graduated from jest Point Hilitary Academy and was assigned to the Artillery Service on account of his high standing in his class. His first fighting was done in the Seminole War. He had a brilliant career in the Mexican Mar. With the return of Peace, he left the Army and became a Planter in Louisiana, where he remained until the War Between the States. He was promptly made Commander of the State Troops of Louisiana, and was soon made a Brigadier General, and then General, in the Confederate Army. He commanded the Confederate Center at the great Battle of Pittsburg Landing, captured am ordville, Kentucky, fought the Battle of Stone Alver, and was the Confederate Companier in the Conflict at Chickamauca. He was beary defeated at Missionary Ridge and compelled to retract in . Georgia. Joon after this he asked to be reflect of his Command, he having had many opponents in places of influence in the Confederacy. In February ary 1864, he was recalled to service as Military Advisor to Jefferson Dayis at Richmond, Virginia. He went into the Field in the last Months of the War, and fought in the Battle of Kinston, Norte Carolina, on March 8, 1865. After the War he was for a time State Engineer of Alabama, and performed some important public works. He died at Galveston, Texas, on September 27, 100%.

Butner, Camp - Camp Butner, North Carolina.

Named in honor of Major denoted Manner Actional mer, a native of the Stony Ridge Section of Sugry County, North Carolina. He received his first Military training as a Cadet at Davis Military Academy, now discontinued, in Minston-Salem, North Carolina, from 1891 to 1894. He entered the United States Military Academy at Mest Point in June, 1894, and graduated in April, 1898, a short time after the Spanish-American Mar Dayan. As a Second Lieutenant in the Artillery he was assigned to duty at Golden Gata Harbor in San Francisco,

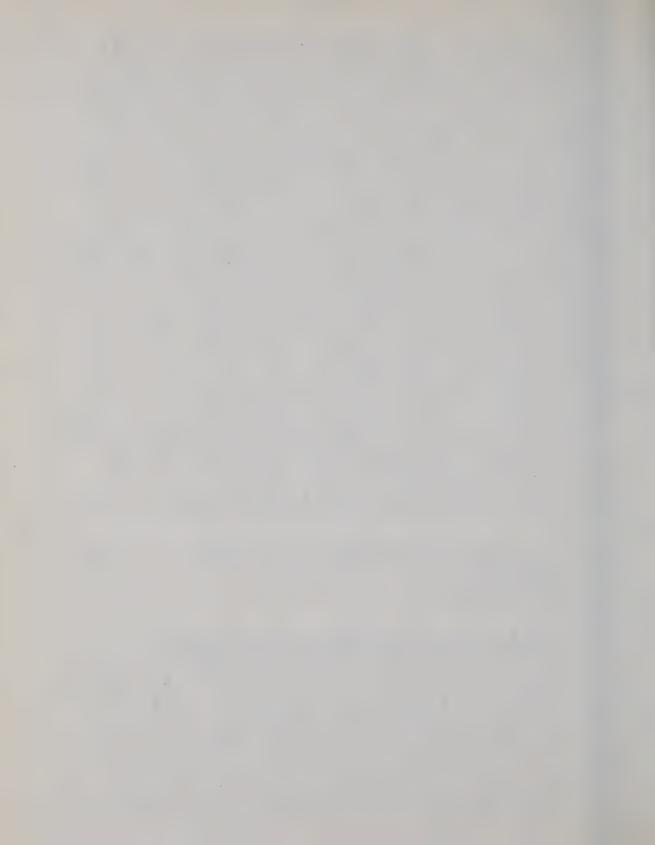


Inlifornia. Three years later he had risen to Contain. He saw duty in the Philippines and on the Mexican Border and had become a Lieutenant Colonel, stationed in Hawaii, at the time of American entrance in World War I. He then was made in Instructor in the Army's famous Artillery It wool at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Early in 1918, he and sent to France and given command of the Field Artillery Brigade of the First Division. During his service in France he was commissioned a Temporary Brigadier General. He fought at Saint Mihiel, and after the Mar was in charge of the American Army of Occupation in Germany until May. 1919. Reverting to the rank of Colonel after the der, he was assigned as a student in the Army War College, graduating in 1920, and served as Assistant Commandant at Fort Sill, and again in the Philippines, and then as President of the Artillory Board at Fort Bragg. In 1930 he was commissioned Brigadier General until 1937 when he was promoted to Major General. He later became Commandant of Fort Silk and in 1936 was made Commander of the Panama Canal Department of the Army. He died at Walter Reed Hospital on March 13, 1937, and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. His Decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal and the Silver Star Medal. both of the United States, and the Croix de Guerre with Palms, awarded by the French Government.

Charlotte Quartermaster Depot - Charlotte, North Carolina.
Received its name from the City of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Davis, Camp - Camp Davis, North Carolina.

Named for Major General Richmond Person Davis, who was born in Statesville, North Carolina, June 23, 1866. He attended West Point Military Academy and graduated in the Class of 1887. In World War I he was Commander of the 51st Field Artillery of the 9th Corps. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services. After the War he was Commanding Officer at Coast Artillery Training Center at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and later was assigned to Posts in the Philippines and Hawaii. He retired from the Army, December 22,



1929, after more than forty years service.

Davis, Camp, Army Air Field - Camp Davis, North Carolina.

(Same as Davis, Camp - Camp Davis, North Carolina).

Davis, Camp, AAF Redistribution Sertion #5 - Comp Davis, North Carolina. (Same as Davis, Camp - Camp Davis, North Carolina)

Greensboro-High Point Municipal Airport - Greensboro, North Carolina. Named from the Cities of Greensboro and High Point. North Carolina.

Johnson Field, Seymour - Goldsboro, North Caro-Tina.

Named for Lieutenant Seymour A. Johnson, a native of Goldsboro, North Carolina, and a Navy Pilot who was killed March 5, 1941, while testing a Fighter Plane near Washington, D. C., He was bern in Goldsboro, North Carolina, February 15, 1905. He graduated from Goldsboro High School in 1920. and attended the University of North Carolina from 1920 to 1923. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1927. He served aboard U.S.S. Florida, 1927 to 1928; U.S.S. Galveston. 1928 to 1929. He entered the Pensacola Air Service, August, 1929; and graduated in 1930. He served aboard U.S.S. Chester from 1930 to 1933. and was on Shore duty at the Naval Base at Norfolk, Virginia, from 1933 to 1935. He served aboard Airship Carrier Ranger, : t San Diego, California, from 1935 to 1937. Was a Senior Aviator aboard U.S.S. New Mexico from 1937 to 1938, and Test Pilot at United States Naval Base at Anacostia, Maryland, from 1938 to 1941. The official finding in cause of accident in which he met his death was: "Lack of oxygen on altitude flight while testing a 4F3 Fighter, March 5, 1941." He was awarded plaque in 1937 for Squadron Officer who showed the highest merits on machine gunnery and bombing. A plaque was officially dedicated in his honor at a ceremony held at this Free i, December 3. 1944.

Knollwood Field - Knollwood, North Carolina. Named from Knollwood, North Carolina.



(Lake Lure) AAF Redistribution Rest Camp - Lake Lure, North Carolina.

Accept 1925, some 1500 acres of land, along the Rocky Broad River was impounded by dam, making a beautiful resort Lake and community. Mrs. L. B. Morse, wife of the President of the Development Company, suggested the name, Lake Lure, which was immediately adopted and used. In 1927 the land and water owned by the Company was incorporated by Act of Legislature into a Town which took the same name of the Lake within the corporate limits.

Laurinburg-Maxton Army Air Base - Maxton, North Jarolina.

Noned from the two Cities of Laurinburg and Maxton. North Carolina.

Lumberton Municipal Airport #2 - Lumberton, North Carolina.

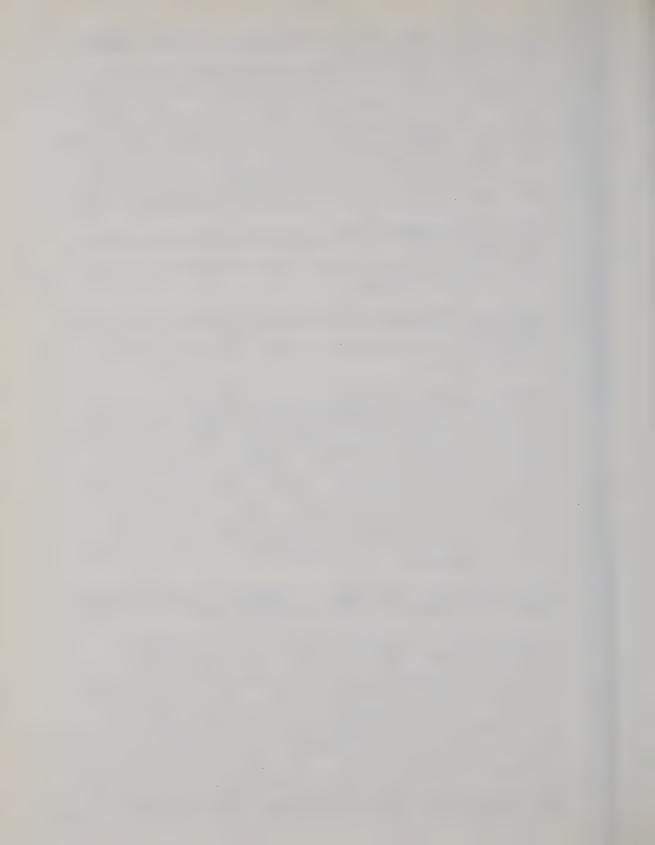
Received its name from the City of Lumberton, North Carolina.

Mackall, Camp - Hoffman, North Carolina.

Named for Private John Thomas Mackall, of Wellsville, Ohio, credited with being the first American Paratrooper to lose his life in the North
African Campaign. He was wounded when his Plane
was attacked by Fighter Planes over Oran, North
Africa, on November 10, 1942, and he was flown
to Gibraltar where two days later he gave his
life for his Country. He was born March 27,
1920. He was in the 2nd Battalion, 503rd Parachute Infantry.

Mackall, Camp, Airfield - Hoffman, North Carolina. (Jame as Mackall, Camp - Hoffman, North Carolina.)

Macon, Fort - Morehead City, North Carolina.
Reyal Governor Arthur Dobbs, in 1756, built a
Fort on the location of the present structure and
this was known as Fort Dobbs. Its name was later
changed to Fort Hampton. In 1803 the State of
North Carolina ceded to the United States part
of the land of the present tract and later, in
1826, about 405 acres. The construction of the
present Fort was started in 1826 and finished in
1834 at a cost of \$463,700. At this time it was
considered the peak in Military Fort construction.



It was named after Senator Nathaniel Macon who was instrumental in getting the appropriation for the Fort. Nathaniel Macon was born in Warren County, North Carolina, December 17, 1757. He was educated at Princeton Collete. He was elected. a member of the Senate of North Carolina, and when the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the vote of the people of that State. he firmly opposed it, and retained always his unlimited confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1797. and continued in that office by successive reelections, until 1815. In 1816 he was elected to the Senate where he served until 1828, when he resigned his seat, having them been a member of Congress for thirty-seven successive years, the longest term of service that had fallen to the lot of any Legislator in the United States. He died on his plantation in the same County thora he was born, June 29, 1837. In April, 1861, the Fort Jas seized by the Confederates at the Command of Governor Ellis. It remained in Confede rate hands until April 25, 1862, when General Parks of the Union Forces captured it and 450 men under Colonel Moses A. White. This date for a long time could be seen over the portals of the Fort. The main effort of attack was from the land side, the attacking guns being placed behind sand dunes about a mile down the beach. Four vessels aided the attack with a bombardment. ing the Spanish - American War two rifles and two 10 inch mortars were placed at the Fort. The emplacements can be seen on the ocean side of the Fort. Edward Teach (Black Beard), and other Pi rates, passed through the Inlet on their way to hiding places in the Sounds where they rosted their crows and refitted their ships.

Moore General Yospital - Swannanea, No. 14. 12.0-

Named for Doctor Samuel Preston Moore who was born in 1813 in Charleston, South Carolina. He graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina, March 8, 1834. One year later he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and entered upon a long service in the Western Posts of Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.



Is afterward went to Florida where, in 1845, he repried Mary Augusta Brown, the daughter of Major Jacob Brown. During the Moxican age his entire service was along the Rio Grande. On April 30. 1949; he attained his Surgency, with the rank of Major, which he held until his resignation in 1861. The coming of the War Between the States as to him, as to many Officers, the occasion of such distress of mind. He resigned from the Service, so as not to fight against his State, and entered the practice of Medicine at Little Rock. irkansas, apparently hoping that he need not fight. Trained Military Surgeons were too few in the South, however, for one of so long service to remain unknown. In June, 1861, he was made Surwoon General of the Confederate Army. His task was difficult. there was a shortage of Doctors as well as of drugs, supplies and Hospitals. Owing to the general practice of Organizations electing their own Officers, including Surgeons, many moorly qualified men were commissioned. He established Examining Boards to weed out the unfit. and introduced, as far as possible, the organization and methods obtained in the Medical Department of the United States Army. When the Union Army entered Richmond the records of his office were almost entirely destroyed by fire, as were most of the books and papers of his family, so that there is very little documentary evidence of his work. After the War he remained in Richmond. Virginia. not practicing Medicine. but devoting most of his time to the furtherance of agriculture and education and serving as a member of the Richmond School Board. As Surgeon General he was regarded as strict and exacting and a severe disciplinarian, yet personally he seems to have been kind, mild, philanthropic and modest. In the War Between the States he was forced to treat Battle casualties in tobacco barns and later in what became known as Hospital Huts. Under his direction new methods were introduced in the treating of wounds such as clean rags boiled and pressed to control infection, and the use of boiled half for catgut. He died May 31, 1889, after a lifetime devoted to the alleviation of human suffering.



Morris Field - Morris Field, North Carolina. Named for Major William J. Morris, who was born in North Carolina, and recovered his early training as a Flyer in the Canadian Army during World War I prior to the entry of the United States into that Conflict. After receiving his discharge in Canada, he entered immediately with the United States Forces. He later served in France and was with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Upon his return to the United States he filled assignments in the Philippines, California, Texas and Virginia. He was known as an expert Training Officer, and, at the time of his death in ayton, Ohio, was attached to the Building and Planning Section of the Air Corps and directly connected with the Air Expansion Program that had just begun.

Pope Field - Fort L.a, , North Carolina. Named for Harley H. me, who was milled early in 1919, in an Airplane wash at the nearby City of Fayetteville, North Carolina, He was an Advance Air Officer of the 276th Aero Squadror, an Outfit which was being assigned here after a years seasoning Overseas in the War which had you anded. He was dispatched from Camp Jackson, See Caro lina, to inquire into the possibilities of a Flying Field at the projected Artillery Reservation somewhere Northwest of Fayetteville, where the War Department was engaged in the construction of what was then called a Cantonment. He headed for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad which extended Northward, and Fayetteville was Northward. The Railroad brought him to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he landed and took his bearings. The Norfolk Southern Railroad navigated him South ward then toward Fayetteville. Adverse winds and dusk blotted out the Railroad and he was lost. Finally he achieved sight of Fayetteville's light, but was unfamiliar with the territory. Lights reflected on the surface of the Cape Fear River and made it look deceptively like a possible Landing Field, and he died when his Ship smashed against the massive stone pillars that support the bridge there. The River swallowed the Ship and the lost Lieutenant.



Raleigh-Durham Army Air Field - Raleigh, North Carolina.

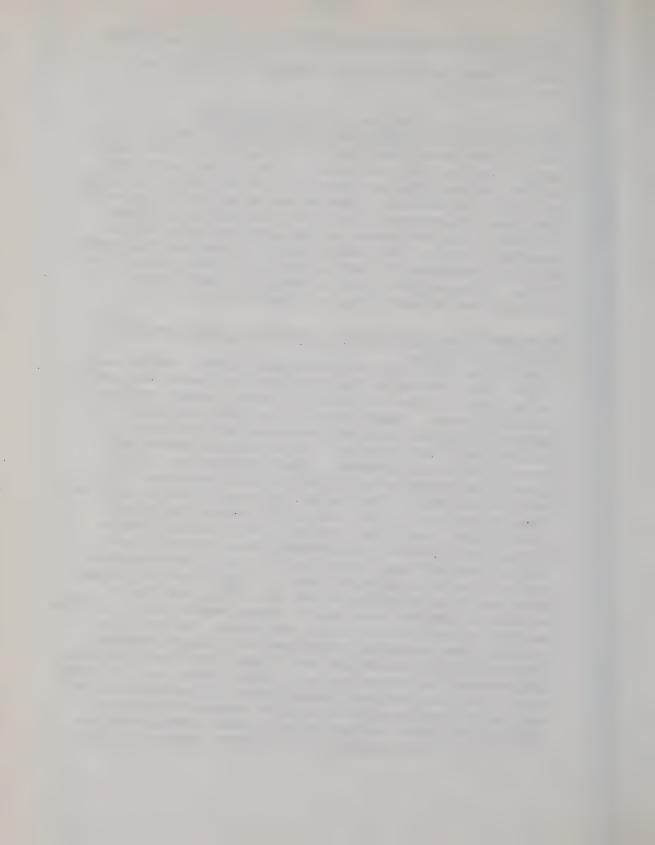
Named from the Cities of Raleigh and Durham,
North Carolina.

Sutton, Camp - Monroe, North Carolina.

Named for Frank Howie Sutton who was born in Monroe, North Carolina, on July 15, 1917. He was educated in the City Schools. He tried to enlist in the United States Army Air Force, and failing in this, he went to Canada where he enlisted with the Royal Canadian Air Force, becoming a Pilot Officer. He was sent to England and was there several months. He was killed in action in North Africa, December 7, 1941, and is buried near Tobruk. He was the first casualty from Union County, North Carolina, of World War II.

Winston-Salem Municipal Airport - Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Named from the City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The Moravian Easter Service here has grown to be one of the largest and best known in the United States. Each year thousands attend. Attendants gather in the darkness before dawn of Easter Day, in front of the old Home Moravian Church on Salem Square. They await the traditional salutation which opens the Service. "The Lord is Risen." They sing joyous hymns of Christian faith and hope. As light comes they walk quietly in long lines along the block of God's Acre, the Moravian Graveyard, where as the sun rises they affirm their belief in a resurrected and eternally reigning Lord. The first of these Services was held in Salem in 1773, and they walked to God's Acre where there were seven of the nearly 3,000 graves that now cover the rolling green. Now carefully trained musicians render the beautiful chorales and hymns for the Service. The renewal --- or perhaps the birth --- of personal hope is the explanation of this traditional Service's great appeal to the crowds who come year after year to hear the Easter proclamation of Christ's Resurrection and man's eternal hope.



## NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck Municipal Airport - Bismarck, North Davkota.
Named from the City of Bismarck, North Dakota.

Fargo Municipal Airport - Fargo, North Dakota. Received its name from the City of Fargo, North Dakota.

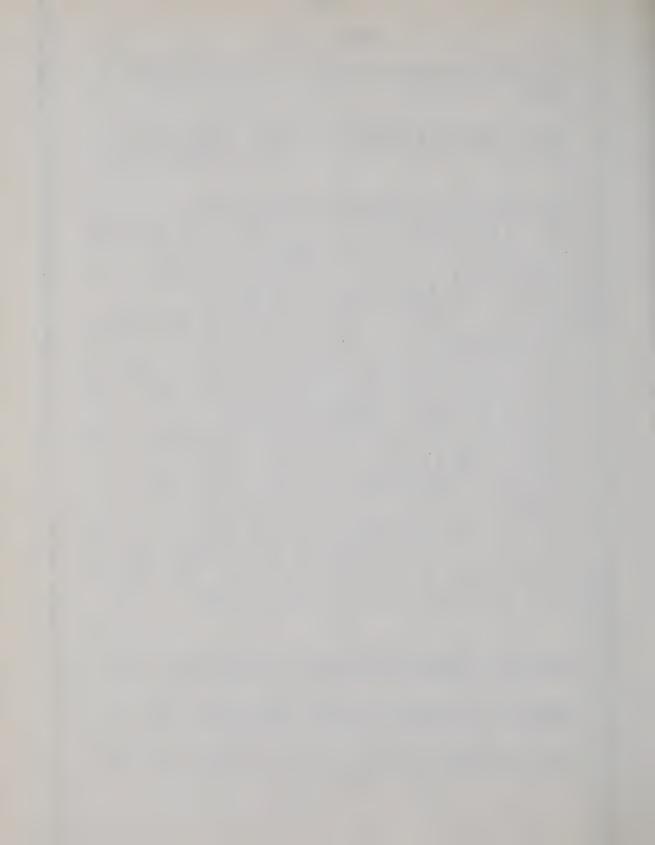
Lincoln, Fort - Bismarck, North Dakota. Named for Abraham Lincoln, who was born in a log hut in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. He qualified as a Lawyer in 1836 and began his practice at Springfield. Illinois, in 1837. His public life began with his election to the Legislature of Illinois, and his talents as a Debater won for him the leadership of his Party. The Republican Party was formed to prevent any extension of the Slave-holding area, and Lincoln soon became its leader in Illinois and began a series of Debates with Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln was elected for the Presidency of the United States in 1860. In 1864 he was again elected President, and in his address he expressed his desire to heal the wounds of the country, caused from the War Between the States. The Lincoln Memorial is a building erected to commemorate Lincoln, in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. In form it resembles a Greek temple, surrounded by a collonade of Doric columns. It was designed by Henry Bacon of New York. Inside is a statue of Lincoln, of white marble, sculptured by Daniel Chester French. The collegal seated figure measures nineteen feet in height. Jules Guerin painted the canvas murals.

## OHIO

Cambridge Engineer Sub Depot - Cambridge, Chio. Was named from the City of Cambridge, Ohio.

Cleveland Municipal Airport - Cleveland, Ohio. Named from the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

Clinton County Army Air Field - Wilmington, Chio, Named from Clinton County, Chio.

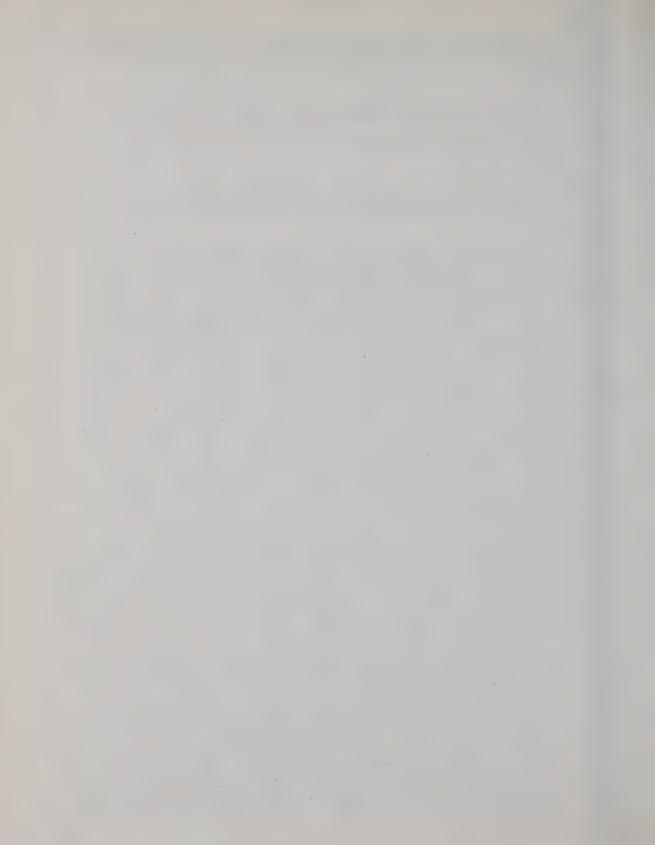


Columbus Adjutant General Depot - Columbus, Ohio. Received its name from the City of Columbus, Chio.

Columbus Army Service Forces Depot - Columbus, Chio.
Received its name from the City of Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus General Depot - Columbus, Ohio. Received its name from the City of Columbus, Ohio.

Crile General Hospital - Cleveland, Ohio. Mamed 1 George Washington Crile, who was born in Chili. Ohio. While working on a farm he attended School intermittently until he qualified as a teacher. With money earned from teaching he financed a College course at Ohio Northern University, graduating in 1885. His desire has been to become a Navy Surgeon, but he was prevented from taking the examination by the onset of an attack of typhoid fever. However, he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, in Cleveland, and was graduated with a M. D. Degree in 1887. He went to the Cleveland Clinic as a partner of Dr. Frank J. Weed and Dr. Frank E. Bunts. After Dr. Weed's death Dr. William E. Lower was mide a partner. In 1889 Dr. Crile took a post graduate course in Histology at New York and upon his return to Cleveland he was given a teaching position in this subject at the University of Wooster. Here, from 1891 to 1893, he was Professor of Physiology and Histology. He was Professor of Principles of Surgery and Applied Anatomy at the University of Wooster from 1898 to 1900, and Clinical Professor of Surgery from 1900 to 1910. He was operating at several Hospitals before he was appointed Professor of Surgery at Western Reserve University. and Visiting Surgeon to Lakeside Hospital from 1910 to 1924. He went to Europe, and among other experiences, he carried on research work with Sir Victor Horsley, eminent English Brain Surgeon. This experience fixed still more firmly Dr. Crile! interest in research problems in Surgery. He was Surgeon of the Gatling Gun Battery in 1898, and volunteered for service in the Spanish-American



War. He was commissioned Major and Surgeon on the Staff of General Carritson and went to Prerto Rico. At the outbreak of Morld War I he was fessor of Surgery at Mestern Reserve University, and Visiting Surgeon of Lakeside Hospital. He organized for Overseas Service the Lakeside Unit. known officially as Base Hospital No. 4, AMF. He was Professional Director of the Unit and Mas advanced to Latior Consultant in Surgical Research AMF; Lieutenant Colonel, 1918; Colonel, 1916; Brigadiar General, 1921. He led the first Hospital Unit to land in France in World War I. From 1921 until his death in 1945, he held the rank of Brigadiar General in the Medical Reserve Corps.

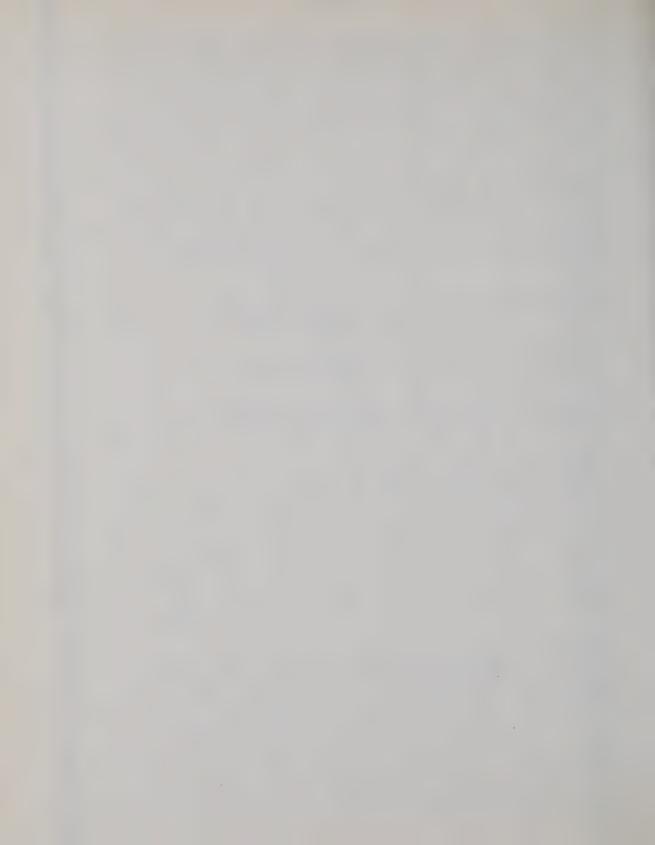
Dayton Army Air Field - Vandalia, Ohio. Named from the City of Dayton, Onlo.

Dayton Powder Plant - Dayton, Ohio. Named from the City of Dayton, Ohio.

Eric Proving Ground - La Carne, Ohio.
Received its name because of its good name to cation on the shore of Lake Eric.

Firelands Plant - Marion, Chio.
This name was selected to avoir confusion with the Scieto Ordnance Plant at Mar on. Onto. Also, the name "Firelands" is of historical significance in Northern Onio. Early in the Mineteenth Century, a portion of Connecticut was wiped out by a devastating fire. The inhabitants were moved west and rehabilitated by land grants in what is now the North Central portion of Ohio. The terretory so granted became known as the "Firelands."

Fletcher General Mospital - Cambridge. Chio.
Named for Lieutenant Colonel John F. Fletcher,
who was a distinguished member of the Medical
Corps for twenty-one years, entering in Septembe
1909, as First Lieutenant, and retiring in 1900,
due to physical disability. He first served at
the Army's Tuberculosia Mosoital as Port Date,
New Mexico. From 1912 to 1915, he was in the
Philippines, and at most McKinley in Luzen.
his return from the Pacific Posts, he served four
years in the office of the Surger Jeromat.



Logistics and Chief Medical Department Equipment Field School at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. It Carlisle Barracks he invented and developed many advances in Field Equipment which are still in standard use in the Medical Corps wherever American boys are fighting throughout the world. He is best known to the members of the Medical Profession and to his Brother Officers for the ten years he spent as Director of the Department of Logistics and Chief of Medical Department Equipment Laboratories at the Medical Field School. He was born July 17, 1824, at Portage, Wisconsin.

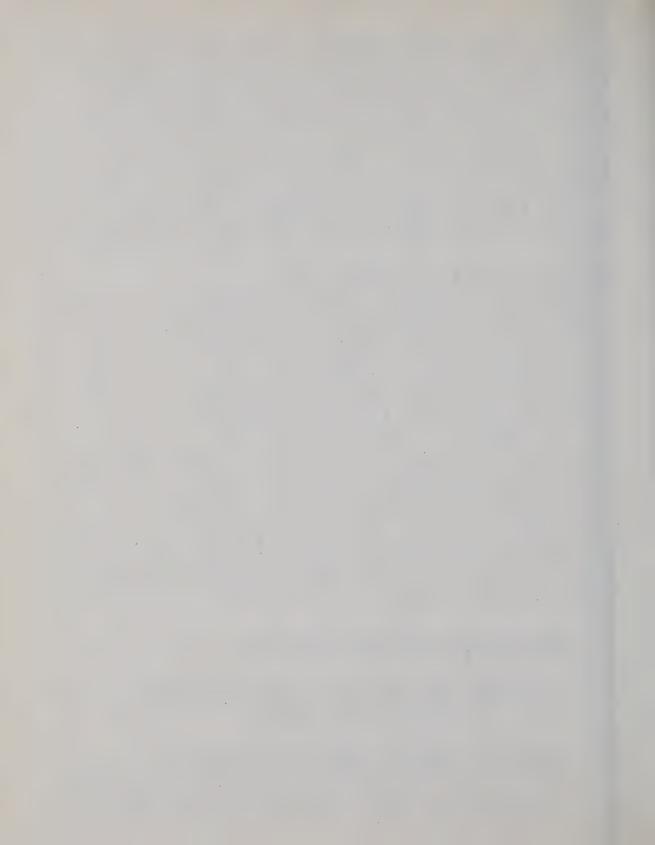
Mayes, Fort - Columbus, Ohio. Momad for Rutherford Birchard Hayes, who was born in Ohio on October 4, 1833. He had practiced Law for sixteen years at the outbreak of the Jar Between the States, when he volunteered and became a Major of the 23rd Ohio Infantry. A series of promotions made him a Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was breveted Major General. In 1864 and again in 1866, he was elected to Congress, and from 1867 to 1871, and from 1875 to 1977, was Governor of Ohio. His advocacy of "sound money" drew him into the National limelight, and in 1876 he won the Republican nomination for President after the most exciting Presidential election in United States history. He defeated Samuel J. Tilden. His term was marked with withdrawal of Federal Troops I'rom the South; provision for the resumption of specie payment; and his efforts were vigorously opposed by Party leaders, to further reforms in the Civil Service. He died January 17. 1893.

Lima Ordnance Depot - Lima, Ohio. Received its name from the City of Lima, Ohio.

Lockbourne Army Air Base - Columbus, Ohio. Takes its name from the Village of Lockbourne, Ohio, near which it is located.

Lordstown Ordnance Depot - Warren, Ohio.

Named for Samuel 7. Lord who operated a farm at
the intersection now known as Lordstown. He lived
in New London County, Connecticut, before coming
to Western Reserve.



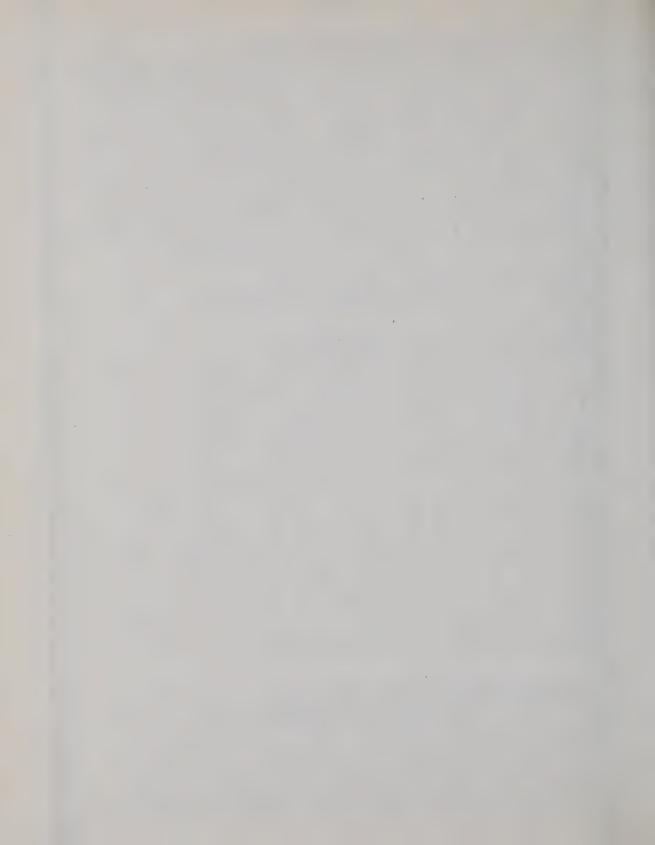
Lunkan derivate - Cincinnate, Ohio.

Short / after world Mar I a group of Ex-Army Pilots contled off a grain field and built a small barnstorming Airport. With the subsequent interest snown in Aviation by Charles Lindbergh's Trans-Oceanic Solo Flight, a prominent Cincinnate Industrialist, Mr. Edmund W. Lunken, President of the Lunkenheimer Valve Company, purchased the property on which was located the small barnstorming Airport. In 1928 Mr. Lunken gave the City of Cincinnati this piece of property under a perpetual lease with the understanding that the City of Cincinnati would build a Manicipal Airport, henceforth to be known as "Lunken Airport."

Marion Engineering Depot - Marion, Onio. Named from the City of Marion, Ohio.

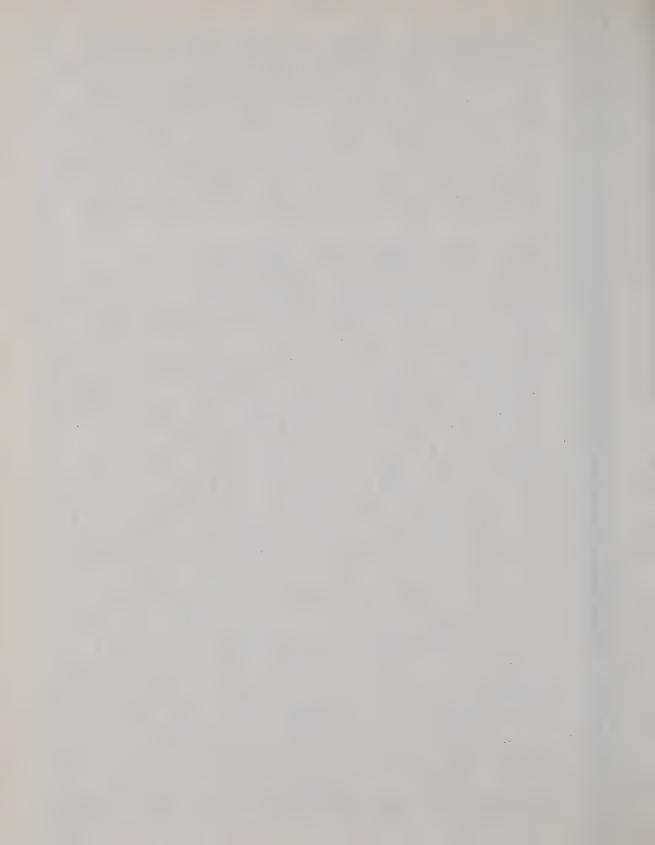
Millard, Camp - Bucyrus, Ohio. Named for a Mr. Millard, who died June 5, 1944. He was Vice President and General Manager of the B. Pour Reilroad from which Organization most of the Engineers stationed here, were taken for Army Service. He was a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and was educated at Yale University, He entered the Service in 1897 as a Rodman for the Pennsylvania System. A little later he bacame Assistant in the Engineers Corps of the Peoria and Eastern Railroad. He served in the Spanish-American War until the end of that War. when he returned to the Peoria and Eastern. In 1902 he went to the Illinois Central as Assistant Engineer of Construction, and in 1910 went to the Big Four as Engineer of Tracks and Roadway. Two years later he became Division Superintendent. and in 1924 General Engineer, in 1930 Vice Presi dent and General Manager, which position he held until his death. His home was in Cincinnata, Ohio.

Patterson Field - Patterson Field, Ohio.
Named for Frank Stewart Patterson who was been in Dayton, Ohio, September 4, 1896. He graduated from Yale in the Class of 1918, and joined the Aviation Branch of the Service before War was declared. He learned to fly at Buffalo, and went to Ground School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, and completed his



training at Mincola, New York. After spending several months at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, he received his commission as Lieutenant. At the time of his death he was a First Lieutenant and had been informed that he was soon to receive a Captain's commission. He was at Wilbur Wright Field for three months, engaged in Testing Airplanes. He came to his death while he was testing an Airplane at Wilbur Wright Field, that parted from its wings 15,000 feet in the air and fell to the ground. At the very site where he crashed and died, this Field was built.

Perry, Camp - Camp Perry, Ohio.
Hamed for Oliver Hezard Perry, born in South Kingston, near Newport, Rhode Island, August 23. 1785. He entered the United States Navy as Midshipman in April 1799, and cruised among the West Indies, and served in the War against Tripoli. In 1807 he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant, and in 1809 was given command of the Schooner, "Revenge," which, in 1811 was wrecked at Watch Hill Reef off the coast of Rhode Island. He was acquitted of any neglect or carelessness. At the beginning of the War of 1812 he was in command of a Division of Gunboats at Newport. Rhode Island, but in February, 1813, was transferred at his own request, to Lake Erie, under the command of Isaac Chauncy. At Presque Island he superintended the building and equipment of a Fleet of nine small Vessels, and was placed in command. On September 10, 1813, he encountered the British Fleet under Barclay near Put-in-Bay. and after a hard fight the British surrendered. He sent to General Harrison the dispatch which has become famous in American History. "We have met the enemy and they are ours." His victory was most important, giving the Americans the control of Lake Erie, and enabling him to cooperate with General Harrison and the Land Forces in the Operations which resulted in the British evacuation of Detroit. He became one of the heroes of the War. Congress gave him a Gold Medal and he was promoted to Captain. After the War he cruised the Mediterranean with Decatur's Squadron. He was appointed a Commodore, and in 1819 was given Command of a Squadron for the West Indias. In July he ascended the Orinoco River at Angesture



where he was seized with yellow fover and died as Port of Spain, Trinidad, August 25, 1820. In 1826 his remains, by an Act of Congress, were removed to Newport, Rhode Island. The State of Rhode Island afterward placed a monument over his grave. There is a bronze statue of Perry in Newbort and a marble statue in Cleveland, Ohio. In the impurtant Battle of Lake Erie, on September 8, 1810, Barclay sailed out of the Detroit River to confront Perry, and the two Fleets met the next day about sunrise. Perry had nine small Vecsels, and largest of which were the sister Brigs, Lawrence and Niag a. of 480 tons each. The British Fleet consisted of the Detroit, the Queen Charlotte and four other smaller Vessels. In the point of armament Perry had a decided superiority; but the ber of men was about the same. As Perry planned the Battle, his Flagship, the Lawrence, was to fight the Detroit, the Flagship of the Enemy; the Miagara was to engage the Queen Charlotte, and the smaller United States Vessels were to engage the smaller British Ships. At ten in the morning he raised the Battle Flag of the Lawrence upon which Captain Lawrence's memorable words had been inscribed: "Don't a up the ship." In the Babtle which began at 1.45 A. M., and lasted until 5: P. M., the Lawrence bore the brunt of the fight. Perry having thrown caution to the wind and engaged the Enemy at close quarters. The Miagara, which should have supported him, hung back either on account of lack of wind to fill her sails, or because Elliott, her Commander, preferred to take advantage of his two long-range guns. Toward the end of the furious struggle, Parry found the Lawrence unfit for further action and transferred under the steady fire from the British Ships, to the Niagara. In another fifteen minutes the Battle was over. Perry's laconic dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," was dressed to General Harrison, Commander-in-Cluet of the Western United States Army.

Flum Drook Ordnance Works - Sandusky, Chio.

Mamed for a Crock that runs through the Reserved
tion which Creek is called Plum Creek.

Portage Ordnance Depot - Apco, Ohlo.
The name comes from the County in which the Depot Is located.



Ravenna Arsenal - Apco, Ohio.
Propably named from the City of Ravenna, Ohio.

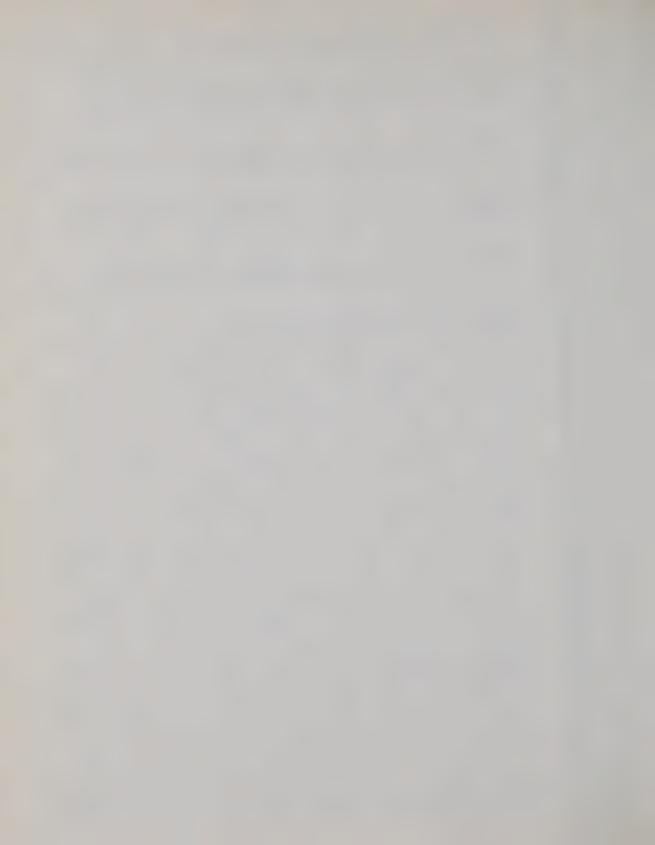
Rossford Ordnance Depot - Toledo, Ohio. Received its name from the Town of Rossford, Ohio, near which it is located.

Sharonville Engineer Depot - Sharonville, Ohio Named from Sharonville, Ohio.

Springfield Engineer Sub Depot - Springfield, Ohio.
Named from the City of Springfield, Ohio.

Toledo Medical Supply Dapot - Toledo, Ohio. Received its name from the City of Toledo, Ohio

Wright Field - Dayton, Ohio. Named for Orville Wright, Co-Inventor of the Ai plane, and this Field is located on the site of the early experiments of the Wright Brothers Orville Wright was born at Dayton, Ohio, August 19. 1871. With his brother, Wilbur Wright (die in 1912), he succeeded, after years of experime ing, in making the first flight in a heavier-th air machine, December 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The brothers, on September 12, 1908, established a second record by remaining in the air for seventy-five minutes, in an improved Airplane. In 1909 the French Academy awarded Orville a Gold Medal, and in 1917 he wa. made Major in the United States Aviation Corps. At Kill Devil Hills. North Carolina, the Wright Memorial has been erected (a triangular pylon o gray granite) to commemorate the first successfu power-driven Airplane Flight, which was achieved by Orville Wright on December 17, 1903. The Wright brothers. Orville and Wilbur, of Dayton, Ohio, were directed by the United States Weather Bureau to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, where most of the year the winds blow constantly and strong from the North. They established a Camp in 1900 and began experimenting with a machine flown as a kite. They moved their Camp to a flat sandy field near All Devil Hills. In 1903 they dosigned a larger and much improved Biplane to whi they added a small gasoline engine with a pusher type propeller. For the first attempt at flight



with this machine a sixty foot monorail track was laid 150 feet up the side of the hill on a nine degree slope, and then with the help of members of the nearby Coast Guard Life Saving Station. the machine was taken to the hill and placed on the track. The by there tossed a coin to see who should have the honor of the first trial and Wilbur won. On December 14th the machine made a quick 35 to 40 foot run. lifted from the rail. climbed a few feet, stalled, and settled to the ground near the foot of the hill, 150 feet below. In landing the left wing touched first and the machine was slightly damaged, and two days were required for making repairs. On December 17th, Orville : mbed aboard and when the machine reached the end of the track it had risen to the height of two feet, and for twelve seconds, he remained in the air, the first man ever to fly. The length of the flight was barely more than 120 feet, but it was the first time a machine carrying a man had raised itself into the air by its own power, sailed forward, and without reduction of speed, at a point as high as that from which it had started. During the morning three more successful flights were made, and on the fourth and last which began at noon. Wilbur remained aloft fiftynine seconds and covered distance of 852 feet. In landing the frame supporting the front rudder was badly broken, but the main part of the machine was uninjured. As the two brothers were standing nearby discussing the last flight, a sudden gust of wind struck the machine and started to turn it over. They tried to save it but the wind was too strong and rolled it over and over breaking it up badly. A quarter of a mile north of the Memorial a granite boulder marks the site from which the Flight began.

Zanesville Plant - Zanesville, Ohio. Received its name from the City of Zanesville, Ohio.

## OKLAHOMA

Altus Army Air Field - Altus, Oklahoma. Named from the City to Altus, Oklahoma.



Ardmore Army Air Field - Ardmore, Oklahoma.

The Ived its name from the City of Ardmore, Okla-

Borden General Hospital - Chickasha, Oklahoma. and in honor of Lieutenant Colonel William Clino Borden. His first contribution to Medical Science was written at Fort Douglas, Utah, in 1887, entitled "An Extemporized Section Flattener," which had to do with the original technic of the cutting of paraffin gootions. The Spanish-American War in 1896, ultimately brought Major Borden to Washington. He was experimenting for the first time with a Static X-ray machine. This oarly experience with the X-ray was of inestimable value during his days of War Service. He was apnointed Professor of Military Surgery, being placed in command of the Army General Hospital at Washington Barracks. By order of a joint resolution of Congress, Major Borden published, in 1899, the first text book ever to appear in this country on the "Use of the Roetgen Ray." The present Walter Reed General Hospital was for many years known in Army Circles as Borden's dream. Six yoars before Congress saw fit to accept his repeated recommendations for an Army Center, he began developing the idea of such a scheme. The Article published in the Military Surgeon in 1929, entitled "A Memory of the Walter Road Foundation. says: "Colonel William C. Borden, now retired, must always be remembered as the man who put through the Walter Reed Hospital." In 1908 he was off to the Philippine Islands where he first reported for duty at Jolo and later was given come mand of the Division Hospital in Manila. The trip to Manila, combined with tropical service, seemed to aggravate a serious dental infection that had a direct toxic effect upon his heart. In 1908, while appearing before the Promotion Board to be advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, this condition was recognized and he was retired from the United States Army with his advanced rank. He was born May 19, 1858, in New York State, and died August 18, 1934.

Chickasha Municipal Airport - Chickasha, Oklahoma.



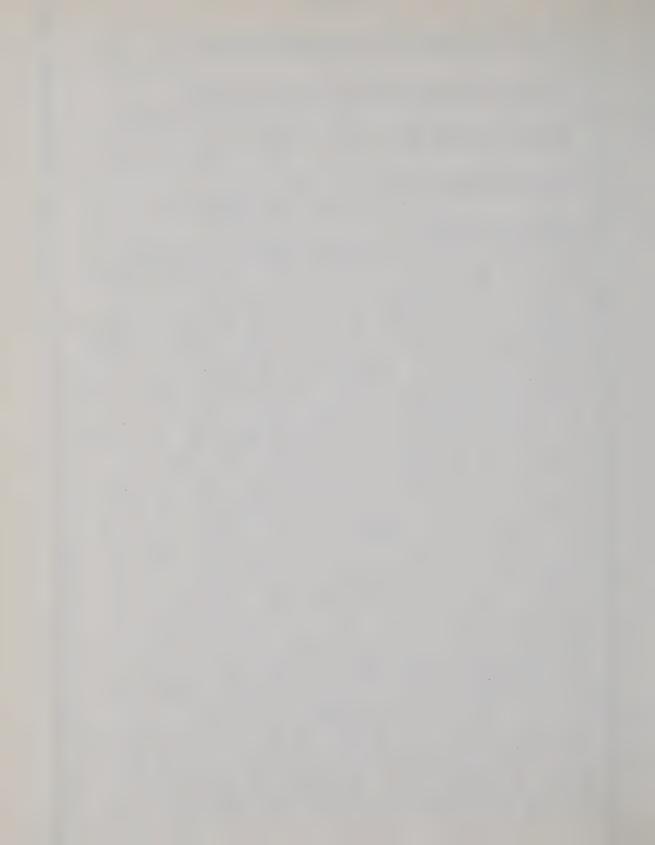
Ennd Army Air Field - Enid, Oklahoma. Takes its name from the City of Enid, Oklahoma.

Enid Municipal Airport - Enid, Oklahoma.
Takes its name from the City of Enid, Oklahoma.

Frederick Army Air Field - Frederick, Oklahoma. Named from the City of Frederick, Oklahoma.

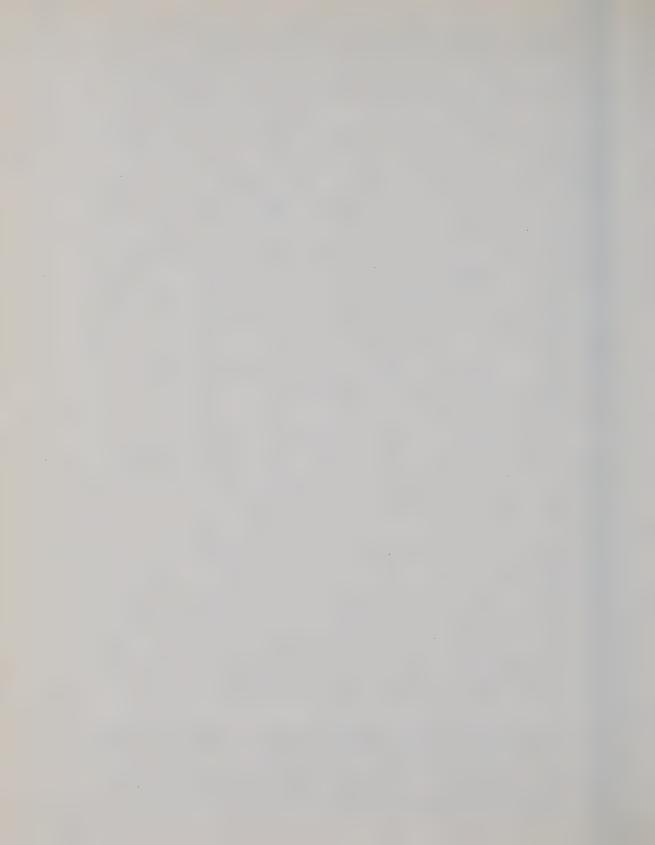
Gage Municipal Airport - Gage, Oklahoma. Was named from the Town of Gage, Oklahoma.

Glennan General Herital - Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Named for Brigadio General James D. Glennan, a Veteran of the Sied Indian War, and of Overseas Service in almost all parts of the world. He reached the pinacle of his fame during World War I when he was placed in charge of all Hospitalization activities of the AEF. He served for five years at Fort Sill, and during much of this time Fort Sill was the Prison Camp of Geronimo and his Apache followers. General Glennan won high praise from his Commanding Officer and the gratitude of the Indian prisoners because of his zeal he showed for their welfare. He was born March 2, 1862, in Rochester. New York. He finished the Public Schools at Washington, entered Columbian University in the Capital, and graduated with the M. D. Degree. He joined the Medical Corps of the Army, October 29, 1888, and shortly thereafter reported for duty at Fort Riley. While at this Post as an Assistant, in November, 1896, he accompanied the 7th Calvary Battery of the 1st Artillery, to the Pine Ridge Agency in Dakota, where the Sioux Indians were threatening trouble. He took part in many Indian Battles and was commended for "fortitude and cool performance of duty under trying fire." His next service was at Fort Sill. Oklahoma Territory, where he reported in 1892. The Spanish-American War furnished him service in several Camps in the South and in the office of the Chief Surgeon in Havanna. A Captain at the time, he was given the rank of Major of Volunteers. Returning from Cuba in May, 1899, he went to Fort Myer, Virginia, where he was discharged from his Volunteer Commission. In August he went to Jefforson Barracks, where he was appointed Major and Surgeon of the 38th United States Infantry and



mas ordered to the Philippines. He arrived in Unila in December and served two years against the Philippine Insurgents. His Regimental Commission vacated in May, 1901, but was re-appointed Infor Surgeon of Volunteers, which he held until his advancement to that grade in the Regular Corps, January 1, 1902. Returning to the United Justes in February, 1902, he saw a short term of laty at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and was at Fort Myer in December. Five years later at this Post he was again on his way to the Philippines, sailing in November, 1907. Much of this tour was spent as Commanding Officer of the Division Hospital in Manila. From 1909 to 1913 he was on duty in the General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, and after that he was assigned to the United States Soldiers! Home in Washington. This duty was interrupted by orders to join General John Pershing's punitive Force on the Mexican Border, as Surgeon. He was again at the Soldiers! Home when the United States ontered World War I. He was ordered to the Surgeon General's Office and placed in charge of the Division of Hospitalization. He filled this Post so efficiently that in March. 1918, he was sent to France in charge of all the Hospitalization activities of the ABF. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. The French Government conferred upon him its Medaille d'Honneur. He had reached the grade of Colonel on July 1, 1916, and during no r he was given the temporary grade of Brigauler General. Returning to Washington in March. 1919, he was assigned to the Command of Walter Rood Hospital. He was appointed Brigadier General and Assistant to the Surgeon General, February 9, 1925. He was retired to supervise construction work at Walter Reed Hospital, and he continued on this assignment until his death. December 24, 1927. He was buried at Arlington National Cometory. He was one of the first Medical Officers of the Army to join the Association of Military Surgeons, his membership dating from 1893.

Great Salt Plains Bombing Range - Jet, Oklahoma. "According to available records, the first white men to see the Plains were those in the party of Major George C. Sibley, Indian Agent from Fort Osage, Missouri. In 1811 Sans Oreille, an Osage



Indian, with others of his Tribe, guided them to the spot, which Sibley called the Great Saline. The Salt Fork of the Arkansas River flowing around the plain, was known to the Osages as Nescutunga (big salt water). Another early Explorer to see the Great Salt Plains was Captain Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, who lead a Government Expedition from Fort Gibson into what is now central Kansas, in 1843. Boone described the phenomenon as a 'lake of white water.'" During the Second World War this area was used as a Bomber Range by the Air Force.

Gruber, Camo - Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. Named for Brigadier Goneral Edmund L. Gruber, Author of the famed Field Artillery Song, "The Caisons Go Rolling Along." He died, May 30, 1941, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was Commandant of the Command and General Staff School. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for planning and organizing the Field Artillery Firing Center at Fort Sill, in May, 1918. This Firing Center later was copied at several other Army Camps. He wrote his now widely played composition in April, 1908, when he was a Lieutenant at Camp Stotsenburg in the Philippines. During a Regimental party given the 2nd Baltalion there just before it sailed for the United states in 1908, the Song was sung for the first time and adopted as the Official Song of the Fifth Field Artillery. He was born in Ohio, November 11, 1879. He graduated from West Point Military Academy and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps in 1904. He saw service in the Philippines from 1906 to 1908, and again in 1909. He first came to Fort Sill as an Instructor in the Field Artillery School of Fire, in January, 1913, and remained until July, 1914. He then spent six months as an Instructor at Fort Riley, and returned to Fort Sill as a Battery Commander for the first six months of 1915. He was assigned to the Military Academy at West Point as an Instructor in Tactics. He became a Captain, July 1, 1916. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, August 15, 1917. After Service Commander of the 350nd Field Artillery at Camp Grant, Illinois, and the 116th Field Artillery at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, he returned to Fort



Sill to establish the Firing Center and became its Commandant. He was promoted to Colonel, July 30, 1918, and made Assistant of the Chief of Field Artillery. After the War he resigned to become President of the Kentucky Military Institute at Lyndon, Kentucky, but was re-appointed a Major by President Wilson.

Miami Municiarl Airport - Miami, Oklahoma. Mamed from the City of Miami, Oklahoma.

Muskogee Army Air Field - Muskogee, Oklahoma. Mamed from the City of Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Mustang Field - El Reno, Oklahoma.
Mustang is the name given to the little half-wild
horses found in the Southwest. There is a Mustang Creek named for these horses.

Perry Municipal Nipport - Perry, Oklahoma.

Named from th. .... of Perry, Oklahoma.

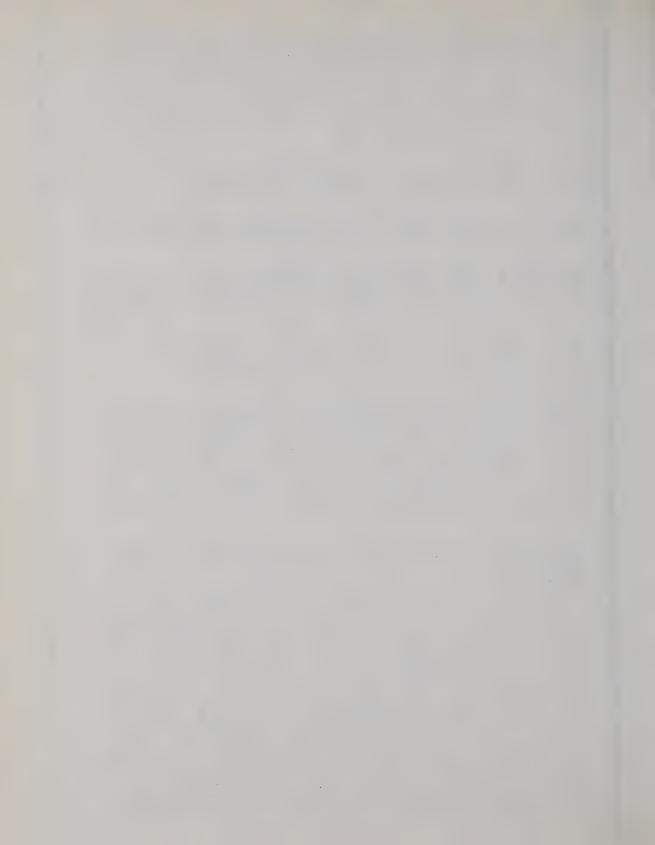
Post Field - Fort Sill, Oklancma.

Ramed for Henry B. Post, of the Twenty-Fifth Infantry, who was born in New York, June 15, 1685.

He was appointed from New York as Second Lieutenant, February 11, 1911, and assigned to the
Twenty-Fifth Infantry. He was killed at San
Diego, California, February 9, 1914, while attempting to set an altitude record.

Reno Quartermaster Depot (Remount) - Fort Reno.

Named in honor of Major General Jesse L. Reno,
United States Volunteers. Major General Reno fell
at the Battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1868. After the extensive surrenders in
1877 of the hostile Indians at the Horth, a pertion of the Northern Chennes, less than one
thousand men, women and children, were sent under
Military guard from Fort Robinson, Nebraska, to
Fort Reno, Indian Territory, where they were
turned over to the Indian Agent, August 8, 1877.
On September 9, 1898, at night, about 375 of them
under Dull Knife, Wild Hog and Little wolf, broke
away from the Reservation and fled Northward
through Indian Territory, Kansas and Nebraska.
Troops went out from Fort Reno and other Posts,



North, East and West, to intercept them, and other Troops were brought to Fort Reno to forestall the general Indian uprising in that vicinity.

Rogers Field, Will - Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Mamed for will hopers, quarter-blood Cherokee Indian, born on his father's ranch near Cologah, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), November 4, 1879. He was world famous Trick Roper in Vaudeville, idol of the Stage and Screen, Radio Star, Newspaper Columnist, Philanthropist, and Humanitarian, Good Will Ambassador to the Nations of the World. and Patron of Aviation. En route to Russia, he was killed, with Wiley Post, in an Airplane accident near Point Barrow, Alaska, August 15, 1935. In 1938 the State of Oklahoma created a rambling ranch-style memorial in loving tribute to him. It was dedicated on his birthday, November 4, 1958. It is built on a twenty acre tract that he purchased in 1911 with the idea of building a home, and Mrs. Rogers gave it to the State when they decided to erect a memorial here. In 1941 five close friends of Will Rogers built a beautiful Garden and Tomb which adjoins the broad terrace. He always called Claremore, Oklahoma, home. The statue of Will Rogers stands in a Foyer. The entrance is a tower forty-six feet high, paved with subdued multicolored slate from Maine and Vermont. In the center stands the bronze statue of Will Rogers. The other statue, cast from the same mold, stands in the Hall of Statuary, Washington. D. C.

Sill, Fort - Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

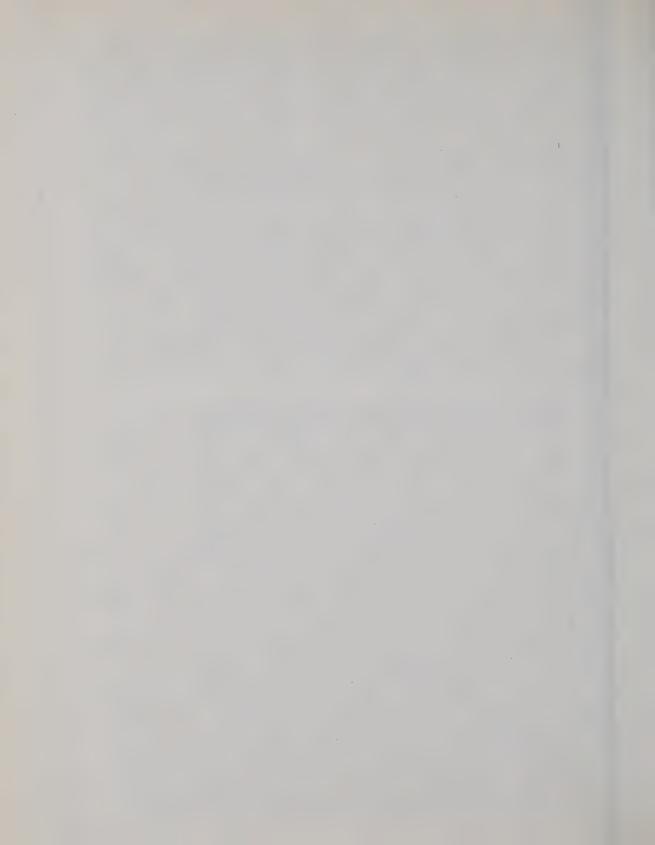
Dates back to 1869 when General Phillip Sheridan selected the site as his Base of Operations in dealing with the Indians. He named the in honor of his West Point classmate, Brigadic.

General Joshua Woodrow Sill. General Sill was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, on December 6, 1851. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1853, and as Second Lieutenant was assigned to the Ordnance Department at Watervliet Arsenal. He was returned to the Academy, September 23, 1854, as Assistant Prefessor of Geography, History and Ethics, and served in that capacity until August 29, 1857. He was promoted to First



Lieutenant in 1856. He was engaged in routine duty at various Arsenals and Ordnance Departments. until January 25, 1861, when he resigned from the Army to become Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. On the call for Troops, after the firing on Fort Sumter, a few weeks after resigning his position in the Regular Army, he offered his services to the Governor of Ohio, and was promptly commissioned Adjutant General of that State. He took part in the Battle of Rich Mountain. July 11th. with the 33rd Ohio Infantry. and was commissioned Colonel of that Regiment. His Operations were principally in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. He took Command of a Brigade, November 30, 1861; was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, July 16, 1862; took part in the Battle of Percyville, the pursuit of Bragg's Army, and the Tennessee Campaign of the Army of the Cumberland. While endeavoring to rally his men at the Battle of Stone River, he was killed, December 31. 1862.

Tinker Field - Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Lamed for major General Clarence Loonard Tinker, who was born November 21, 1887, in Indian Territory, and died in June, 1942. He was former Commander of the United States Air Base at Hawaii. In June, 1942, he lost his life in the Midway Battle. The Distinguished Service Medal was posthumously awarded him for his bravery. He was born near Elgin, Kansas, and was a member of the Osage Nation, and with "head rights" in the Tribe which received royalties from the oil found on the land purchased from them. He graduated from the Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington, Missouri, in 1908, and entered the Philippine Constabulary as a Second Lieutenant. He served with the 25th Infantry, in the Regular Army, and in 1916 he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He served in Arizona, California and Texas. In 1917 he was raised to Captain, and in 1918 to Temporary Major. During the First World War he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Riverside. California. In January 1920, he reverted to his permanent rank as Captain; in July he was promoted to Major; and in August he enrolled in the Flying School at March Field,



California, and learned to fly, rating as Command Pilot and Observer. He served at Post Field. Fort Sill, and completed a course at the Air Service Observation School at Post Field in 1922. During the next four years he combined Air duty with Advanced Training. He served with the Calvary School at Fort Riley, Kansas, commanding the 16th Air Squadron, and at Richards Field, Missouri. He studied at the School at Langley Field. Virginia, and at the Command and General Staff School. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he graduated in June, 1926. His next assignment was as Assistant Military Attache in London, England. While abroad he was awarded the Soldier's Medal with a citation which reads: . "For heroism on September 21. 1926. in rescuing Commander Robert A. Burg. United States Navy, from a burning Airplane near Kenley Airdrome, London, England. Although injured and in a semi-dazed condition due to the crash. Major Tinker was able to get clear of his burning Plane, but when he realized that Commander Burg was still in the cockpit, he rushed back into the flames in an attemp! to recover his passenger. He was driven back by the intense heat, but returned to the other side, and after repeated and determined efforts, being badly burned in the attempt, he extricated Commander Burg and dragged him, unconscious, to a place of safety." In 1927 he returned to the United States where he served in the office of the Chief of Air Corps in Washington, D. C., and as Assistant Commandant at the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas. His next duty was that of Commanding Officer at Mather Field and March Field, Carifornia. In February, 1934, when the Army took over the Air Mail temporarily, he commanded Route Humber 18 from Oakland, California, and was sharply outspoken in his articles of this assignment for the Army, insisting that it lacked note. personnel and equipment to do the job. In May he resumed his service at March Field, Commanding Pursuit and Bombardment Units, and was conspicuous in "Army Flying Meets and Armadas." In 1935 he was raised to Lieutenant Colonel and the following year to Temporary Colonel. He served at Hamilton Field, California, until 1937, and was then transferred to Washington as Chief of the Aviation Supply Divis. on of the National Guard



Bureau. In 1939 he became Chief of the Supply Division of the office of the Chief of the Air Corps, and later, the same year, served at Barksdale Field, Louisiana, as Commanding Officer of the 27th Bombardment Group. On October 1, 1940, he was raised to Temporary Brigadier General and cosignated an Air Corps Wing Commander. In January, 1941, he was assigned to the 3rd Bombardment Wing, at MacDill Field, Florida, and in November he was assigned to command the 3rd Intercepter Command, 3rd Air Force, Drew Field, Florida. In December, 1941, he became Commander of the Army's Air Forces at Hawaii. He is rated as one of the outstanding Army Generals, both for his executive skill and his courage. The Osage Nation is proud of General Tinker, as is his family,

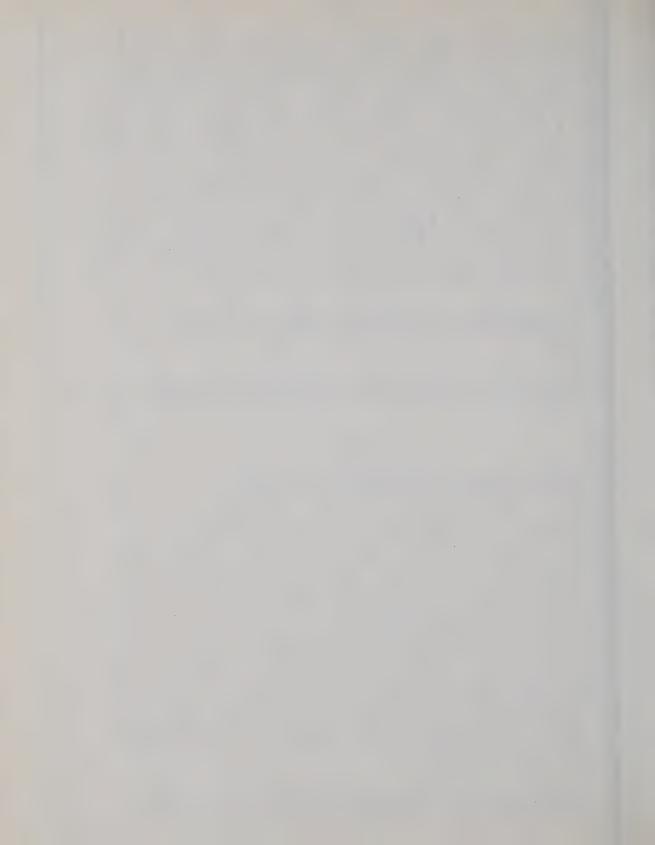
Tulsa Munic. par irport - Tulsa, Oklahoma. Received its name from the City of . u. . Cala-homa.

Woodward Army Air Field - Woodward, Oklahoma.
Whoselved its name from the City of Woodward, Ottahoma.

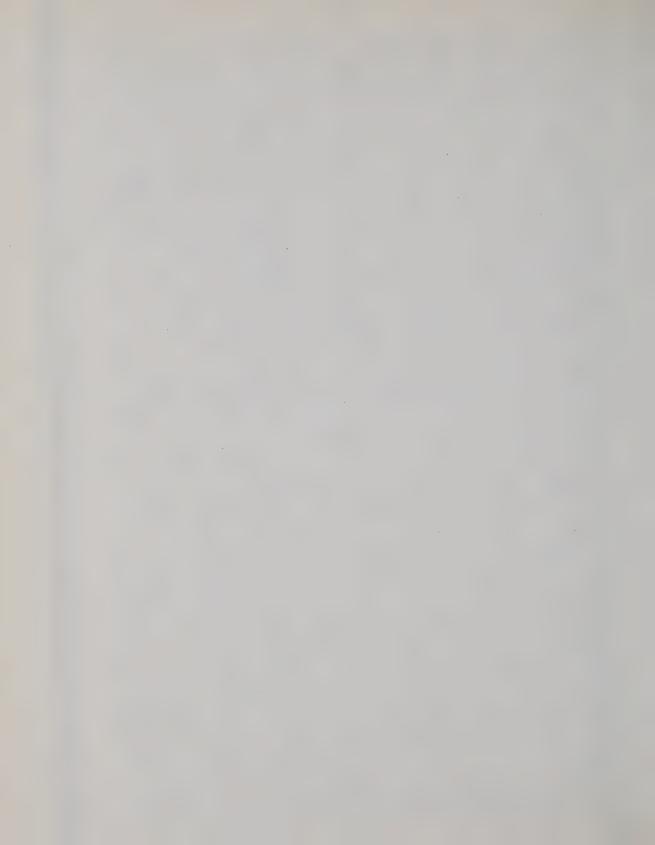
## OREG ON

Abbott, Camp - Camp Abbott, Oregon. Was named for Brigadier General Honry Larcon 40bot. On September 2, 1855, in command of a detached party engaged on one of the Projects of the Pacific Railway Surveys, camped on the site of the Engineering Center. He had a long and distingu and career. He was born in Massachusetts in loca, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1854. He served with distinction in the War Between the States, and reached the Brevet rank of Major General of Voluntours, and received an award "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the Rebellion." After was der his activities covered a wide range of Military Engineering, and he retired in 1895, only to serve for another three decades as a Consultant to the Government and to private Enterprises. He died in 1927.

Adair, Camp - Camp Adair, Oregon.
Named for Townant Henry Rodman Adair, the



first Oregon man killed in the War with Mexico. at Carrizal, Mexico, June 31, 1916. He was born in Astoria, Oregon, April 1, 1882. At fifteen years of age he entered School for the first time at the Bishop Academy. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1904, and entered the Tenth Calvary at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. In 1907 he was ordered to Fort McKinley, Philippine Islands, where he was stationed until 1909 when he returned for duty at Fort Ethan Allen. Vermont. In 1911 he was detailed to the Mounted Service School, where he graduated in 1912, after which he joined his Regiment at Fort Ethan Allen. In 1913 he was ordered to Fort Huachuca. Arizona. and there he was detailed, in 1914, to take Post Graduate Course at Fort Riley. He returned to his Regiment at Fort Huachuca in 1915. He returned to the Border until March, 1916, when he entered Mexico with Colonel Dodd's Flying Calvary, as Acting Adjutant. His Troops went farther into the interior of Mexico than any other, in May, marching several hundred miles. In 1912, while stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, he took part with Calvary Officers from Belgium, Holland, Canada and England in the International Horse Show in New York, where he won the order water jump, clearing the eighteen foot distance with a foot to spare. The skirmish, in which Lieutenant Adair was killed, began following a conference between his own Captain Boyd and the Mexican leader, Gomez. Before Captain Boyd could return to his Troops the Mexicans began firing on the Americans. For two hours the Eattle raged as the Americans ago smeir advance. Three days after the Battle thirty-nine dead Mexicans were found on the Battlefield and twelve Americans, including the bodies of Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair. The advance was made against two machine guns, one in an irrigation ditch and the other under cover of an orchard with barbed wire protecting their position. Lieutenant Adair led some few of his men through cross fire from these guns and apparently routed the gun crews because his body was found in the rear of the machine gun positions. News stories of the time indicate that Lieutenant Adair accounted for at least fifteen Mexicans. with no weapon but his automatic pistol and that of his Orderly. His Orderly is recorded as a



poor shot, while Lieutenant Adair was one of the best marksmen in the Tenth Calvary, his Regiment. The Orderly kept ammunition in clips of both pistols while Lietenant Adair did the firing.

Clatsop, Camp - Warrenton, Oregon. Named from Clatsop County, Oregon.

Corvallis Army Air Field - Corvallis, Oregon.
Takes its name from the city of Covallis, Oregon.

Madras Army Air Field - Madras, Oregon.
Named from Madras, Oregon.

Medford Army Air Field - Medford, Oregon.
Received its name from the city of Medford, Oregon.

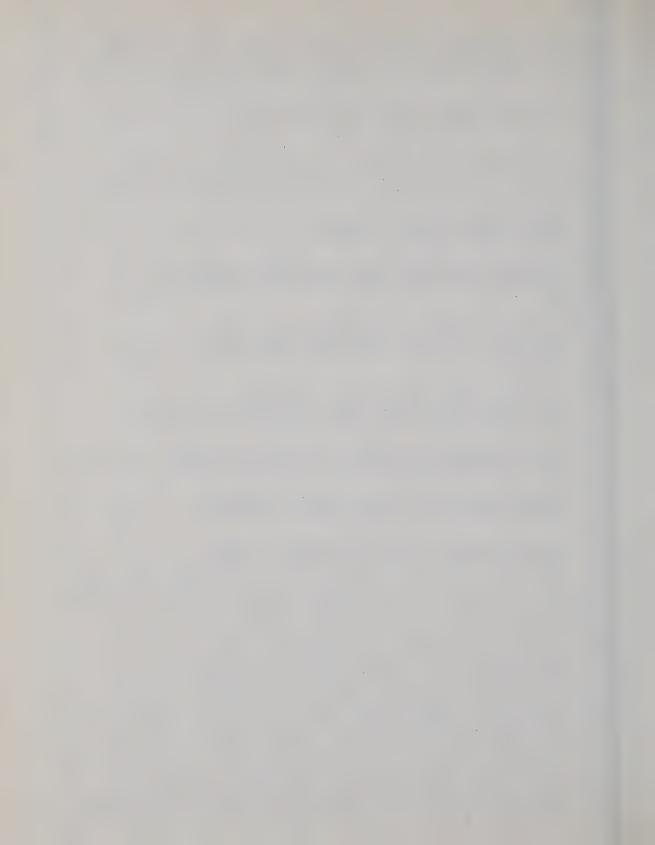
Pendleton Field - Pendleton, Oregon.
Received its name from the city of Pendleton,
Oregon.

Portland Army Air Base - Portland, Oregon.
Name comes from the city of Portland, Oregon.

Redmond Army Air Field - Redmond, Oregon.
Received its name from the Town of Redmond, Oregon.

Salem Army Air Field - Salem, Oregon.
Received its name from the city of Salem. Oregon.

Stevens, Fort - Fort Stevens, Oregon. Named in honor of Isaac Ingallis Stevens, Military Engineer, born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1817 He graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1839 and entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant of Engineers. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in the following year. He was employed on the New England Coast Fortifications until the opening of the Mexican War, and was then assigned to General Scott's Staff as Adjutant of Engineers. For conspicuous gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico, he was breveted Captain and Major. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the Army and became Govenor of Washington Territory, and was its delegate in Congress for two terms. Soon after the attack on Fort Sumter he was appointed.



Colonel of the 79th New York Highlanders. On September 28, 1861, he was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and on July 4, 1862, was promoted to Major General. On September following, he was killed in Battle near Chantilly, Virginia.

Umatilla Ordnance Depot - Ordnance, Oregon. Named from the Town of Umatilla, Oregon.

White, Camp - Camp White, Oregon.

Was named for Major General George A. White, Cormander of the famed Oregon Forty-First Division.

He was born in Illinois and later moved to Utah where he joined the National Guard as a Private and later became Sergeant. In 1907 he moved to Oregon and became a Lieutenant in the Oregon National Guard where he served in practically every capacity, and in 1915 rose to the rank of Adjutant General. In the spring of 1941 he was taken ill but refused to leave his duties and led his Division through two strenuous Maneuvers that summer, and not until completed would he consent to consult a Doctor. His illness was very serious and he passed away in the fall of 1941.

## PENNSYLVANIA

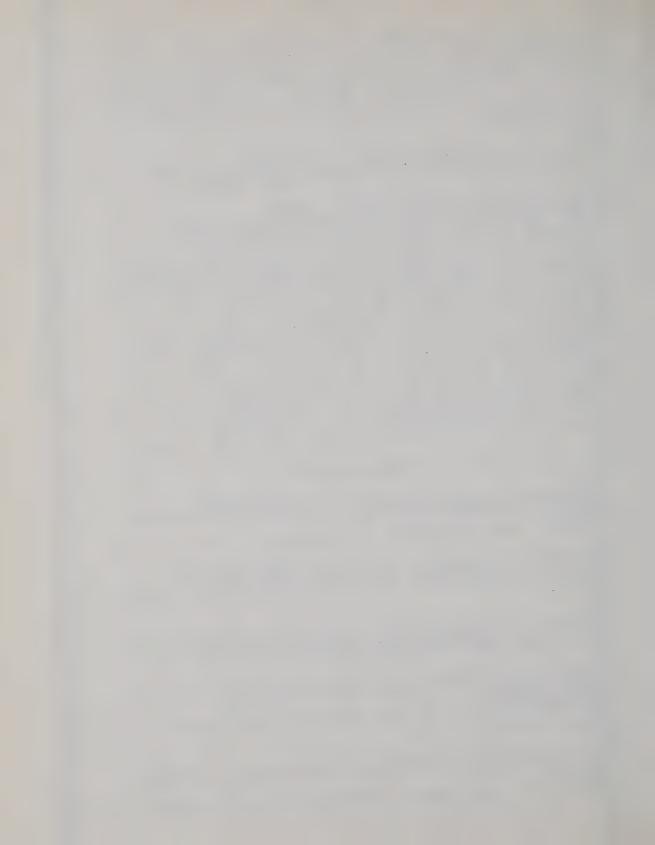
Allegheny County Airport - Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Named from the County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

Carlisle Barracks - Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
Takes its name from the City of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

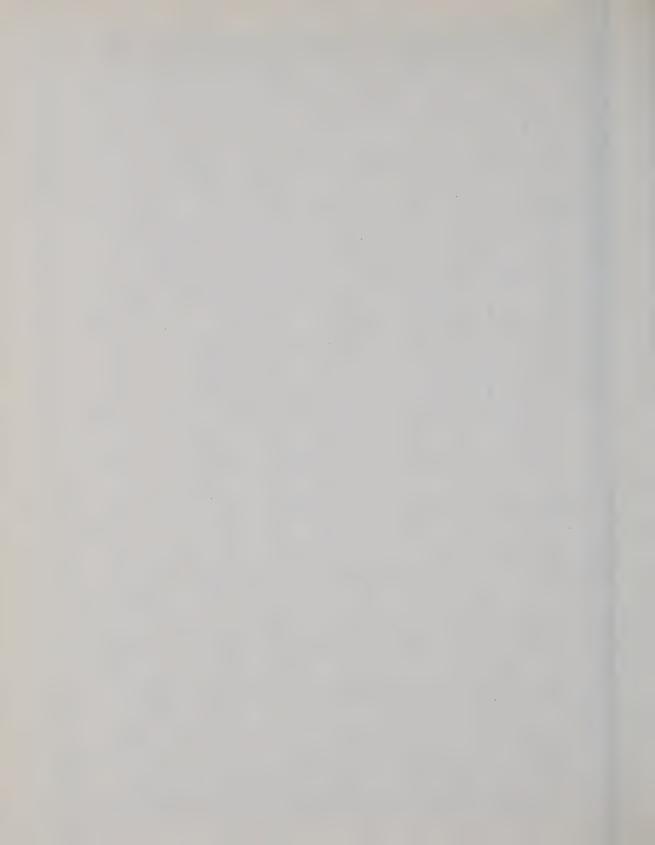
Cherokee Ordnance Works - Danville, Pennsylvania. Takes its name from the Cherokee Indians.

Connellsville Municipal Airport - Connellsville, Pennsylvania.
So named because of its location near Connells-ville, Pennsylvania.

Cressena Ordnance Plant - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Named from the Town of Cressena, Pennsylvania.



Leshon General Hospital - Butler, Pennsylvania, Land for Lieutenant Colonel George Deshon. He was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, August 5, 1865. He obtained an appointment to West Point Military Academy in the famous class of which General Pershing was a member. During the four years there, General Pershing and Colonel Deshon established a deep and life-long friendship. After graduation Colonel Deshon was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the 23rd Infantry stationed at Fort Wayne. He studied Medicine at the Detroit Medical College which is now the Medical Department of Mayne University. Deshon resigned from the Army early in 1890 and entered Bellevue Medical College. New York, and then practiced in Fall River, Massachusetts. He then took a post graduate course in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He gave up the practice and accepted a position as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Orchard Lake. Michigan, pending a vacancy in the Medical Corps of the Army for which he might qualify. He reentered the Army as an Assistant Surgeon and was assigned to Columbus Barracks. Ohio. He was then stationed at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, but was assigned to the 11th Calvary in the Philippines and served in the Western Pacific for four years during which time he saw insurrection in China during the Boxer Campaign, and did service on the Hospital Ship, "Relief." During this service he was a victim of a tropical disorder from which he never entirely recovered. Upon his return to the States and following a period of treatment for this tropical disorder, he was ordered to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained four years. He served as Commanding Officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, from 1907 to 1913, theree to command of the Medical Supply Depot, Fort Mason, San Francisco, California, for a short period before being detailed as Superintendent of the Ancon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone. service was followed by a year of duty as Chief Surgeon of the Panama Canal Department of the Army before returning to the States at the declaration of War with dermany in April, 1917, as Chief Surgeon of the Northwest Department. A few weeks following his arrival in Boston he was



stricken by a continued fever and while convalescing from this illness he was suddenly seized with a heart attack and died at his quarters on June 24, 1917.

Frantierd Arsonal - Philadelphia, Fennsylvania. There have been many theories advanced on the name of Frankford. In the early settlement of Pennsylvania there was a Creek running through the area which is now known as Frankford. The area on one side of this Creek was owned by a group of free traders and, as one of their services, they maintained a ferry service there, This particular ferry was operated by a man named Frank, so it soon became known as Frank's Ford, The Creek eventually became known as Frankford Creek, thus giving that name to the general area. During the settlement of Germantown there was a well known Trading Company known as the Frankfort Company which originated in Germany. It was thought that they purchased some land around the area now known as Frankford, thus giving it the name of Frankfort or Frankford. One of William Penn's Surveyors was a man named Holmes. He did considerable surveying work around this section. Holmes originally came from a Town in Ireland named Frankfort, and it is believed that he gave that name to this section of the country.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport - Carajelis, Pennsylvania.
Named from the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
The name Greater Pittsburgh was given to this
Field to designate it as the future Airport of the Greater Pittsburgh Area.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation - Indiantown day Military Reservation, Formally variable four conturing ago this territory was sattled by the Susquehanno Indians. Blue and Second Mountains border the territory. Through "gaps" in the mountain chains the early sattle request their way during the days of colonization. A combination of the early settlement by the Recskins plus the neutral gateways which the white man pushed, provided the coining of the name of "Indian Gap."



Tensey City Quartermaster Sub Depot - Fleetwood, Tennsylvania.
Named from the City of Jersey City, New Jersey.

Meystone Ordnance Works - Meadville, Pennsylvania. Name received from the "Keystone State," Pennsylvania.

Letterkenny Ordnance Dopot - Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.
Took its name from the Township in which most of it is located.

Marietta Transportation Corps Depot - Marietta, Pennsylvania. Received its name from the City of Marietta, Pennsylvania.

Mifflin, Fort - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Fort Mifflin was an important defense of the City of Philadelphia in the Revolutionary War. It was originally known as Mud Island. Thomas Mifflin was a noted Pennsylvanian of Quaker background who became Aide-de-Camp to General George Washington, June 23, 1775. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and later became Governor of Pennsylvania, serving three terms. In 1776 he was sent by Washington to Philadelphia to rouse the authorities and to appeal to the need for reinforcements, and his spirited appeals bore good results. It is believed that the name of Mud Island was changed to Fort Mifflin in his honor.

Model Farms - Philadelphia. Pennsylvania.

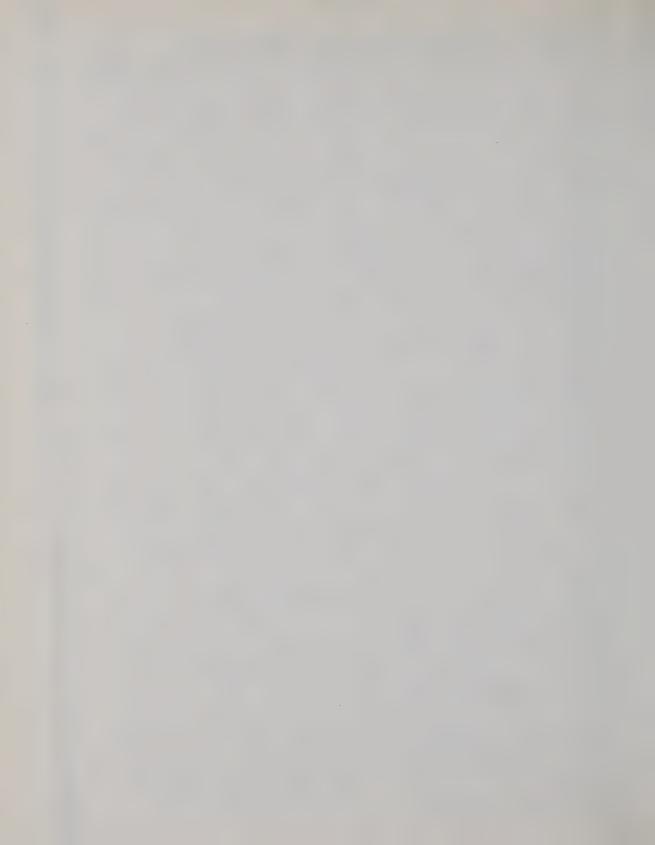
Model Farms was operated during Norld Nar II by one of the hotels in Philadelphia (now out of business), as a model experiment. Sometime ago the Installation became City property, and is now partly cultivated, although much is used for sewerage disposal.

New Cumberland Army Service Forces Depot - New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

Named from the City - New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.



Olmsted Field - Middletown, Pennsylvania. Namec Robert S. Olmsted, of the Army Air Service, who was killed in Gordon Bennett International Balloon Races, September 23, 1923, when his Balloon was struck by lightening at Nistlerode. Holland. He had previously been stationed in the Industrial War Plans Section at the Middletown Air Port. He was born on July 28, 1886, at Sheldon, Vermont. Prior to his entry into the Military Service he was Designing Engineer for the Boston and Albany Railroad. He studied Civil Engineering at Tufts College, Franklin Union, and Boston College. In September, 1917, he enlisted in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the Army Balloon School. Fort Omaha. Nebraska. for instruction in Ballooning. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, January 9, 1918, and was assigned to duty with a Balloon Detachment at Fort Sill. Oklahoma. In April he was sent back to Fort Omaha for duty as an Instructor in the Balloon School. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, September 17, 1918. After a course of training in Lighter-than-air work at Rose Field, Arcadia. California, he was transferred in November. 1918, to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Training Division, Office Chief of Air Service. He later pursued a course of Instruction in Airship Piloting at Langley Field, Virginia, and was rated as an Airship Pilot. His last assignment was with the Industrial War Plans Division of the Air Service, with Station at Middletown, Pennsylvania. He participated as any Army Air Service entrant in the International Balloon Race which started from Birmingham. Alabama. in September. 1920. finishing sixth. With Lieutenant Shoptaw as his Aide, won first place in the National Balloon Race, which started from Indianapolis, Indiana, his victory entitling him to compete for the famous Gordon Bennett Trophy in the International Balloon Race at Brussels, Belgium. This contest started from Brussels on September 23rd. The Army Balloon S-6 piloted by First Lieutenant Olmsted, with Lieutenant Shoptaw as Aide, was struck by lightning while it was sailing in a blinding storm over Nistlerode. Holland, resulting in the instant death of the Officers, upon whom the Army pinned its faith win the Trophy permanently for America.



Iniladelphia Armor Plate Plant - Philadelphia, Fonnsylvania.
I amed from the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Cargo Port of Embarkation - S. Phi-Tadelphia, Pennsylvania. Named from the City of Philadelphia. Pannsylvania.

Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot - Philadelphia. Pennsylvania.

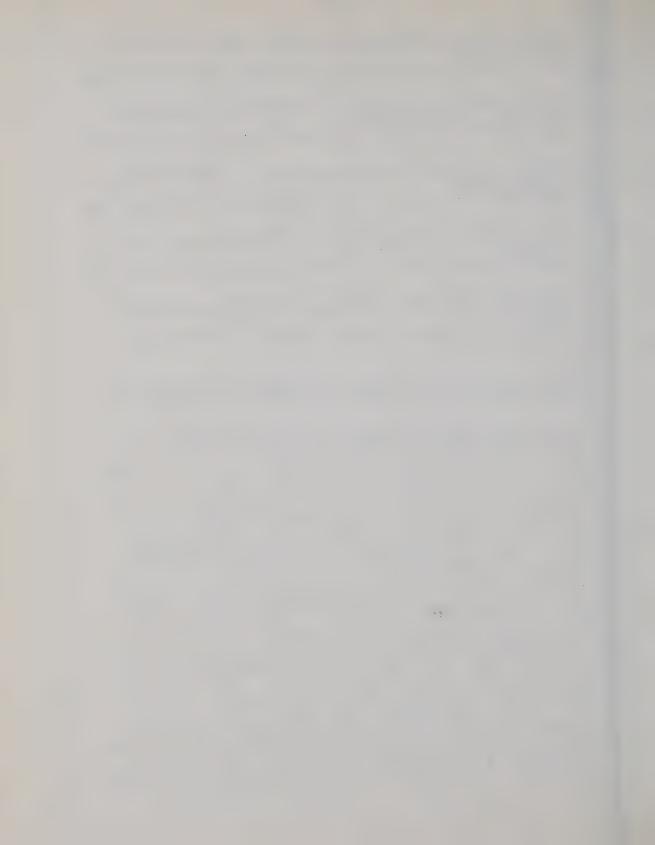
Named from the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Signal Depot - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Named from the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Pottstown Ordnance Plant - Pottstown, Pennsylvania.
Received its name from the City of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

Reading Army Air Field - Reading, Pennsylvania. Manuel from the City of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Reynolds, Camp - Greenville, Pennsylvania. Mand for John Milton Reynolds who was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1820, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1841, being assigned to the Artillery Corps. In the Mexican War he served under General Taylor, and won promotion at Monterey and Buena Vista. He served in Oregon and Utah, and in 1860 and 1861. was Commandant at West Point. In the War Between the States he commanded Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Peninsula Campaign until the Battle of Glendale, on June 30, 1862, when he was captured. Six weeks later he was released by exchange, and then served at the Second Battle of Bull Run. He commanded the Pennsylvania Militia when Lee invaded that State. He was held in reserve at Chancellorsville though he asked to be sent to the Front. On July 1, 1863, he hastened with his Corps to Gettysburg to head off Lee, selected the position upon which the Federal Army won its victory, and he was killed at the head of his Troops at the Beginning of the Battle.



Susquehanna Sub-Depot of the Letterkenny Ordnance Depot - Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Heckewelder's explanation of the name "Susquehanna" is the one that has generally been accepted: "The word Susquehanna, properly Sisquehanne, from Sisku 'mud, ' and hanne, 'river, ' was probably, at an early date in the settlement of this country. overheard by someone while the Indians were remarking, at the time of the flood or freshet, 'Uuh! Sisquehanne! ---- which is 'How muddy the river is. Thus this word is interpreted as meaning 'muddy river.'" Another interpretation is that it means "the long, crooked river," or "the river of the winding shore." The most recent explanation has been given by James McKirdy, who believes that Susquehanna is derived from the Delaware Indian word "Saskwihanang," signifying "the straight river," or, more accurately, the place of the straight river."

Tobyhanna Military Reservation - Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania.
Named from Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania.

Valley Forge General Hospital - Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

Was named because of its location, being only five miles from Valley Forge Park, where General Washington and his tattered Army spent the Winter of 1777-1778. The hardships undergone in that Winter testified to the fortitude of the Continental Army. The site includes a State Park.

## RHODE ISLAND

Adams, Fort - Newport, Rhode Island.

Named for President John Adams, who was born in that part of Massachusetts that is now the City of Quincy, on October 30, 1735. He graduated from Harvard in 1755, taught School in Worcester, and was admitted to the Bar in 1758, and rapidly built up a large practice. As a leader of the Whigs, he first attained public notice in 1765. His moral courage was later demonstrated when he successfully defended British Soldiers tried for the Boston Massacro. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1770, was chosen as one of the five to represent his State in the first Continental Congress in 1774, and served until 1778.

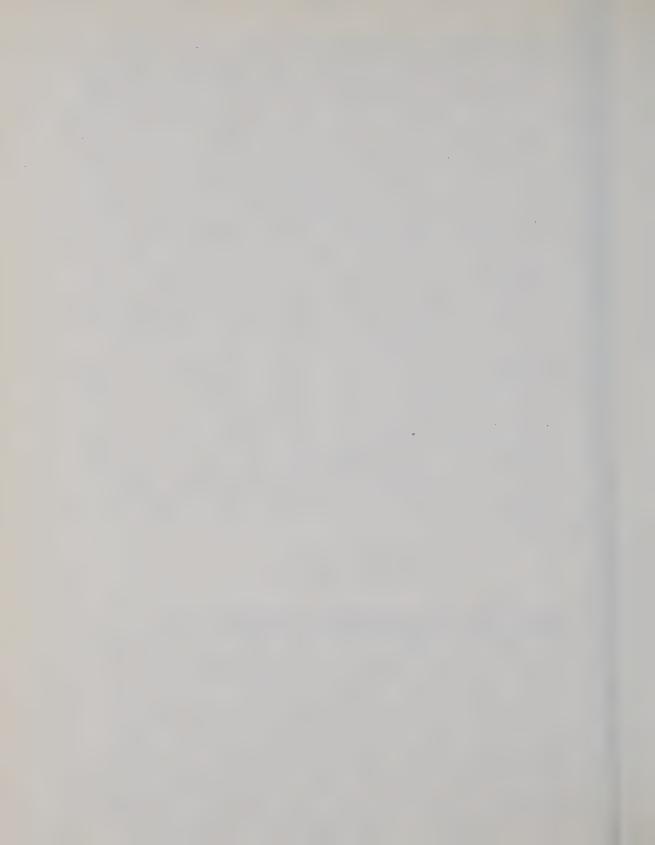


As a member he was instrumental in the appointment of George Washington as commander-in-Cheifof the Continental Army, and, also in securing the passage of the Declaration of Independence. The next ten years he spent in Europe, except for a breif return to the United States in 1779. He was Commissioner to France in 1788, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, and later Minister to Holland. He helped to negotiate Treaties with Europe, was Minister to England, 1785 to 1788. and was elected Vice President in 1792 and served two terms, and succeded George Washington to the Presidency in 1796, and was the first President to live in the White House. As a colleague to Benjamin Franklin and John Jay in France, he negotiated peace with England to end the Revolutionary war. Adams was second only to Alexander Hamilton as a Federalist leader, but became embittered by intrigues and strife within the Party during his Presidency. He was defeated by Thomas Jefferson in 1800. He retired to private life, but died July 4, 1826. He was buried in a crypt under the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, in Quincy. Massachusetts. Fort Adams was built in 1799 during his Presidency. Before the gateway leading to the Battery was completed, Major Tousand who had charge of the construction, had built a temporary arch decked with wreaths of evergreen and over its keystone was a tablet inscribed:

"Fort Adams
Rock on which the
Storm will Beat."

Burnside, Fort - Jamestown, Rhode Island.

Named for Ambrose Everett burnside who was born at Liberty, Indiana, May 23. 1824. He graduated from West Point Military Academy with distinction in 1847. At the beginning of the War Between the States Governor Sprague offered Lieutenant Burnside the Command of a Regiment. He hastened to Rhode Island, and four days later, April 21, 1861, passed through New York at the head of the first Detachment of Rhode Island Volunteers for the defense of Washington. In the First Battle of Bull Run he commanded a Brigade and displayed such force and Military ability as to be highly commended, and received the



appointment of Brigadier General of Volunteers. In the spring of 1866, he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and filled that office until 1871. He was United States Senator from June 1875 until his death, September 1. 1881.

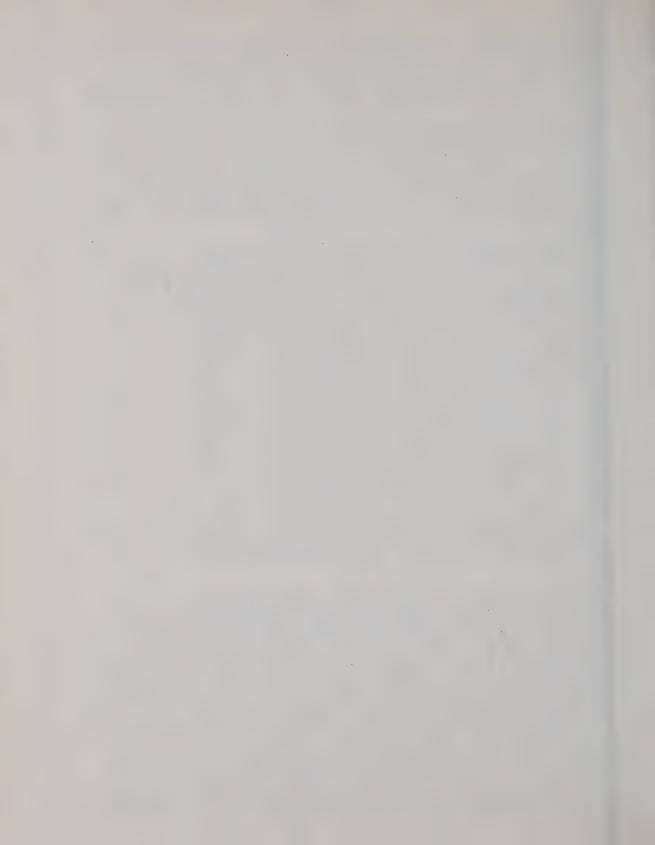
Church, Fort - Little Compton, Rhode Island. Named for Colonel Benjamin Church who was born in 1639 at Plymouth. Massachusetts. In 1674 he had bought land and moved to Sogkonate (Little Compton. Rhode Island). where he became well acquainted with the Indians and was soon in great esteem among them. The outbreak of King Philip's War in June, 1675, found him living on the Frontier. He constantly urged his superior Officers to pursue the enemy instead of building Forts. but his suggestions were ignored. In the "Great Swamp Fight," on December 19, 1675, near South Kingston, Rhode Island, he played a prominent part as Captain of a Plymouth Company and was twice wounded. Had his advice, that the Troops be allowed to remain and recuperate in the Narragansett Fort, been followed, the English losses from exposure on the return march might have been greatly diminished. During the following spring and summer the Troops of the United States Colonies undertook the systematic destruction of the Indians' corn and the capture of warriors, with their women and children. By offering his captives their choice between slavery or fighting against their kinsmen, he enlisted many Indians in his Forces, and, with their assistance, took additional prisoners, including a squaw and son of Philip. The Sachem himself, with his remaining followers, took refuge in a swamp near Mount Hope (Bristol, Rhode Island). Betrayed by a deserter, he was ambushed by Church in August 1676. and shot in attempting to escape, by Alderman, one of Church's Indians. During the following twelve years Church lived at various places within the Plymouth Colony, where he bought lands and served occasionally as Magistrate or Selectman. During King William's and Queen Anne's Wars he served as Major, and later Colonel, in five Expeditions against the French and Indians in Maine and Nova Scotia, in the last of which, in 1704, he plundered the French Town of Les Mines and ordered the Governor of Fort Royal to discontinue



the raids on the English settlements. He retired in disgust in 1704, being poorly compensated for his services. He seems to have been a man of "uncommon activity" even in his later years, when he had grown so fat that the aid of a stout Sergeant was needed to lift him over fallen trees. On one occasion his impetuosity caused some of his French prisoners to be "knocked on the head," an act which he found difficult to explain on his return to Boston. He died January 17, 1718, near Little Compton, Rhode Island, from injuries sustained in a fall from his horse.

Getty, Fort - Jamestown, Rhode Island.
Named for George Washington Getty, born October 2, 1819. He graduated at Jost Point Military Academy in July, 1840, and was made Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1845, Captain in 1854, Major in 1863, and Colonel of Infantry in 1866, and was transferred to the 3rd Artillary in 1871. He served in the Canadian Border War, the Mexican War (being breveted Captain for gallantry), in the Seminole War, and the War Between the States. For gallant conduct during the latter, he was broveted Ligutenant Colonel, Brigadier General, and Major General of the United States Army. He was severely wounded in the Battle of The Wilderness, May 5, 1864. On April 3, 1867, he was given command of the District of New Mexico. He was retired from active Service, October 2, 1888, and died in Forest Glen, Maryland, October 1, 1901.

Greble, Fort - Jamestown, Rhode Island.
Named for John Trout Greble, Second Artillery.
He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on
January 9, 1834. He acquired his preliminary education at the Grammar and High Schools of Philadelphia, and later received his Bachelor's Degree.
He entered West Point Military Academy in 1850, and graduated in 1854, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, 2nd Artillery. He served in Florida against the Seminole Indians from 1854 to 1856.
He was appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Ethics at the Military Academy, December, 1856.
In October, 1860, he was assigned to active duty at Fortress Monroe at Artillery School, and in



defense of Fortress Monroe in 1861. The possession of Fortress Monroe was of most importance to both the North and the South. Colonel J. B. Magruder who had deserted his Flag was sent down the Virginia Peninsula with a considerable Force and attempted its seizure. General B. F. Butler. who was then in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, took measures to oppose him. General E. W. Pearce was placed in command of an Expedition that was to march in two columns against the Insurgents. He was to lead the 5th New York Regiment, and Townsend's Third, to Little Bethel where he was to be joined by Detachments from Colonel Phelp's Command at Newport News.. The latter was composed of Battalions from Massachusetts and Vermont Troops. Bendix's Germans of New York, known as Steuben Rifle Regiment, and a Battery of two field pieces were in charge of Lieutenant John T. Greble of the Regular Army with eleven Artillery men. He had protected the rear and saved his Troops from complete destruction. He had given orders to withdraw from the Field when he was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. June 10. 1861.

Greene, Fort Nathanael - Narragansett, Rhode Island.

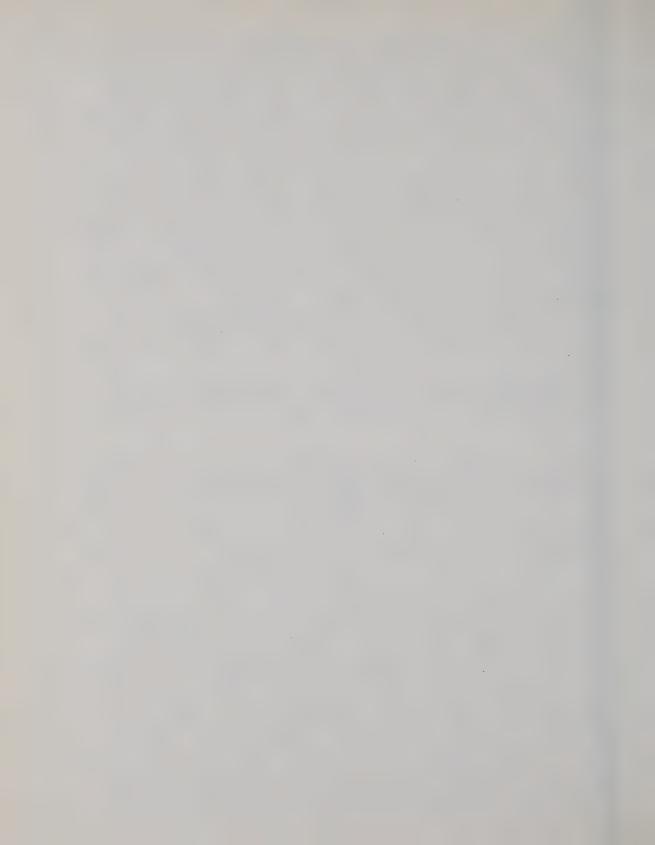
Named for General Nathanael Greene who was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In 1770 he was chosen a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island. He sympathized strongly with the Revolutionists and in 1774 joined "the Kentish Guards" and on this account was expelled from the Society of Friends. In 1775 he was appointed to the Command of the contingent of one thousand men raised by Rhode Island, and after joining Washington at Boston, he was named Brigadier General. In 1776 he was made Major General and accompanied Washington to New Jersey, where he took part in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. At the urgent request of Washington in 1778, he accepted the office of Quartermaster General, on the understanding, however, that he should retain the right to command in the Field, a right of which he took advantage at the Battle of Monmouth, June 24th, of the same year, and at the Battle of Springfield, June 23, 1780. In August following, he resigned his office, and on December 2nd he



sicceeded Gates in the command of the Southern Army. In this position he restored his Proops to a condition of efficiency. At the beginning of the Campaign the enemy was attacked at Cowpens with success. Soon Groone felt strong enough to attack the enemy at Guilford Court House, and though he was defeated, the British Army, a few days afterward, retreated towards Washington. After following a short distance in pursuit, he advanced into South Carolina and attacked Lord Rawdon at Camden, and again suffered a defeat. After capturing a number of Forts he again engaged Lord Rawdon at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, which resulted in the British abandoning South Carolina. For his service in the Campaign he was presented with two pieces of captured Ordnance, a British Standard, and a Gold Medal. Georgia and North and South Carolina also made him valuable land grants. He died from suns at his estate of Malberry Grove, Savannah, Grandia, June 19, 1786.

Hillsgrove Army Air Field - Providence, Rhode Island.
Named from the Village of Hillsgrove, Rhode Island.

Kearny, Fort Philip - Saunderstown, Rhode Island. Mamed for Philip Kearny, who was born in New York on June 2, 1815. He graduated from Columbia College in 1833, and studied Law. In 1837 he became a Lieutenant in a Regiment of which his uncle, Stephen Watts Kearny, was Commander. He went to Prance to study Military Science, and served in the French Army in Algiers. In the Mexican War he was on General Scott's Staff, and was pronounced by that Officer the finest Soldier he ever knew. He distinguished himself at contreras and Churubusco, and in the final assault upon the City of Mexico. Afterward he served in California and Oregon. In 1851 he went to Europe again and remained there for ten years, serving gallantly in the French Army. He came home in 1861, was made a Brigaquer General of Volunteers and did brilliant work in the Peninsula Campaign, and was made Major General on July 4, 1862, and was killed in the Battle of Chantilly on September 1, 1862. He was a superb disciplinarian, and Annals of American Wars have the name of no braver or more



knightly man.

Varnum, Fort - Narragansett, Rhode Island. Kamed for James Mitchell Varnum, who was born in Mossachusetts in 1749, and died in Marietta, Ohic. January 10, 1789. He graduated from Mode Island College (now Brown University), and studied Law and practiced in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Then the Revolution broke out he was appointed Colonel of a Regiment to be raised and afterward received a commission from Congress when Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief. In February, 1777, Varnum became Brigadier General and commanded all the Troops on the Jersey side of the Delaware, when the British and Hessians took possession of Philadelphia. In 1772 he resigned his commission, and was a Delegate from Rhode Island to the Continental Congress. 1780 to 1782. and again in 1786 to 1787. In 1787 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Northwest Territory, and removed to Marietta, Ohio.

Wetherell, Fort - Jamestown, Rhode Island.

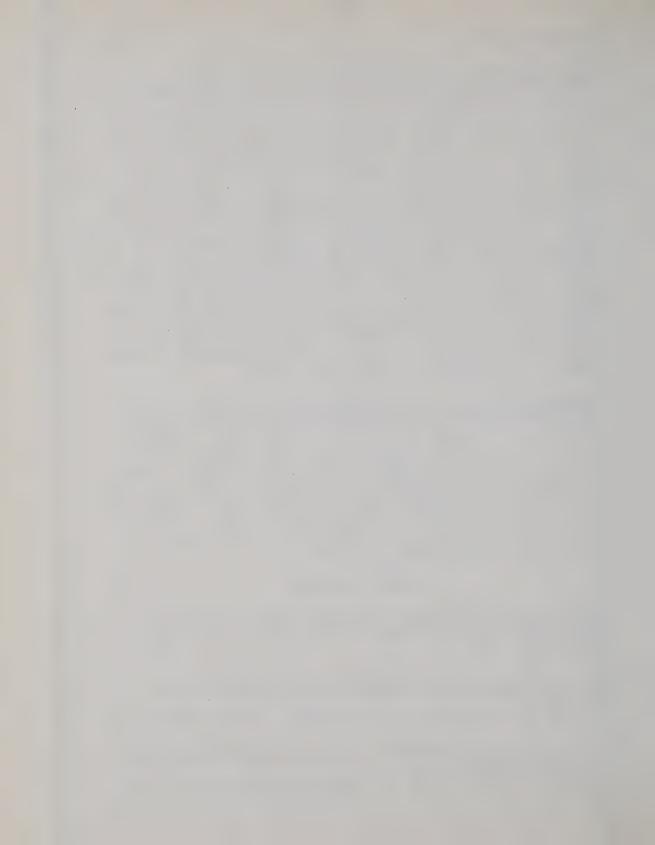
Is named for the late Captain Alexander Macomb Wetherell, Sixth Infantry, United States Army. He was born in Pennsylvania. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant, May 8, 1867; First Lieutenant, April 28, 1875; Captain, January 3, 1890. He served as Regimental Quartermaster Sixth Infantry from March 1, 1887 to January 3, 1890. He was killed in action at the Battle of San Juan, Santiago, 1900a, July 1, 1898.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken Army Air Field - Aiken, South Carolina. Received its name from the City of Aiken, South Carolina.

Barnwell Municipal Airport - Barnwell, South Carolina.
Wamed from the Town of Barnwell, South Carolina.

innettsville Municipal Airport - Bennettsville,
outh Carolina.
Named from the City of Bennettsville, Jouth Carolina.
lina.



Charleston Army Air Field - Charleston, South Carolina.

Named from the City of Charleston, South Carolina.

Charleston Ordnance Depot - Charleston, South Carolina.

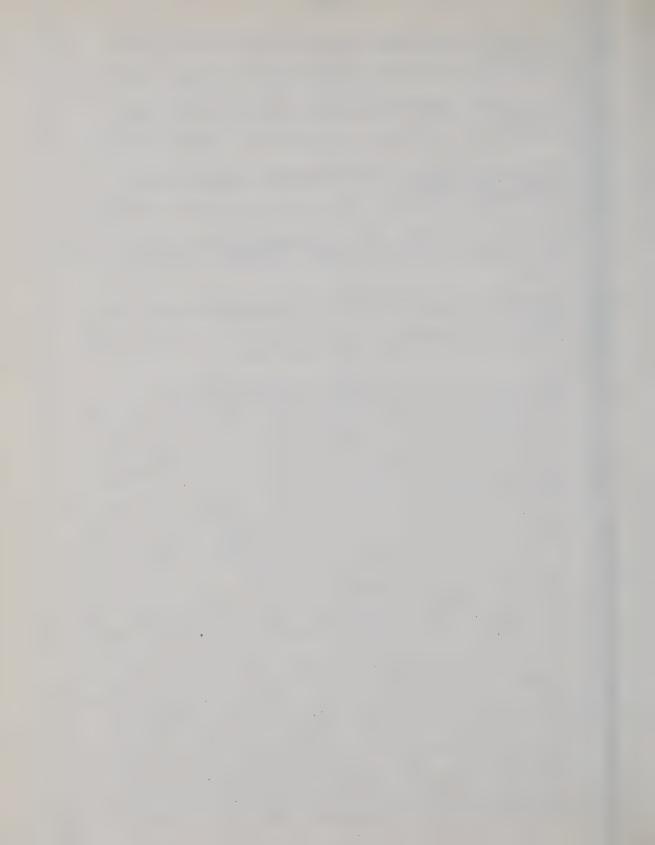
Charleston Port of Embarkation - Charleston, South Carolina. Named from the City of Charleston, South Carolina.

Columbia Army Air Base - Columbia, South Carolina. Was named from the City of Columbia, South Carolina.

Coronaca Army Air Field - Greenwood, South Carolina.

Named for Coronaca, South Carolina, a little Settlement near which it is located.

Croft, Camp - Camp Croft, South Carolina. Mamed for Major General Edward Croft who was born in Greenville, South Carolina, July 11, 1875. He graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy. (The Citadel) in Charleston, in 1896. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, July 25, 1898, and advanced through the grad to that of Colonel, July 17, 1920, having hela the temporary ranks of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel during World War I. He was appointed Major General, Chief of Infantry United States Army, May 6. 1933, for a period of four years. He was retired from active service with the rank of Major General, October 31, 1939, upon his own request, after more than thirty-nine years of service. He died January 28, 1939, in Greenville, South Carolina, where he was living. He was on the General Staff Corps eligible list and was detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. Was a graduate of the Infantry-Calvary School at Fort Leavenworth. Kansas. in 1904; Jeneral Staff School in 1921; and the Army War College in 1924. He entered the Military Service during the Spanish-American War, and formed the 19th United States Infantry in Puerto Rico. He was on duty with the 19th Infantry in the Philippines and was Instructor in the Philippines, and was in many



Engagements in that vicinity with the Philippine Insurgents. On July 27, 1901, he was wounded in action. He received the Purple Heart Decorations. The citation reads: "During this engagement Lieutenant Croft was seriously wounded, but in spite of his wound he retained command and cooly directed the action of his troops until an officer arrived with reinforcements." He was made Aide to General R. P. Hughes who was commanding the Department of the Visaepas, October 31, 1901. In June, 1917, General Croft, then a same, sailed for France in command of the second Battalion of the 26th Infantry with the American Expeditionary Forces. Later his promotion brought him back to the United States where he was placed in charge of the Division Schools. Reserve Training Corps. He was in command of the odoth Infantry Regiment at Camp Sherman, Ohio, when the First World War ended.

Florence Army Air Field - Florence, South Carolina.

Named from the City of Florence, South Carolina.

Greenville Army Air Base - Greenville, South Carolina.
Named From the City of Greenville, South Carolina.

Hartsville Municipal Airport - Hartsville, South Carolina.
Named from the City of Hartsville, South Carolina.

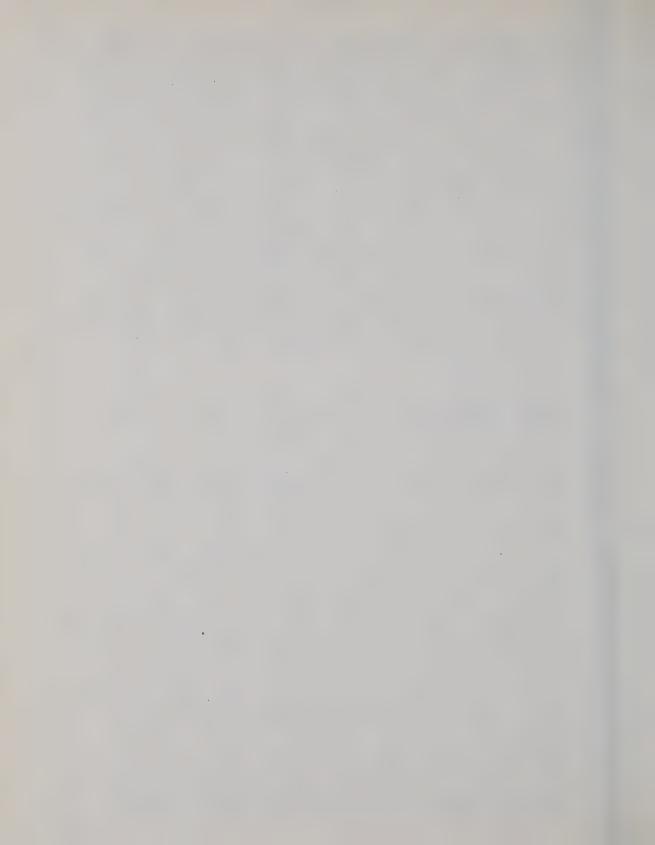
Jackson, Fort - Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Named for Andrew Jackson, born March 15, 1767, in the Waxhaw Settlement on the border between the Carolinas. His Military career began in boyhood. At thirteen he was taken prisoner by the British when they invaded South Carolina. In 1788 he became Public Prosecutor of the Western District of North Carolina (now Tennessee). In 1796 he was elected to Congress, and two years later he was made Judge of the Tennessee State Supreme Court. As Major General of the State Militia, he volunteered with his 2,500 men when the War of 1812 broke out. In 1814 he subdued the raiding Creek Indians in a Battle at Horseshoe Bend, Alabama. He was made Major General in the Regular Army and given command of the Department of the South, and



he captured Pensacola, without Orders, on November 6, 1814. The Battle of New Orleans in which a victory over a British Force of 1,200 was won on January 8, 1815, made him a popular Military hero. He again invaded Florida and won a victory over the Seminole Indians and seized Saint Marks. Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819, and two years later Jackson became Governor of the Territory. From 1823 to 1825 he was United States Senator from Tennessee. After being defeated for the Presidency in 1824, he was elected in 1828 and reelected in 1832. The Administrations of "Old Hickory," as he was popularly called, were marked by the introduction of the "Spoils System" into United States Politics; demise of the United States Bank; growth of authority of the Federal Government; reduction of Tariff; speculation and inflation. He was a man of action and a vigorous leader. He retired from office with an even greater following than when elected. He died. June 8. 1845.

Johns Island Municipal Airport - Johns Island, South Carolina. Named from Johns Island, South Carolina.

Moultrie, Fort - Moultrieville, South Carolina. The fortification of Sullivan's Island was first built early in 1776 and called Fort Sullivan. It was a crude work of palmetto logs and earth and was garrisoned by Colonel William Moultrie. Work on the present Fort was commenced in 1841. It was named in honor of Colonel George W. Getty, Fourth United States Artillery. Brevet Major General United States Volunteers. The name was changed to Fort Moultrie in honor of Major General William Moultrie, Continental Army, who rendered conspicuous service during the Revolutionary War. General Moultrie was born in 1731. At the surrender of Charleston, where he was later in Command, he was taken prisoner but was exchanged in 1782. He was promoted to Major General in that year. In 1785 and in 1794 he served as South Carolina's Governor. He died in 1805. This Fort occupies a site on or near which fortifications have existed since the early days of the Revolutionary War. In December, 1775, Colonel Moultrie took possession of Sullivan's Island



and commenced the erection of a facine Battery which was designated to aid in protecting the City of Charleston from two British Ships of War already in the Harbor. Early in 1776, Colonel Moultrie was ordered to build a strong Fort upon Sullivan's Island, "large enough to accomodate 1000 men" and to take command there. The Merlons (walls) were sixteen feet thick and sufficiently high to cover the men from the fire that might be directed upon them from the tops of the British Vessels. It was first called Fort Sullivan. but was named Fort Moultrie after its gallant defense by its Commander in June. 1776. The Fort mounted twenty-six heavy cannon and was unsuccessfully attacked by the British Fleet of nine Vessels (270 guns) under Sir Peter Parker. on June 2, 1776. The Fort was surrendered to the British in April, 1780, and was held by them until the end of the Revolutionary War. During 1798 a new Fort was erected on the site of the old one, but this latter work was practically destroyed by a hurricane in 1804. While in possession of the Confederate Troops, the Fort was reinforced by earthen batteries extending the whole length of Sullivan's Island. The Fort was surrendered to the United States Forces on February 18, 1865.

Myrtle Beach Army Air Field - Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.
Gets its name from the City of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

North Municiapl Airport - North, South Carolina. Named from North, South Carolina.

Shaw Field - Sumter, South Carolina.

Named for Lieutenant Irvin David Shaw, of South Carolina, who was one of the first Americans to go into action in the Air against the Enemy in World War I. He was the only Flyer from Sumter County, South Carolina, killed in action Overseas. He was born September 30, 1894, at Alcolu, South Carolina, was educated at Sumter High School,

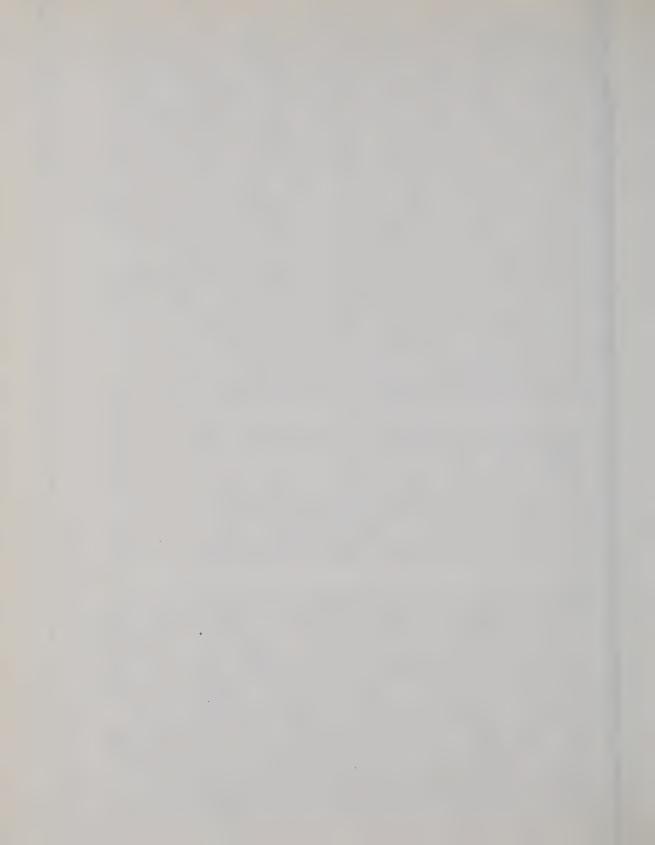


Davidson College, and Georgia Tech. In 1917 he enlisted in the United States Army and was sent to Columbus, Ohio, where he received training in Aviation at Ohio State University. Soon he was shipped Overseas with the AEF to Britain. In April, 1918, he was attached to the Royal Air Force after Advanced Training at Oxford and in Scotland, and went to France with the RAF's 40th Squadron. He was considered one of the most daring and skillful Pilots in the Outfit. Friends later reported that when he was ordered to go back of the Line fifteen miles on dangerous reconnaissances, he went eighteen and twenty instead to bring a more accurate report. He brought down his first German Plane in June, 1918. It was while returning to the Lines after a long reconnaissance on July 9. 1918, that he met his death. His Plane was attacked by three Enemy Scouts. After downing one of them his Plane was hit was observed falling to pieces in mid-air. His remains were permanently buried in the British Military Cometery, Courcelette, Department of Somme, where his grave was cared for by the British Government until the start of World War II.

Stark General Hospital - Charleston, South Carolina.

Named for Alexander N. Stark of the United States Medical Corps. He was one of the best operating Surgeons the Army had during World War I. He ended his career as Army Surgeon, which is the title he attained, as Chief Surgeon of the First Army in the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Sumter, Fort - Moultrieville, South Carolina. Named for Thomas Sumter, born in Virginia in 1734. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Second South Carolina Regiment of Riflemen in 1776, and later was promoted to Brigadier General. After Charleston surrendered to the English in May, 1780, he withdrew to North Carolina where he recruited a large body of Troops. He defeated a British Force on the Catawba River, July 12, 1780, and on August 15th of the same year, he captured Lord Cornwallis's supply train and its convoy, but was overtaken and routed by Tarleton on August 18th while encamped on Fishing Creek,



South Carolina. In a few days, however, he recruited another Force with which he continually harassed the Enemy. In February, 1781, he defeated a part of the British Force on its way toward Camden, South Carolina, and on May 10th of the same year, he captured a Force of the Enemy at Orangeburg, South Carolina. He was a member of Congress from 1789 to 1793, and United States Senator from 1801 to 1810. He died. June 1, 1832. Fort Sumter required ten years to complete it after it was started in 1829. It was built upon a base of rock, and this artificially created island and one and one-fourth acre inclosure became the chief defender of Charleston and its Harbors. On April 12. 1861, it was surrounded by devastating fire from the other Charleston Harbor Fortresses and it became necessary for Major Anderson to surrender to Brigadier General G. T. Beauregard. This Fort was the object of attack by Union Forces from April 7, 1863 to February 17, 1865. and was evacuated on the latter date. After the War Between the States, it was repaired by the Federal Government, and modern guns were placed upon it in the War with Spain.

Sumter Municipal Airport - Sumter, South Carolina. Received its name from the City of Sumter, South Carolina.

Walterboro Army Air Field - Walterboro, South Carolina.
Named from Walterboro, South Carolina.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Black Hills Ordnance Depot - Igloo, South Dakota.
Name is taken from the Black Hills. The original Indian name for the Black Hills was Paha Sapa which means "Shadowland," so called because the pines are so dark that the Hills appear as black from a distance. The Mount Rushmore National Monument in the Black Hills is the most impressive monument ever executed by mar The features of the four great Americans, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, being carved on the face of Mount Rushmore, are distinguishable at eighteen miles. The head of Washington is sixty feet from hair line to the point of his



chin. The nose of Lincoln is longer than the entire face of the famed Sphinx of Egypt. Gutzon Borglum was the Sculptor.

Pierre Army Air Field - Pierre, South Dakota.

This so named because it is located a short distance from the City of Pierre, South Dakota.

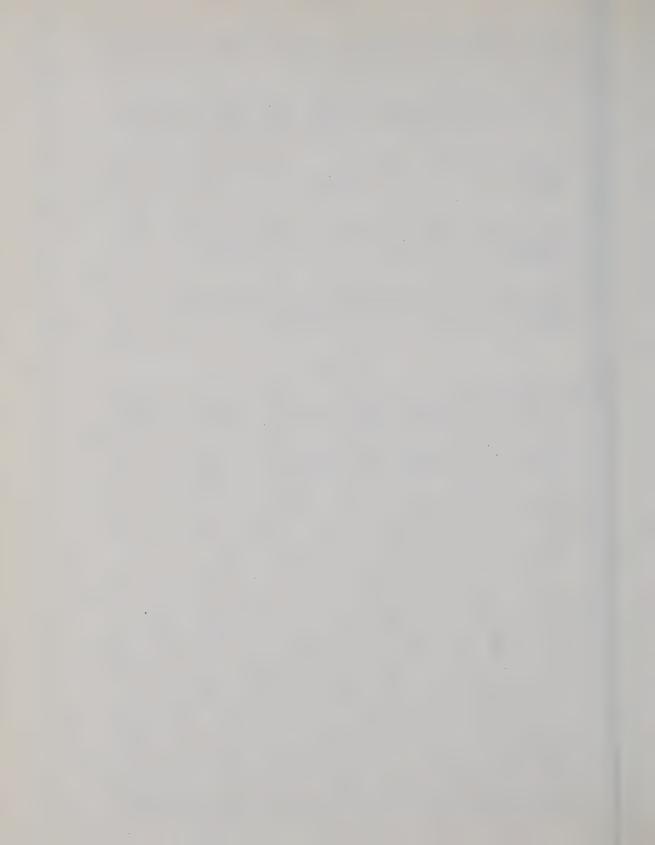
Rapid City Army Air Base - Rapid City, South Dakota. Named from the City of Rapid City, South Dakota.

Sioux Falls Army Air Field - Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
Named from the City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Watertown Army Air Field - Watertown, South Dakota. Named from the City of Watertown, South Dakota.

## TERMESSEE

Campbell Army Air Field - Clarksville, Tennessee. Named for William Bowen Campbell who was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, and spent part of his young manhood in Virginia. On his return to Tennessee, he entered the practice of Law at Carthage. In 1831 he was elected by the Legislature to his first office, that of the Attorney Generalship of the State. For some years he made his home in Sparta, Tennessee. He left Sparta and returned to Carthage, and in 1835 was elected Representative for Smith County. The next year he served with distinction in the Florida War. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he was elected Colonel of the First Tennessee Regiment and served as a Volunteer for a year. Upon his return from the Mexican War, he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Tennessee. In 1851, he was nominated by the Whigs for the Governorship. and was the last Whig Governor of Tennessee. At the end of one term he refused to run again and entered into business. He became President of the Bank of Middle Tennessee, and made his home in Lebanon. He was opposed to Secession and declined a high Military Command offered by President Davis, and in 1862 accepted a Brigadier Generalship in the Rederal Army upon the understanding that he should not be assigned to active



duty in the Field. He was one of the Representatives elected to the 39th Congress. On August 9, 1867, he died at his home in Lebanon. He was an outstanding Indian fighter, Soldier, Lawyer, Judge, and popular figure of nearly a century ago.

Duck River Plant - Columbia, Tennessee.

Was so named because it is located near the Duck River.

Dyersburg Army Air Field - Dyersburg, Tennessee. Mamed from the City of Dyersburg, Tennessee.

Forrest, Camp - Camp Forrest, Tennessee. Named for Nathan Bedford Forrest, born in Tennessee on July 13. 1821. He became a farmer. slave dealer and cotton planter. In the War Between the States he was a Confederate Calvary Officer, beginning as Colonel of a Regiment of his own raising. He escaped from Fort Donelson before its fall, fought at Chattanooga, Shiloh, and Chickamauga. In 1864 he captured Fort Pillow. where his Soldiers massacred the negro Troops of the Fort, an incident which caused him to be regarded with much reproach, though his personal responsibility for it had been denied. He surrendered at Gainesville on May 9, 1865. After the War he was interested in Railroad Management. He was asked after the War to what he attributed his success in so many Actions, and he replied, "Well, I got there first with the most men." His words of command as he led the Charge were unique, "Forward men, and mix with 'em."

Holston Ordnance Works - Kingsport, Tennessee. Was so named because it is located on the Holston River.

Kennedy General Hospital - Memphis, Tennessee.

Named in honor of Brigadier General James M. Kennedy, a distinguished Army Surgeon. He served in the Medical Corps of the Army from May 12, 1893, to December 4, 1929, and was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in Cuba, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Navy Cross, for his outstanding work as Surgeon of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, New Jersey, during the First World War. Prior to his death he was Commanding



Ceneral of the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C. On a plaque which is the entrance hall of the main administration building of this Station is: "DEDICATED IN MEMORY OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES M. KENNEDY CORPS UNITED STATES ARMY BORN TECHMERR 4, 1865 DIED OCTOBER 15. 1030 HE SERVED HIS COUNTRY THROUGH MAY 12, 1893 TO DECEMBER 4. 1029 AND A GRATIFUL GOVERNMENT ANARDED THE STLVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AND THE NAVY CROSS." It has been said that the Surgeon General considered his responsibilities at the Hoboken Port of Embarkation as the most important Medical position during World War I.

Memphis Army Service Forces Depot - Memphis, Tennessee.
Takes its name from the City of Memphis, Tennessee.

Memphis General Depot - Memphis, Tennessee.
Takes its name from the City of Lomphis, Tennessee.

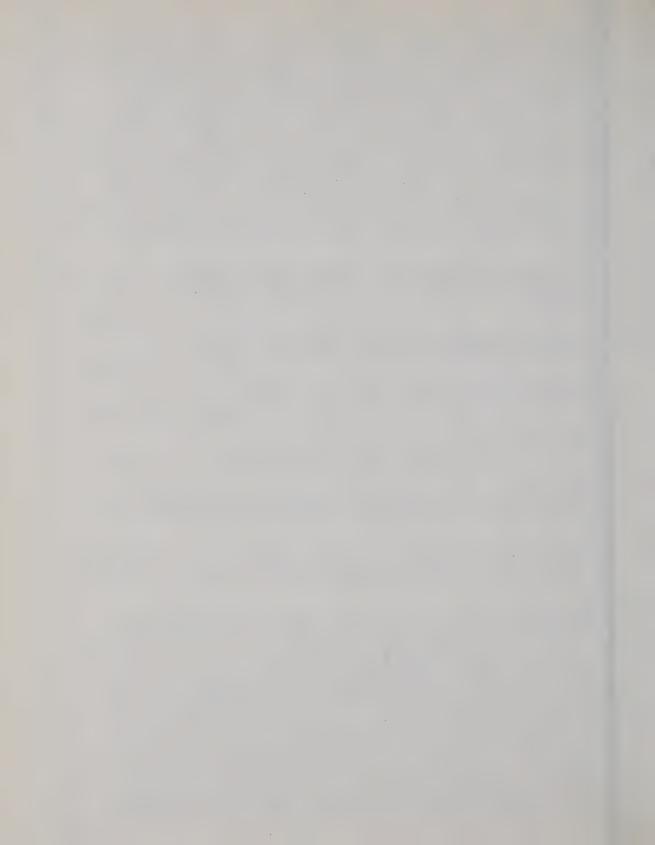
Memphis Municipal Airport - Memphis, Tennessee.
Takes its name from the City of Memphis, Tennessee.

Milan Ordnance Depot - Milan, Tennessee.
Name is taken from the Town of Milan, Tennessee.

Mashvillo Army Air Center - Nashvillo, Tenrossee. Received its name from the City of Mashvillo, formessee.

Mashville Municipal Airport - Mashville, Tannessee. Received its name from the City of Mashville, Tennessee.

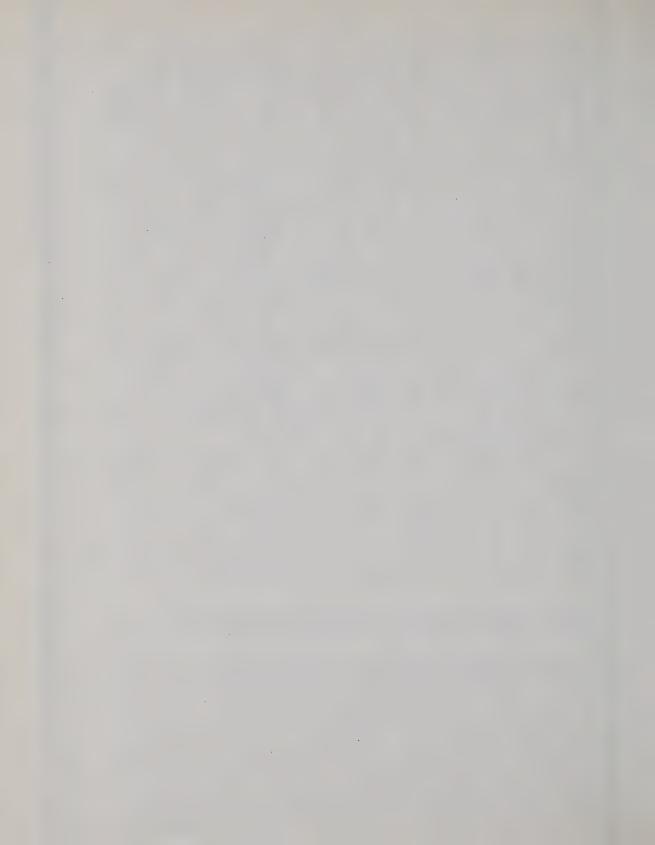
Northern Field, William - Tullahoma, Tennessee.
Named for William Lee Northern. Jr., bern January
25, 1920, in Nashville, Tennessee. He attended
Clemson School and Walter Stokes School, Nashville,
Tennessee, (Grammar Schools). He also attended
Central High School in Nashville, and graduated
from this High School, where he was Preside to of
the Senior Class. Upon graduating he works at
the Nat Life and Accident Company home office in Nashville during the summers. He also
attended Vanderbilt University, and while there,
began his Air Corps training under the Civilian



Pilots Training Program. He enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps, and entered the Army in 1940 at Hicks Field. Texas, where he received his Army Primary Training. He was Captain of Cadets, there being only three Cadet Captains at this Field. He received his Basic Training at Randolph Field, Texas, where he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Army Air Corps, July 11, 1941, and was selected as a Fighter Pilot and transferred to Selfridge Field, Michigan, and placed in the 94th Fighter Squadron, 1st Fighter Group, known as"the Hat in the Ring" Squadron. made famous by Captain Eddie Rickenbacker. The above was the first Squadron of Flyers to fly the Lockhead Lightning P-38 Fighter Plane. This Squadron participated in the Oregon-Washington Maneuvers in October, 1941. On December 5, 1941, two days prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, the 94th S dron left Selfridge Field for San Diego, California, where they were assigned to Patrol Duty on the Pacific Ocean. Lieutenant Northern lost his life on December 21, 1941, being on Patrol Duty out of San Diego since December 7. 1941. This Squadron, on July 1, 1942, made a mass Flight from Bangor, Maine, to Iceland, to England, to North Africa, and was the first Squadron to engage Germany in Aerial Combat in World War II. While on Patrol Duty off the California Coast, his swift Army Intercepter coulided in mid-air with one of a swarm of fast Pursuits and fell into the Pacific Ocean. Lieutenant Northern's body was never recovered. On November 11, 1942, this Field was officially named for him.

Smyrna Army Air Field - Smyrna, Tennessee. Hamed from the Town of Smyrna, Tonnessee.

Thayer General Hospital - Nashville, Tennessee, Named for Doctor William Sydney Thayer, who was born in Milton, Massachusetts, June 23, 1864. He was the Chief Consultant in Medicine for the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the First World War. He was educated at Milton Academy, Harvard University, the Universities of Berlin, Vionna and Paris. He came in active duty in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in 1918 and served as Director of General Medicine of the AEF, and then as Chief Consultant



in Medicine. He received the grade of Brigadier General in recognition of his work, upon retirement, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States, the Red Cross of Russia, and the rank of Officer in the Legion of Honor of France. He died in Baltimore, Maryland, December 10, 1932.

Volunteer Ordnance Jorks - Chattancoga, Tennessee. The Volunteer State, " in which the Plant was located.

## TEMAS

Abilene Army Air Field - Abilene, Texas.
Takes its name from the City of Abilene, Texas.

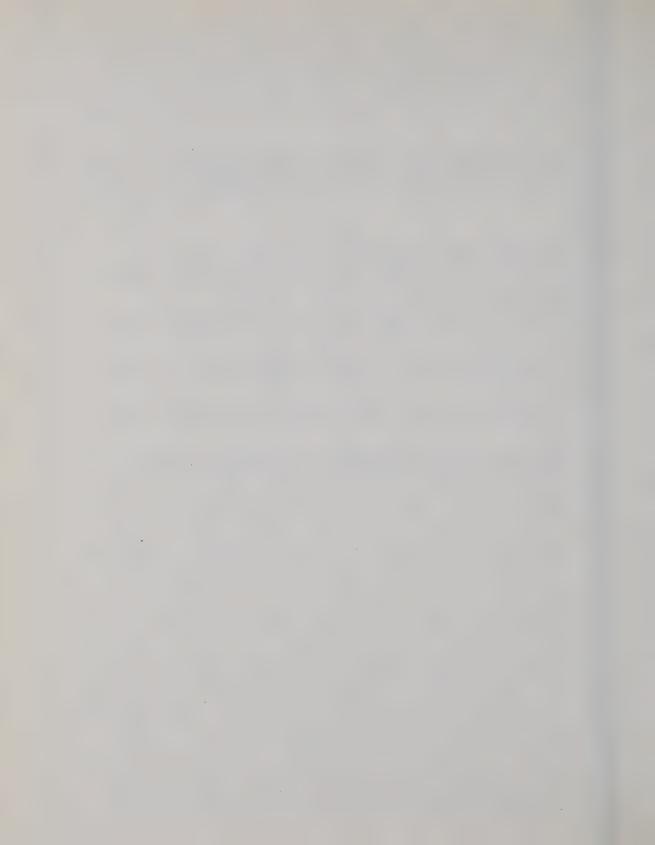
Abilene Municipal Airport, Abilene, Toxas. Takes its name from the City of Abilene, Texas.

Aloe Army Air Field - Victoria, Texas.

Name comes from a nearby Station of Aloe, Texas.

Amarillo Army Air Field - Amarillo, Texas.
Gets its name I'ron the City of Amarillo.

Ashburn General Hospital - McKinnoy, Texas. Named in honor of Colonel Percy Mereau Ashburr, born at Batavia, Ohio, July 28, 1872. In 1906, while in the Philippines, his original research as a Medical Officer in the United States Army gave him outstanding study of filariases, yaws, and dengue, and he also discovered the method of transmission of the latter by mosquitoes. In 1909 he was made a member of the Commission to Liberia for the investigation of Medical conditions there. In 1913 he was detailed as a member and President of the Army Board for the study of tropical diseases in the Philippines and at Ancon, Panama, to be followed by his appointment as General Inspector of the Health Department of Panama. In 1917 he was detailed as the Chief Medical Officer in the Medical Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, prior to his going Overseas in 1918. While with the AEF he became a member of the Commission to examine and report upon the treatment of German War prisoners in Berne, Switzerland. Following the Armistice he was attached to the



Department of Sanitation of the Chief Surgeon's Office in Tours, France. By reason of his distinguished services he was made an Officer of the French Legion of Honor. Upon his return to the United States late in 1919, he was placed in charge of the Division of Venereal Diseases, in the Surgeon General's Office. In 1920 he established the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, where he remained until 1923. when he was detailed as Professor of Military Hygiene at the United States Military Academy for a period of four years. In 1927 he was ordered to the Surgeon General's Office to become Chief of the Library Division and Librarian of the Army Medical Library, but was returned from the United States Army by reason of disability, in September, 1931, at the age of fifty-nine, but continued on duty as Librarian until July 1, 1932, whon he was relieved from active service. He is recognized as an Author of distinction, having written Articles and Medical books.

Austin Municipal Airport - Austin, Texas. Named from the City of Austin, Texas.

Barkeley, Camp - Camp Barkeley, Texas. This name was given honoring the memory of Private David Barnes Barkeley. He was eighteen years old and a resident of San Antonio, Texas, and gave his life on a Scouting Expedition for which he had volunteered on the night of November 9, 1918. With Private Harold Johnston, the Texas boy swam the Meuse River, stole inside the Jrman Lines and gained valuable information of Enemy positions. Johnston returned safely but Barkeley was shot to death, or possibly drowned after suffering cramp in attempting to recross the River. The Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest of this Nation for valor, was conferred on both the enlisted men. Barkeley was a member of the 89th Division at the time of his death, and had formerly served with the 90th Division.

Beaumont, William, General Hospital - El Paso, Texas.

Mamed for Doctor William Beaumont, born November 21, 1785, and died April 25, 1853. He was born in the State of Connecticut. He was one of the



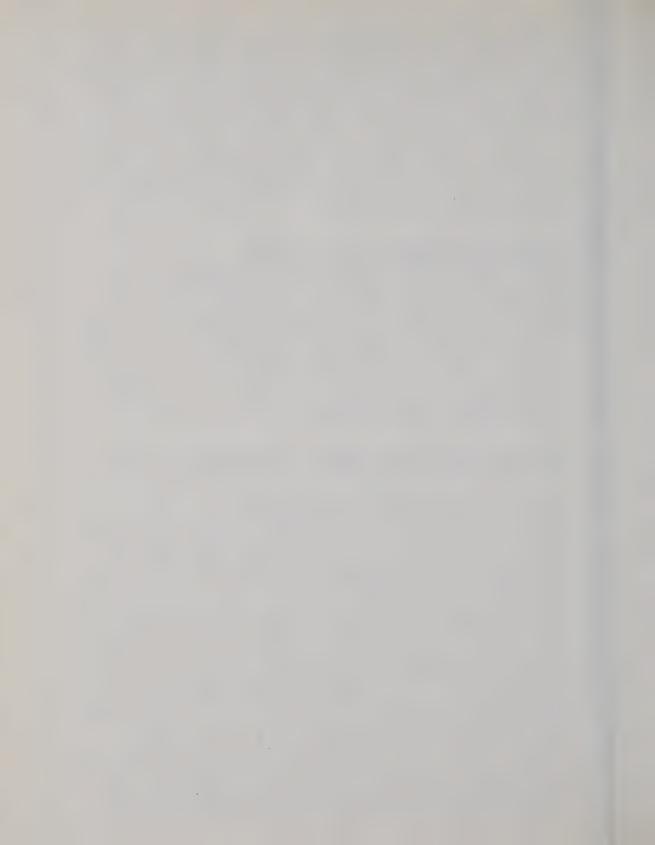
world's greatest Physiologists, famed through the world for his experiments and discoveries. His experiments in Digestion, in which he worked on a Canadian Trapper, San Martin, have been the subject of many Medical and Biographical Articles throughout the years. He was for a long time a member of the United States Army Medical Corps and did a great work in the Army. He was a descendant of the Beaumont family of France. The Beaumont crest contains the rampart lion and the fleur de lis on the shield, as a member of the Royal Family of France.

Bergstrom Field - Austin, Texas.

Named for Captain John A. Bergstrom. Austin a first casualty in World War II. He was killed December 6, 1941, which was the day after the Japs bombed Clark Field in the Philippines, where he was stationed. A Reserve Officer in the AEF, he was called to duty about a month below Pearl Harbor. He was born August 26, 1907, and raduated at Texas A & M College where he received his Military training and Reserve Officer's commission. Before going on active duty he was a Telegrain the Austin National Bank.

Big Spring Army Air Field - Big Spring, Texas. Named from the City of Big Spring, Texas.

Biggs Field - Biggs Field, Texas. Hamed for James Biggs who was a mative of E Pase Texas. He attended Lamar School. On May 10. 1917, he left El Paso to train for the Field Ar tillery at Leon Springs where the first Training Camp was established. Amorica had declared War on Germany a month previously. On July 20th he transferred to an Army Aviation School in Austin where he completed Ground work on September 8th. He was then transferred to Fort Wood, New York, where he remained until sailing for France on October 15th. He landed in France and was at Camp Issoudun until January 26, 1918. He did litter tle flying because of bad weather. He, with the other Pilots, was transferred to Camp Ovest, Italy, where he received extensive training in all types of Military Planes. On May 16th he received his commission as First Lieutenant. He was sont back to Tours, France, where he stayed

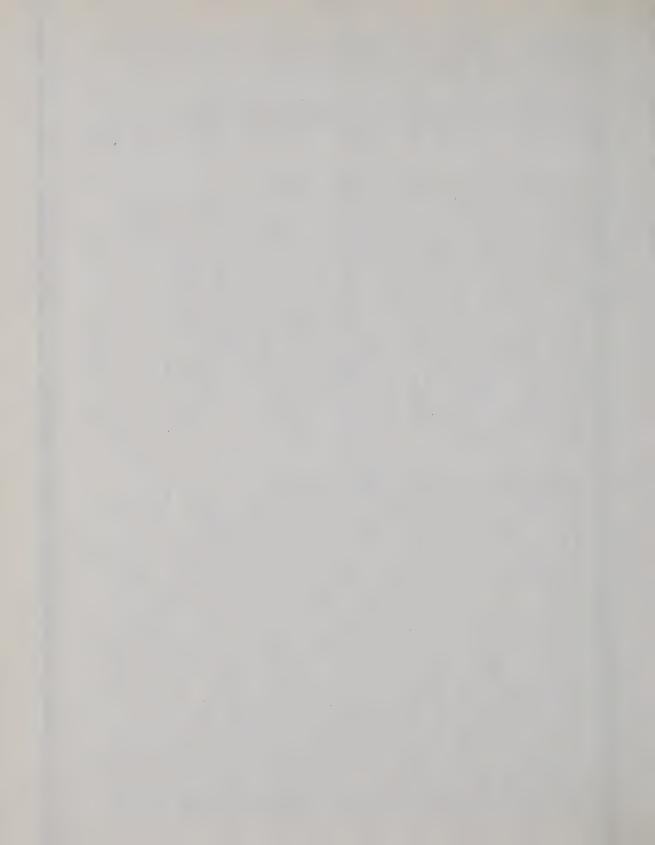


until September 1st, then he was called to the Front. He met his death in France eleven days before the Armistice was signed.

Blackland Army Air Field - Waco, Toxas.
Received its name because this Air Field is located on a plot of ground which is very black and is very sticky when wet.

Bliss, Fort - Fort Bliss, Texas. Named in honor of Brevet Major Villiam vallace Smith Bliss, who was born in New York, in 1815. He graduated from West Point Military Academy and was plunged almost immediately into Field Service against the Indians, and within seven years he was acting as a Chief of Staff in the Florida War and Brevet Captain of Staff. He gained official notice for skill and gallantry in the succession of Battles from Palo Alto through Resaca de Palma and Monterey, to Buena Vista. He came out of the War a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and followed General Taylor to the White House as Private Secretary. With the death of General Taylor, Bliss, now Major, became Adjutant General of the Western Division, which office he held until his sudden death at the age of thirty-eight, in Louisiana.

Bowie, Camp - Camp Bowie, Texas. Named for Colonel James Bowie (The Young Lion). The Bowie family traveled from Tennessee to Louisiana. Later James, John and Rezin Bowie bought slaves from the Pirate, Jean Lafitte, who was then in Galveston, Texas. The slaves, purchased at \$1.00 per pound, were taken into Louisiana and sold. The Bowie Knife, made famous by James Bowie, was really dosigned and made for his brother. Rezin. The knife had a long blade resembl. ing a dagger, having a single edge and a straight back, except for a concave curve near the point. In 1838 Rezin Bowie issued a statement regarding the blade and its use: "Colonel James Bowie had, been shot by an individual with whom he was at variance: and I presumed that a second attempt would be made by the same person to take his life, I gave him the knife to be used as occasion might require: as a defensive weapon. Some time afterward and the only time the knife was ever used for any other purpose than that for which it was



originally intended, it was resorted to by Colo nol James Bowie in a chance medley, or rough fight, between himself and cortain other individuals to which he was then inimical. The knife was used only as a delensive weapon and not until he had been show down, and it was a means of saving his life. The improvement on its fabrica tion and the state of perfection which it has since acquired from experienced cutlers were not brought about through my agency. I would assert also that neither James Bowie or myself, at any period of our lives, ever had a duel with any person whatsoever." In the spring of 1828, James Bowie went to the Municipality of San Antonia de Bexas. He was a large landholder and did macn speculating in land. On an Expedition led by him and his brother, Rezin, to find the lost silver mines on the San Saba, a band of eleven men were ambushed by Indians who outnumbered them ten to one. They fought for four days and nights, killing and wounding some eighty Indians . ... remainder of the Tribe withdrew. After the death of his wife, James Bowie devoted himself to lighting for Toxas liberation from Mexico. A pand of about one hundred and eighty-eight Texans foaght to the death in the Alamo (Bowne lay dying on his cot from double pneumonia at the time), against four or five thousand Mexicans led by General Santa Anna.

Brooke Army Medical Center - Fort Sam Houston.

Was named for Roger Brooke, in recognition of the outstanding manner in which he identified himself with community interests while in command of the Hospital. He was born at Sandy Springs, Maryland on June 14, 1878. He graduated from the Univer sity of Maryland Medical School in 1900, and entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army on June 29, 1901. He was Chief of the Medica. Service at Fort Sam Houston at one time. From 1928 to 1933 he was Commanding Officer of the Station Hospital. Early tours of duty included Philippine Islands, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. During World War I. he was Senior Instructor and later Commanding Officer of the Medical Officers Training Camp. Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, where Officers and



Enlisted Men were prepared for Service with the Armed Forces. For this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Later tours of duty included the Office of Surgeon General, the Division of Medicine and the Veterans Bureau, Gorgas Hospital in the Canal Zone, and Fort Sam Houston, where he was Chief of the Medical Service at the Station Hospital and later Commanding Officer. He was again ordered to Washington in charge of Professional Service Division, then to Letterman General Hospital, where he was in command when he received his promotion to the grade of Brigadier General. He was later transferred to the Medical Field Service School of Carlisle Barracks. Pennsylvania, where he was on duty as Commandant until his death, December 18, 1940. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the American College of Physicians, the American Medical Association, a member of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, the National Tuberculosis Association, and the Association of Military Surgeons.

(Same Brooks Army Medical Center - Fort Sam Houston, Texas).

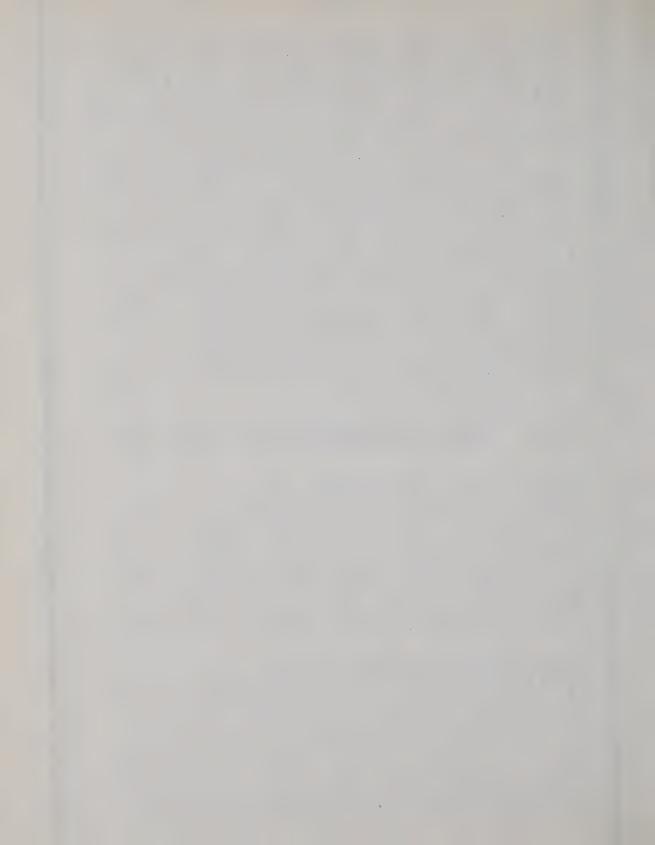
Brooks Field - Brooks Field, Texas.

Named for Lieutenant Sidney J. Brooks, killed 1:.

a Plane crash on the eve of his graduation. He was a Student Aviator and met his death at Kelly Field, on November 13, 1917, when completing his last Flight before being commissioned. He was born in San Antonio, Texas, May 21, 1895. A high altitude record, the first mass Parachute Jumps, and several non-stop Flights, are among the many "firsts" to his credit.

Brown, Fort - Brownsville, Texas.

Was first occupied as a Military Camp by the Army of Occupation under Brevet Brigadier General Zachary Taylor in March, 1846, and a month later was given the name Fort Taylor. The name was the most to Fort Brown, May 7, 1846, in honor of Major macob Jennings Brown, Seventh Infantry, who fell in the defense of the Fort. It for Brown was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1775. He taught School in New Jersey for some



three years, and then spent two years in surveying near Cincinnati. He returned East and taught a few months in New York City, also writing political articles for the newspaper. He purchased several thousand acres of wilderness on the shore of Lake Ontario, and here he removed, founding the Village of Brownsville, near Watertown. In 1809 he received the command of a Military Regiment and in 1811 he was appointed Brigadier General of Militia. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was put in command of a section of the Frontier, and was present at the skirmish at Ogdensburg. He was called upon for the defense of Sacket 's Harbor and this attack was made on May 29, 1813. This successful defense brought his appointment on July 19, 1813, as Brigadier General in the Army. On January 24, 1814, he was appointed Major General and assumed the Command in Western New York. He fought the fierce Battle of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane, on July 25th, and he was seriously wounded. On Brown's Operations, Admiral Mahan says: "Barring the single episode of the Battle of New Orleans, his career on the Niagara Peninsula is the one Operation of the land War of 1812 upon which thoughtful and understanding Americans of the following generations could look with satisfaction." In 1815 Brown became a Senior Officer in Service, and in 1821 was regularly assigned to the Command of the United States Army, which Command he retained until his death, May 9, 1846, as a result of wounds in defense of the Army Post established by General Zachary Taylor.

Brownsville Municipal Airport - Brownsville, Texas.

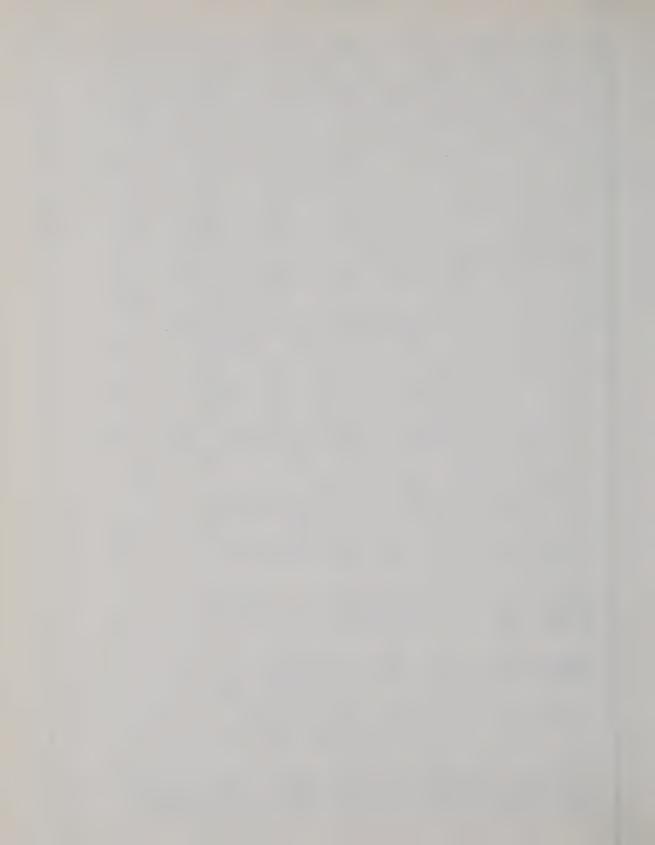
Named from the City of Brownsville, Texas.

Brownwood Army Air Field - Brownwood, Texas.
Named from the City of Brownwood, Texas.

Bryan Army Air Field - Bryan, Texas. Named from the City of Bryan, Texas.

Bullis, Camp - San Antonio, Texas.

Named for Prigadier Ameral John L. Bullis, who knew Campaigning in one of its most rigorous forms --- Indian fighting. To the Red Man he



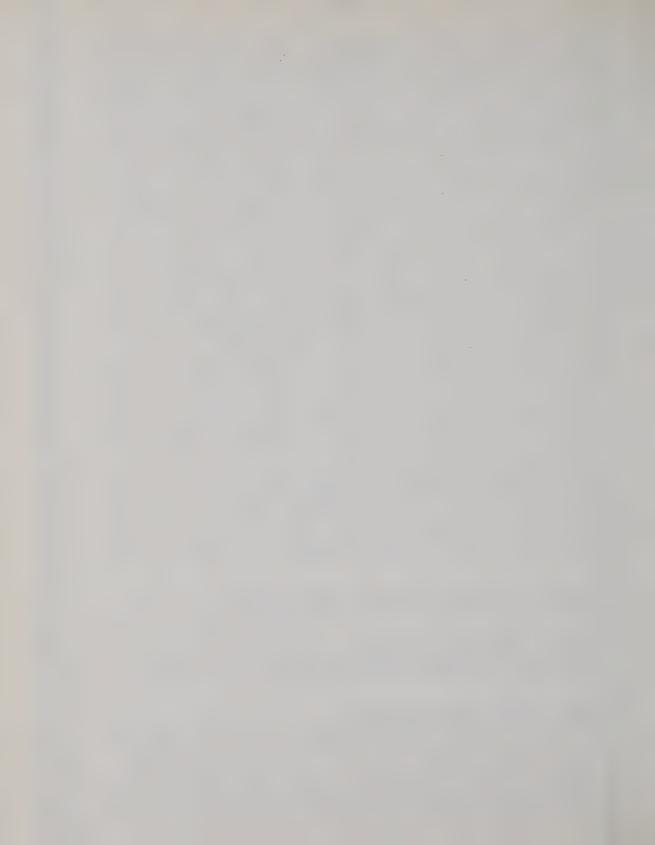
was known as "the Whirlwind" and "the Thunderbolt." One historian of early Texas wrote that he "rode hard, long and far, chasing brutal savages and barbarous outlaws off of the face of the earth." He was a native of New York State, and has his Military career as a Corporal with the 128th New York Volunteer Infantry in 1862, and saw action with the Union Army as both enlisted man and officer. In 1867 he was appointed a Second Lioutenant in the 41st New York Infantry. For gallantry in action against the Indians at Remolina, Mexico, and on the Pecos River, he was breveted a Captain and later was breveted a Major for "gallant service in action against Indians in the Burro Mountains, Mexico." Much of his Indian fighting was as Commander of the Seminole Scouts. Unit of Loyal Indians attached to the Army. His adversaries were Comanches and Apaches. Two swords presented to him by the people of Texas attest the esteem in which they held him. One. presented by the people of Western Texas, bears the inscription "he protected our homes ---- our homes are open to him," and "Bullis, the friend of the frontier." The other was presented by the people of Kinney County as a "token of their undying gratitude." ., the time the Indians had been brought under control, fresh action awaited him, whose services extended through the Spanish-American War. He saw active service in Cuba and the Philippines before retiring with the rank of Brigadier General in 1905, when he established his home in San Antonio, Texas. He died on May 26. 1911.

Cactus Ordnance Works - Dumas, Texas.
Was named for the Cactus, a plant native to leans.

Childress Army Air Field - Childress, Texas. Received its name from the City of Childress. Texas.

Cox Field - Paris, Texas.

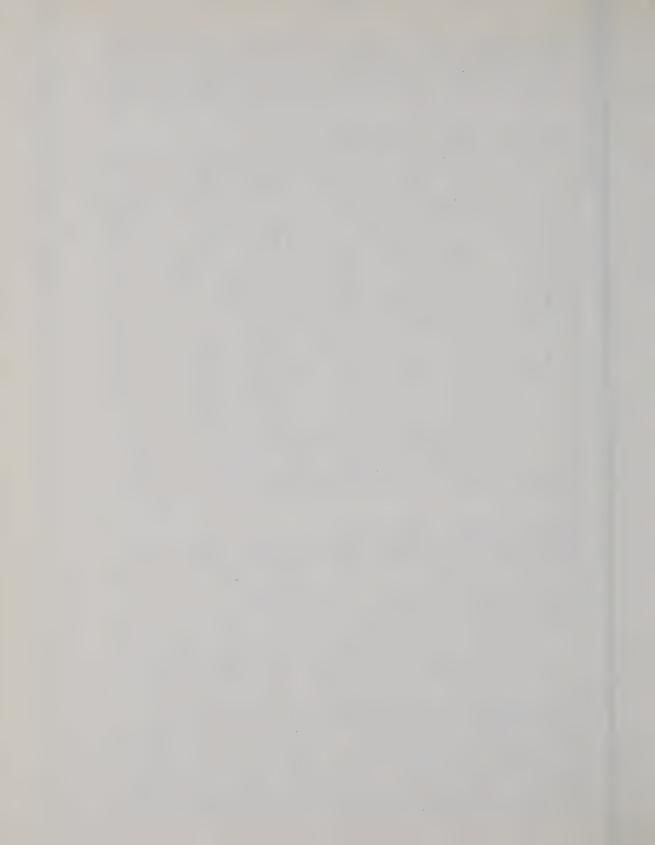
Tamed for Lieutenant Charles Max Cox who was bor:
in Paris, Texas, July 31, 1919. He graduated
from Paris Junior College in 1938, and in 1940
took a Civil Aeronautic Course. He received his
appointment for Aviation Cadet, September 6, 1940,
and went to Hancock Academy, Santa Maria,



California, then to Moffit Field, then to Stockton, California, where he graduated, April 27, 1941. He was assigned to Bakersfield, California, as Instructor. He was killed in a Plane crash, July 24, 1941, at Wasco, California.

Crockett, Port - Calveston, Texas. Lamod for David Crockett, American Frontiersman. He was born in Greene County, Tennessee, on August 17, 1786. He acquired wide reputation as a hunter, trapper and marksman. In 1813 to 1814, he served in the Creek War under Andrew Jackson, and subsequently became Colonel in the Tennessee Militia. From 1821 to 1824, he was a member of the State Legislature, having won his exection largely by his art in telling stories. In 1827 he was elected to the National House of Representatives and was reelected in 1829. At Jushington his almadness, eccentric manners and peculiar wit, made him a conspicuous figure, but his opposition to the President's Indian Policy led to his defeat for reelection. He was again elected. but in 1835 lost his seat a second time, being then vigorously opposed to many Jacksonian Measures. Discouraged and disgusted, he followed his usual remedy of emigration, this time to Texas. There he lost his life as one of the de fenders of the Alamo at San Antonio, March 6, 1836.

Curtis Field - Brady, Texas. Named for Mayor Harry Lamar Curtis, Mayor of Brady, Texas, who proposed to Air Force Officials that if they would use an Airport of Brady, the City would build one - in appreciation o ha. work in building the Airport in its effort in having an Army School located here, the citi-. . of Brady named the Field for him. He was formally a member of the Air Corps Reserve. When elected Mayor he proposed that the Municipal Airport be enlarged and equipped with light for night flying, a worthwhile civic improvement which would furnish work for all. About three hundred men at the time, in Brady, were on relief. This City is located just a bit off the course between Goodfellow and Randolph Fields, and it seemed a strategic spot for an Auxiliary Airport for Gross-Country Plying, between the two



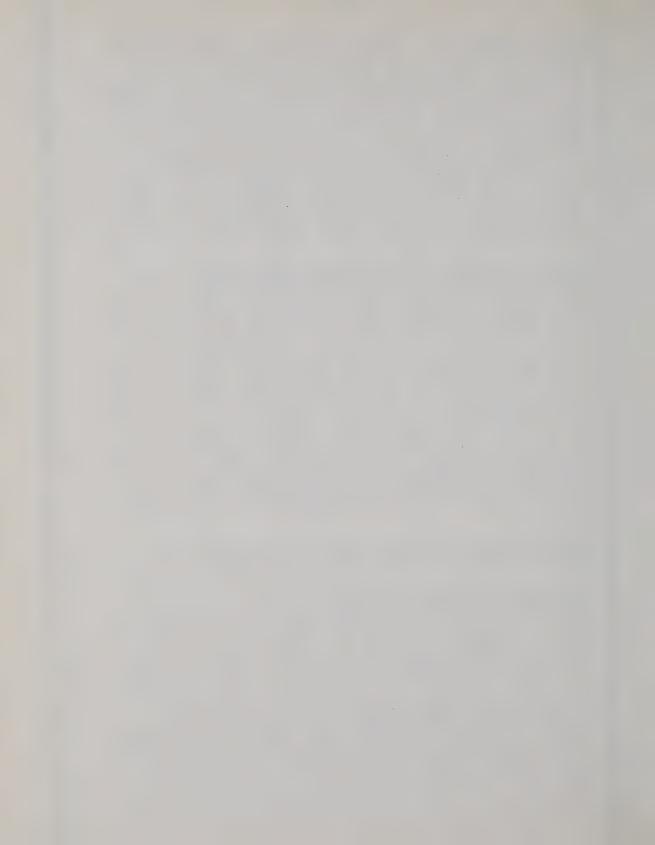
Training Schools. Mayor Curtis got the enthusiastic support of the Army for his plan. Brady Field was declared a National Defense Area and it was decided to build a Primary Training School on the enlarged Municipal Airport. On this last plan, it became necessary to construct an entirely new Field. Being Mayor of this City does not constitute a full-time job, and Mayor Curtis spends much of his time operating his 8,000 acre Z-Bar Ranch where he raises cattle, sheep, and goats on one of the most modern Ranches in Texas. He was a member of the City Council for five years prior to his election as Mayor.

Cushing, Camp - Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Named in honor of Colonel Edward B. Cushing. a Civil Engineer and Banker. He was born in Houston, Texas, November 22, 1863, and died in Houston, February 17, 1924. He was graduated from Texas A & M College in 1898. He was connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Was with the 17th United States Engineers in the First World War, and served as a Lieutenant Colonel with the AEF in France. He was the Author of many Articles on Railway and Engineering Projects and Operations. In 1919, the French Government decorated him with the Order of Chevalier in recognition of service in connection with Military Transportation. After the War he became National Bank Examiner.

Dalhart Army Air Field - Dalhart, Texas. Named from the City of Dalhart, Toxas.

Dickson Gun Plant - Houston, Texas.

Named for Tracy C. Dickson, Sr., who was born in Independence, Iowa. He graduated from Unites States Military Academy at West Point in 1892. He served in various capacities in the Ordnance Department including Assistant to Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., 1902. He assisted in establishing Schools at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds and Watertown Arsenal for giving Officers practical instruction in Ordnance. Schools were consolidated under his Command, in 1920. He died May 17, 1956.



Eagle Pass Army Air Field - Eagle Pass, Texas. Texas. Texas.

Ellington Field - Ellington Field, Texas.

The Med for Second Lieutenant Eric L. Ellington who was killed in the crash of a Pusher-type Airplane near San Diego in 1913. He entered the United States Naval Academy in June, 1905.

Shortly after he decided to join the Army he became a Cavalryman. He later transferred to the Air Corps. His death came on November 24, 1913. He is buried in the family plot at Clayton, North Carolina.

El Paso Municipal Airport - El Paso, Texas. Named from the City of El Paso, Texas.

Fannin, Camp - Camp Fannin, Texas. Named for one of the State of Texas most colorful figures, Colonel James J. Fannin, who was a great Militarist and trainer of men. He was not a native of Texas but came to the State in the fall of 1834. He is believed to have been born on a Georgia Plantation, on January 1, 1804. He entered West Point Military Academy at the early age of fourteen and a half years, but did not complete the course. He is considered one of Texas' martyrs and heroes. He was largely responsible for the organization of the Texas Army and was instrumental in securing much aid from the United States, enabling Texas to free herself and later join the Union as one of the great United States. The pages of Texas history carry the name of Fannin alongside such other heroes as Houston, Austin, Bowie and Crockett.

Fort Worth Army Air Field - Fort Worth, Texas.
Kamed from the City of Fort Worth. Texas.

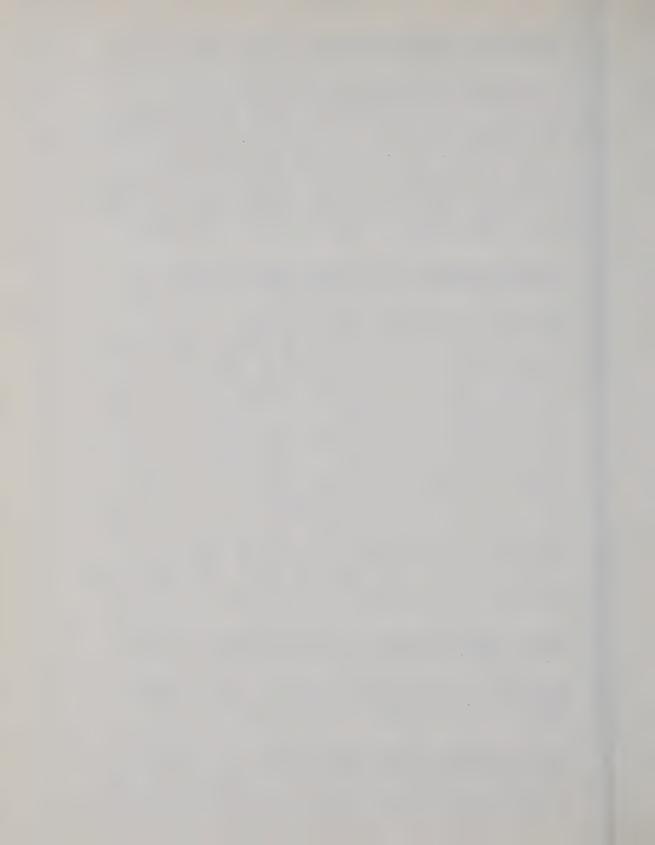
Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot - Fort Worth, Texas.

Mamed from the City of Fort Worth, Texas.

Foster Field - Victoria, Texas.

Named for First Lieutenant Arthur L. Foster, who was born in Georgetown, Texas, November 25, 1888.

He served at Chanute Field from July 28 to December 24, 1917. He was commissioned, December 22.



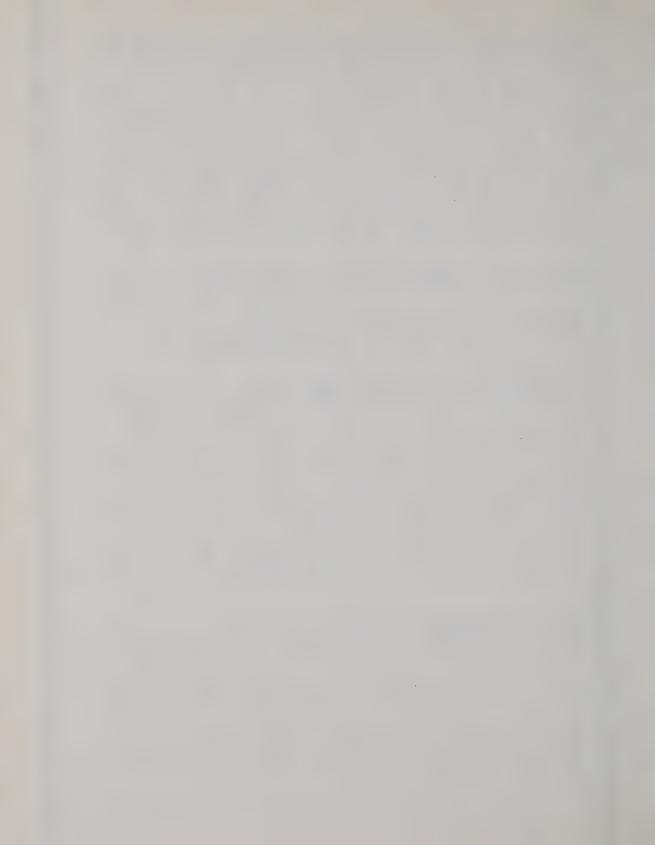
1917, and was ordered to Gerstner Field, December 24, 1917, and to Rockwell Field, February 12, 1918. He graduated from Instructor's School, Gerstner Field, February 7, 1918, and was ordered to March Field, June 5, 1918. He was appointed as Instructor in Cross-Country Flights, February 11, 1919. He served in the Canal Zone in 1923. Was ordered to Brooks Field, December 12, 1923. He served as member of Airplane Accident Boards and Boards to report on ability of students. He was killed in an Airplane accident while on duty as Instructor at Brooks Field, February 10, 1925, when his Plane fell in an accidental tail spin and crashed.

Gainesville Army Air Field - Gainesville, Texas. Named from the City of Gainesville, Texas.

Galveston Army Air Field - Galveston, Texas. Named from the City of Galveston, Texas.

Ramed for the Honorable John Nance Garner, Vice President of the United States during the first two years of the Roosevelt Administration. He was born November 22, 1868. He entered Texas Politics in his early twenties, and was elected to the Texas Legislature in 1898, and in 1902 was chosen Representative of Congress, and served until 1931, and became Speaker of the House in that year. He was a candidate for the United States Presidency in 1932, and threw his Texas vote to Franklin D. Roosevelt at the last moment, and won the Vice Presidency nomination by acclamation.

Goodfellow Field - San Angelo, Texas.
Named for James J. Goodfellow, who was born lay
17, 1891, in Fort Worth, Texas. Later he moved
to San Angelo, and attended High School in San
Angelo. He volunteered for Service during World
War I and entered Officers Training Camp at Leon
Springs in May, 1917. He transferred to the Air
Corps in June. He was killed September 17, 1918,
when his Plane was shot down over an area gained
by American Forces.



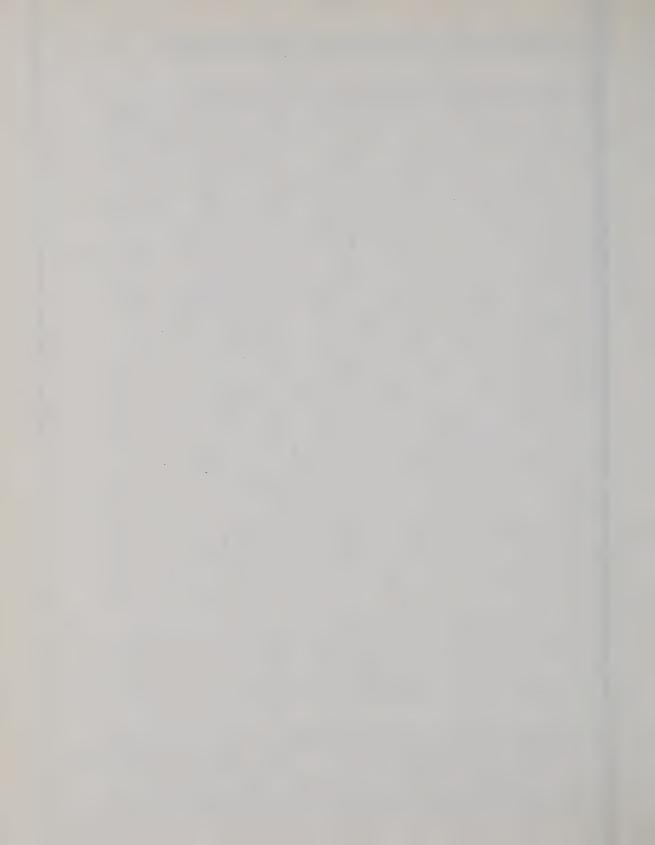
Harlingen Army Air Field - Harlingen, Toxas.

Harmon General Hospital - Longview, Texas, Lamed in honor of Daniel Jarvick Harmon, Colonel Medical Corps, United States Army. He was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, on August 1, 1880. He received a Dogree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia in 1900. After a short period of practice he entered the Service of the Panama Canal Commission and served six months in Hospitals at Ancon and Colon. In October, 1906, he was appointed Surgeon in the Army and assigned to Fort Hancock. Mile at this Post he was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps. He spent two years at Fort Davis. Alaska, three years at Fort Oglethorpe, and in 1914 he went to Canal Zone for duty as Health Officer for the City of Panama. He returned in 1917 and was assigned to duty at Walter Reed Hospital, but in May he went to Boston where he took the Post of Adjutant of Base Hospital No. 5. The Unit sailed for Burope on May 11th. After a period of service with this Unit in France, he was transferred to the office of the Chief Surgeon, AEF, at Tours and given charge of the sick and wounded records. In August, 1919, he returned to the United States and was sent to Fort Sam Houston where he served for the next four years. Then followed four years as Adjutant at the Army Medical School, Tive years at Letterman General Hospital, and four years as Medical Inspector of the Eighth Corps Area at San Antonio. In July, 1986, he was transferred to the Post of Surgeon at Fort Leavenworth, and in May, 1939, he was given the Command of the Army and Navy General Hospital, where he died from a heart attack, in his quarters, on November 8, 1940. He was awarded the Purple Heart Decoration for his services in France, and was recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal.

Hensley Field - Dallas, Texas.

Named for Colonel William N. Hensley, Commander of the Army's Eighth Corps Area. He was the first American to cross the Atlantic on a Dirigit.

He was stationed at one time in San Antonio and frequently visited Dallas in connection with

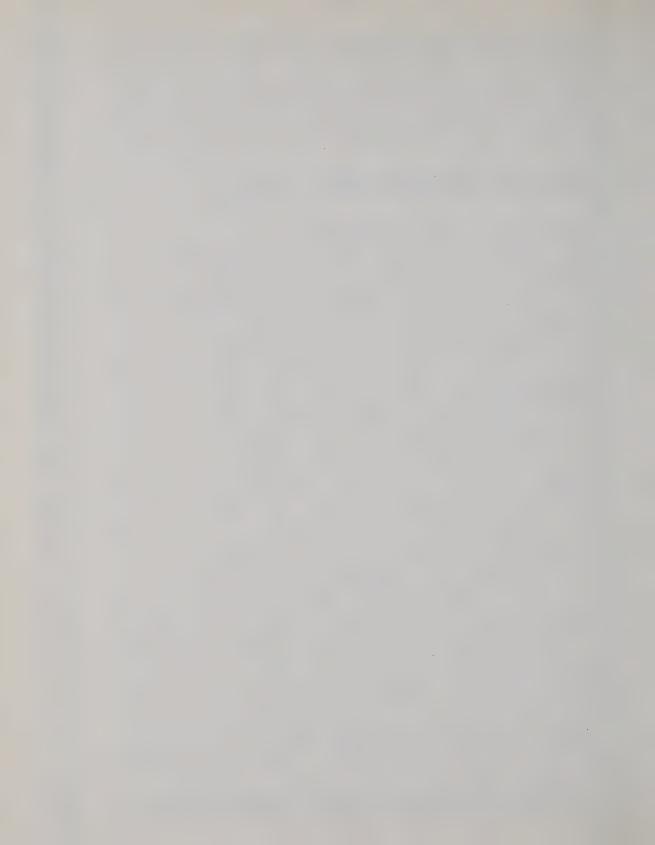


duties of his office. He was greatly impressed with Dallas! Airmindedness and later helped to select the Hensley Field site. While on his way to Rochester, Minnesota, from Valter Reed Hospital, Colonel Hensley died, in 1989. He, along with other Reserve Officers, was instrumental in establishing this Field. Colonel Hensley was born at Columbus, Nebraska, in 1882.

Hondo Army Air Field - Hondo, Texas. Named from the Town of Hondo, fexas.

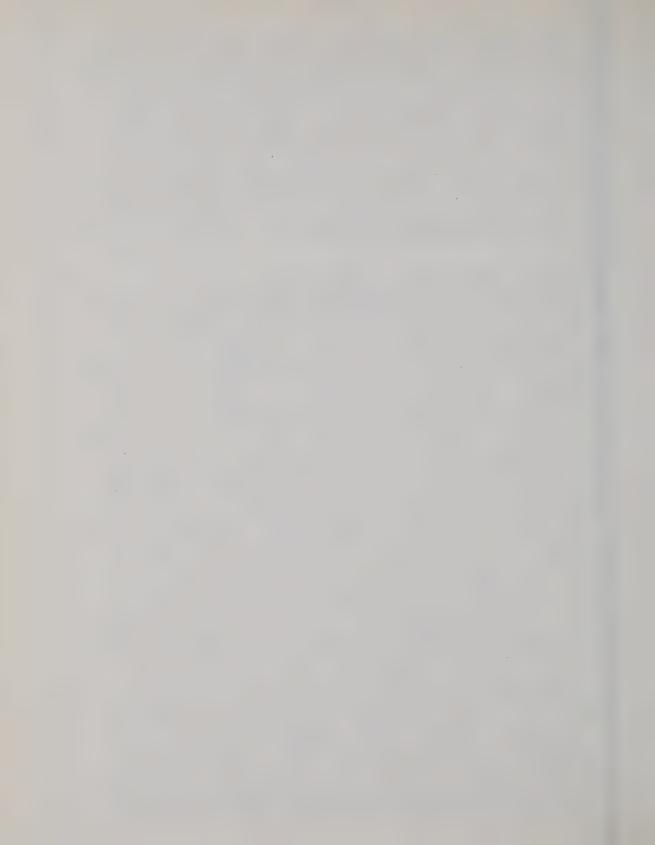
Hood, Camp - Camp Hood, Texas. Was named for Joneral John Bell Hood, the "Fighting General of the South" in the War Botween the States. Old Fort Gates, built in 1849 to protect early settlers from the Indians, was on the site of what is now North Camp Hood. The Chisholm Trail, famous as the greatest cattle tract in history, ran near the Camp and the bitter Range Wars of 1870 to 1885, raged over the acres on which today Soldiers learn the technique of modern warfare. General Hood was born at Owensville, Kentucky, on June 1, 1831, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1853. He served in California, and in 1859 to 1860. was an Instructor in Cavalry Tactics at West Point. In the War Between the States he was one of the bravest fighters in the Confederate Army. and rose to be Major General. He lost half of his Brigade and was badly wounded at Gaines Mill. He served in both the Second Campaigns, at the Second Bull Run, Boonsborough, Fredericksburg, and Antietam. At Gettysburg he lost an arm. At Chickamauga he again displayed desponde water and lost a leg. He was prominent in the Carrain from Dalton to Atlanta, and succeeded General Joseph E. Johnston in command of the Confederate Army at Atlanta. He commanded in the Battles of Atlanta, was compelled to evacuate that City. and was finally beaten at Franklin and crushed at Nashville by Thomas. After the Wor he was a Merchant. He wrote a book about his war Campaigns, called "Advance and Retreat." He died in New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 30, 1879.

Houston, Fort Sam - Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
This named for Tonoral Samuel Mouston, born in



Virginia, March 2, 1793. He entered the Army but soon turned to Politics, and was elected to Congress, and in 1827 was made Governor of Tennessee. Two years later he settled among the Cherokee Indians. In 1835, when Texas revolted against Mexico, he was chosen as the leader of the Texan Army, and in April 1836, he won a crushing victory. This made Texas independent and Houston was its President until 1845, when it was annexed to the United States. He then represented Texas in the Senate. In 1859 he was elected Governor, but was deposed in 1861 because he would not support the movement for Secession. He died, July 26, 1863.

Howze, Camp - Camp Howze, Texas. Named in honor of Major General Robert Lee Howze a native of Texas and distinguished Cavalry Officer. He saw Service in the Spanish-American War, with General Pershing in Mexico, and in World War I, and was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point for several years. General Howze was born in Rusk County. Texas, August 22, 1864. He received his A. B. Degree at Hubbard College, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1888. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry on July 7, 1888, and during the Spanish-American War was a Captain and Assistant General of the 34th United States Infantry Volunteers. He served as Major of the Puerto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry from 1901 to 1904, and commanded and Puerto Rico District from 1909 to 1912. In the intervening years he was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. He was made a Brigadier General in December, 1913, and on August 8, 1918, was advanced to Major General. Commanding the 28th Division in the Meuse-Argunne, and the Third Marine Division which marched ? the Rhine. He commanded this Division of the Army of Occupation in Germany until August 14. 1918, when he returned to the United States to command the 1st Cavalry Division of the El Paso District. He was made a Major General in the Regular Army in December, 1922. He performed distinguished service in Mexico while commanding a selected Squadron of the 11th Cavalry and was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1891 for gallantry



in repulsing attacks of the Sieux Indians in North Dakota. During Norld for I he was awarded the Distinguished Jarvice Medal (United States), the Croix de Guerre with Palm and Officer Legion of Honor (French). He died Japtember 19, 1926, in Columbus, Ohio, while serving as Commanding General of the 5th Corps Area, Service Command.

Was named for General John A. Hulen, United States Army, Retired, who made his home in Palacios, Texas, and is still in command of the Dana National Guard.

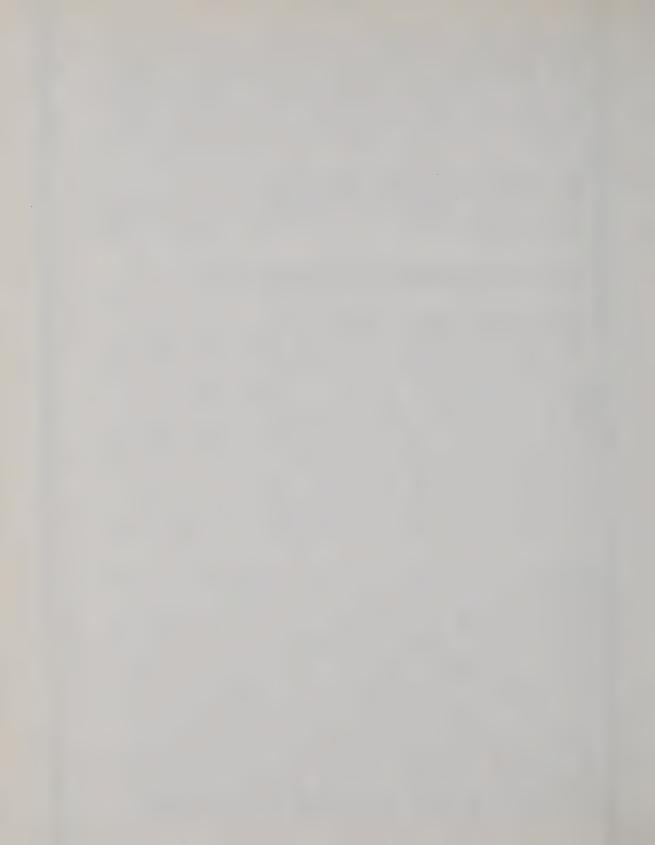
Kaufman County Airport - Terrell, Texas. Named from Kaufman County, Texas.

Kelly Field - Kelly Field, Texas.

Hamed for Lieutenant George 1. I. Kelly, who was born in England on October 14, 1878. He enlisted in the Army as a Private in 1904, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant in 1907. He was regarded by the War Department as a very promising Aviator. He was the second American Soldier sacrificed to Aviation, killed at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, May 10, 1911. It appears that the Plane in which he crashed was going at the rate of seventy-five miles per hour. This, of course, was long before the time of modern high speed Pursuit Planes, and six years before an Air Corps Training Center became a Military necessity.

(Kerrville) AAF Redistribution Rest Camp - Hunt,

Named for Major James Kerr, the first American settler on the Guadalupe River. He was born near Danville, Kentucky, in 1790, later removed to Saint Charles County, Missouri. He was a gallant Soldier in the War of 1812. At the close of the War he returned to Missouri and became a successful Sheriff, a Representative in the Legislature and then a State Senator. Green DeWitt, a Co-Colonizor of Toxas, with Stephen A. Austin, insterested Kerr in the Colonization of Toxas, and Kerr became Surveyor General of DeWitt's Colony. He and his men migrated from Missouri and settled at the mouth of the Brazos River in February, 1825. He then reached the present site of



cancales on the Guadalupe River in July, 1825, where cabins were erected and a Town was laid out. forr was prominent in the life of the Texas Republic and in the early days of Statehood and on up to the time of his death in 1850. His sound judgment, ripe experience, fine intelligence and candor, fitted him to a rare degree for such a field of usefulness. Kerr County is also named for him.

Laredo Army Air Field - Laredo, Texas. Received its name from the City of Laredo, Texas.

Laughlin Field - Del Rio, Texas.

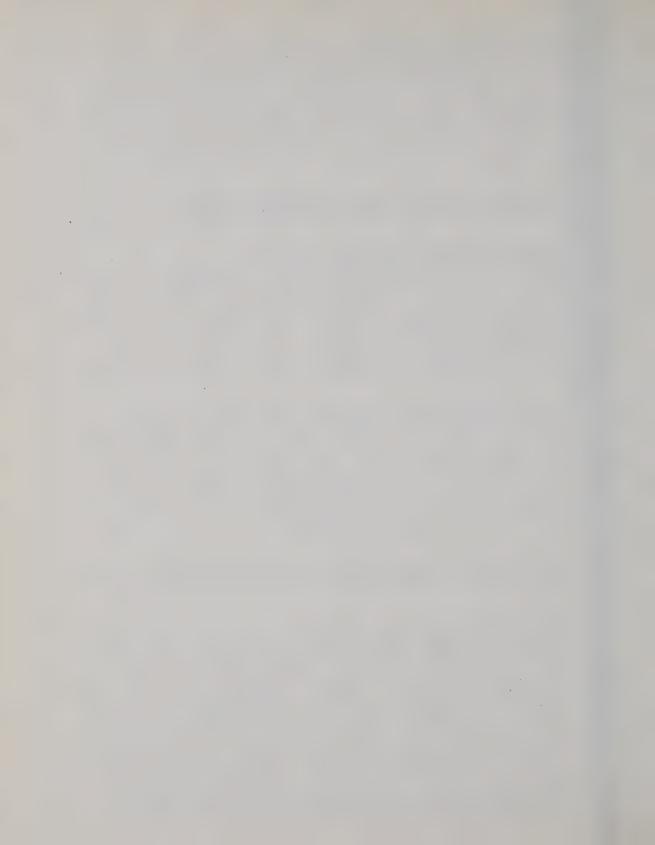
Named in honor of Lieu - Ok Thomas Laughlin, who was born in Del Rio, Texas, in 1914. He graduated from the University of Texas, and entered the Air Force and received training in California, earning his Wings in 1941. He was a Co-Pilot of a Heavy Bomber, and served on the Pacific Coast and then in the Far East, where he was killed in action, January 29, 1942.

Lone Star Ordnance Plant - Texarkana, Texas.
Received its name from Texas, the Lone Star State.
The Flag of the Republic of Texas was known as the "Lone Star Flag." Then the Republic of Texas was annexed, the State of Texas adopted as the State Flag the former Flag of the Republic.
Hence, Texas has been known for more than a century as the "Lone Star State."

Longhorn Ordnance Works - Marshall, Texas. Was named for the Longhorn Dattle, native eattle of Texas.

Love Field - Dallas, Texas.

Named for Lieutenant Moss Lee Love who was been September 16, 1879. He was appointed to the Army and commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, February 2, 1901. He graduated from the Army Signal School in 1909. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, December 1, 1910, and detailed with the Signal Corps, April 6, 1911. He was a Volunteer Airplane Student in the Philippines in 1912. He was then on duty there with the Signal Corps on a four year detail from Cavalry and he obtained permission to take Flying



instructions provided it did not interfere with his regular duties. He graduated and obtained his International "F.A.I." Certificate on August 14, 1912. After his duties in the Philippines in 1912 he was assigned to the 11th Cavalry in 1913 and was detailed in Aviation duty, April 26, 1913, going first to Texas City for the Maneuvers of the Second Division. From that Section he was transferred to San Diego in June, 1913. He was an Austin, Texas boy. He was killed in a practice Flight at San Diego, California, September 4, 1913.

Lubbock Army Air Field - Lubbock, Texas. Named from the City of Lubbock, Texas.

McClosky General Hospital - Temple, Texas.

Named for Major James A. McClosky who was the first Regular Army Doctor to give his life in World War II, having served since 1933. He died on March 28, 1942, at shell-torn Bataan. As this Hospital was under construction at the time Bataan fell, it was quite fitting that it should be named for Major McClosky.

McIntosh, Fort - Laredo, Texas.

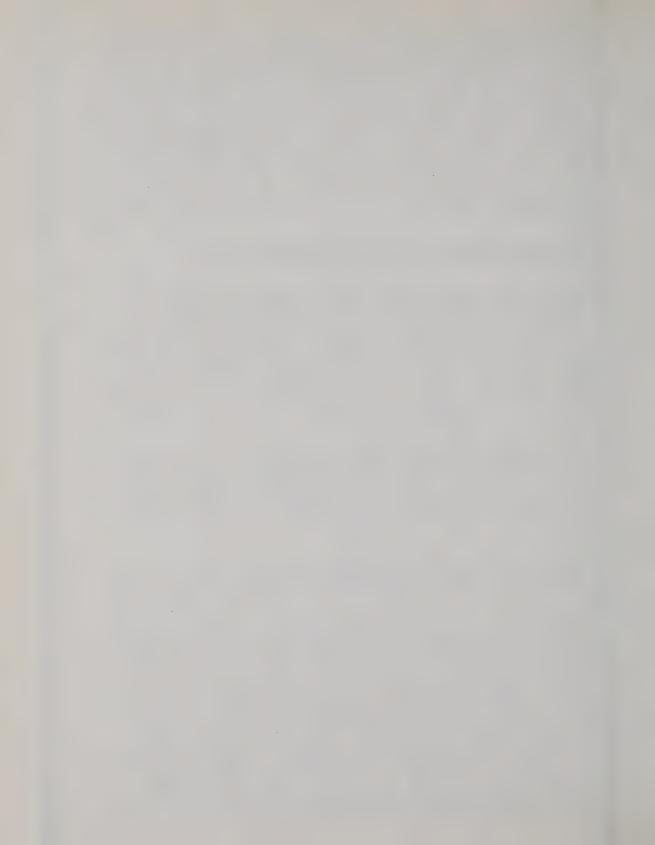
Was established in 1848, and named for Colonel

James Simmons McIntosh, of Georgia, Lieutenant

Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, who died September 26, 1847, of wounds received in the Battle

of Molino del Ray, Mexico.

Majors Field - Greenville, Texas. Named for Truett Jay Majors who was born Jamusky 28, 1916, at Cameron, Toxas. When he was a small boy his parents moved to Greenville and he was raised and educated in this City. After graduating from High School he entered Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, where he was an outstanding student. He received his Degree there, and chose the Legal Profession for a career, and selected the University of Texas Law School for training. He studied there for two years before enlisting in the Air Corps. He withdrew from School in October, 1940, and began a course of training in the United States Air Corps Reserve. He was first assigned to the Allen Hancock School in California, in his



Primary Training, then was transferred to holfit Field in the same State for his Basic Training, and received his Advanced Flying Instructions at Stockton Field, California, where he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant on May 29, 1941. He was assigned to the Seventeenth Pursuit Squadron immediately after he was commissioned, and was sent to Nichols Field, Manila, Philippine Islands, on June 6th. He was killed in defense of his Country in the Philippine Islands, January 5, 1942.

Marfa Army Air Field - Marfa, Texas. Ramed from the Fown of Marfa, Texas.

Maria New Municipal Airport - Laria, Yexas.
Named from the Town of Maria, Texas.

Matagorda Island Bombing & Gunnery Range Vatoria, Fores.

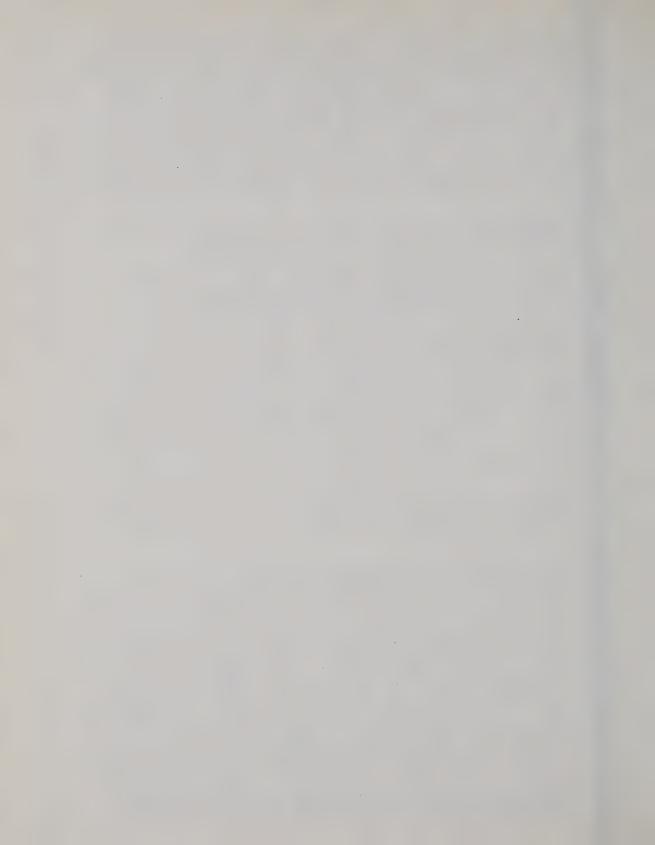
Bears the name given it several years ago by Spanish Traders and Pirates who "put in" to port at
the sandy fingers of land extending along the
Tell hores. Hatagorda, translated from Spanish,
met is "fat kill," The Island and Peninsula for
years have been known far are ide as a hunter's
paradise.

Texas.

(Same as Matagorda Island Borbing & Gunnery Range - Victoria, Texas).

Maxey, Camp - Camp Maxey, Texas.

The state of Jamuel Bill Maxey, who well orn in the momental momental moments. Tompkinsville, Monroe County, Kentucky, on Marca 30, 1825. In 1834 he moved to Clinton County where he attended School. He entered the United States Military Academy at Mest Point on July 1, 1842, and graduated on July 1, 1846. During the Mexican Mar he was promoted to first Lieutenant for gallantry, and, after the capture of Mexico City, he commanded one of the Companies that composed the "City Guard." Upon returning to the United States he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Saint Louis, until he resigned from the Army on September 17, 1849, and went into Law practice with his father in Albany, Kentucky.



In 1852 to 1856 he was the Clork for the Circuit and County Courts of Clinton County. In 1857 he moved to Paris, Lamar County, Texas, where he established a Law practice and served as District Attorney in 1858 and 1859. In 1861 he was elected to the Texas Senate, but he declined to serve because of the outbreak of the War Between the States, for which he raised the 9th Regiment, Texas Infantry, under General Albert Sidney Johnston. Maxey took part in the Battle of Port Hudson, the Big Black Campaign, and the seige of Jackson. From 1863 to 1865 he commanded the Indian Territory Military District. Heading a Cavalry Division at the end of the War, he resigned from the Army on May 26, 1865, having attained the rank of Major General. He returned to his Law practice in Paris, and on April 18. 1873, was commissioned Judge of the 8th District of Texas, but did not accept the position. In 1874 he was elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4. 1875 to March 3. 1887. lie was on the Committee of Post Offices and did much toward developing the Postal System in Texas. He also aided in famillishing the stage route from Fort Worth to Fort Yuma. He continued his Law practice until his death on August 16, 1895, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas. He was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery at Paris, Texas.

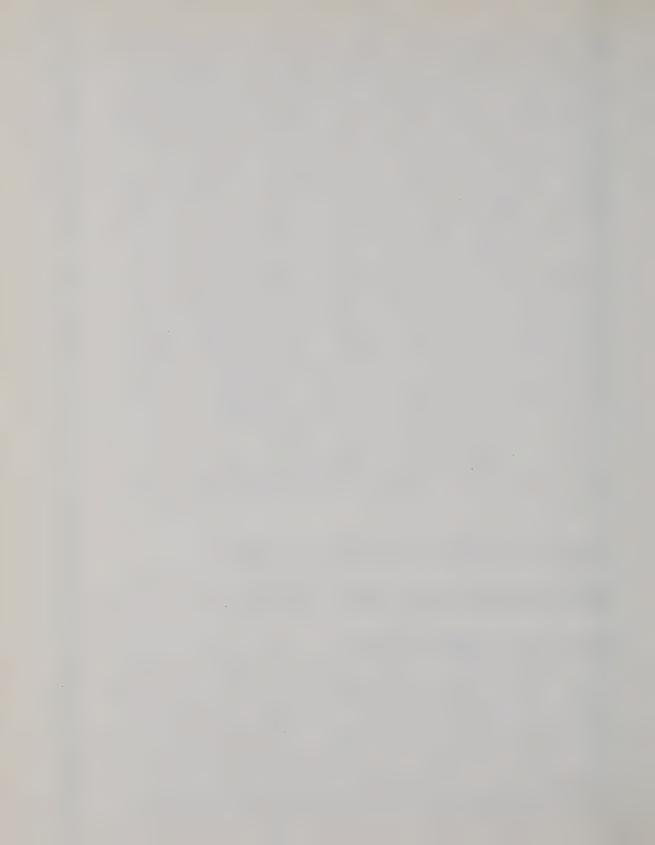
Midland Army Air Field - Midland, Texas.

Named from the City of Midland, Texas.

Midland Municipal Airport - idland, Texas. Named from the City of Midland, Texas.

Moore Field - Mission, Texas.

Named for Murchison Moore, who died in combat with eight German Pursuit Planes, on September 4, 1918. He was born in Houston, Texas, on July 4, 1894. After finishing Grade School and High School he entered Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he studied for four years. On May 11, 1917, he started training in the Officers Reserve Corps, at Leon Springs, Texas, and on August 15, 1917, was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. Following immediately, he



was assigned to the 86th Aero Agardren as Outer ver, and less than a month later, on sertember 6, 1917, he and his Unit sailed for France. The story of his heroic death is told in the awarding of the Fre. on Croix de Guerre with Palm, on March 19, 1919, with the following citation: "An audacious and energetic Observer, always willing to undertake the most dangerous missions. On September 2, 1918, he was charged with the protection of a ranging group far in the enemy lines. He died gloriously in combat with eight German Planes. One of them was shot down." On December 1. 1919, posthumous award by his Government of the Silver Star Citation Certificate was made. Further recognition was taken of his daring exploits when the War Department awarded him the Distinguished Service Cross of "Exceptional gallantry and bravery."

Navasota Intermediate Field - Navasota, Texas. Name comes from the City of Navasota, Texas.

Olney Municiapl Airport - Olney, Texas. Named from the Town of Olney, Texas.

Ozona Punicinal Airport - C. Force.
Named from the You of Ozona, Yexas.

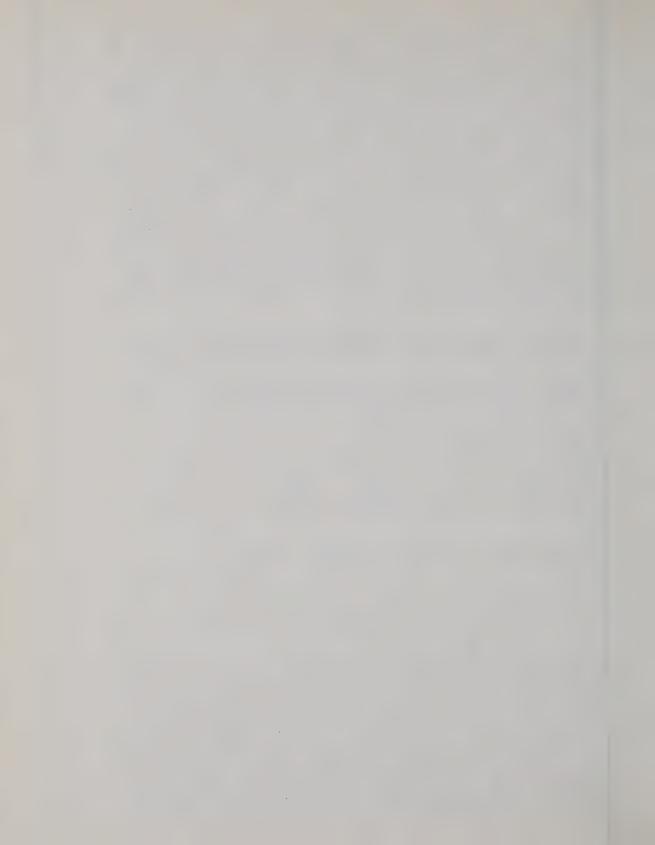
Palacios Army Air Field - Palacios, 10kts. Received its name from the Your of Faircios, lexas.

Pampa Army Arm Field - Pampa, Texas. Takes its name from the City of Pampa, Texas.

Pecos amay Air Field - Pecos, Toxas.
Received its name from the City of Pecos, Texas.

Perrin Field - Sherman, Texas.

Nas named for Ilmer D. Perrin, who was born at Boerne, Texas, April 7, 1896. He was drafted in 1917 and sent to Camp Travis, later being transferred to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. He was premeted to Decend Lie tenast of fore the end of the Ar, and since that has had numerous promotions, to First Lieutenant in 1921: Captain in 1934; Major in 1937; and Lieutenant Colonel in 1941. He was killed in an Airplane



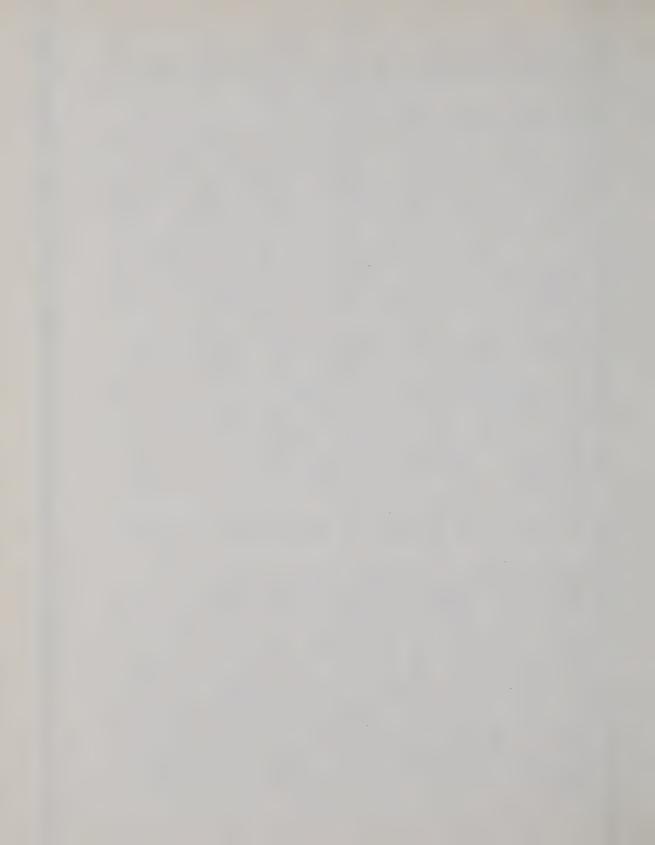
accident on June 21, 1941, while serving as Assistant Supervisor of the Air Corps Procurement Department at Baltimore, Maryland.

Pounds Field - Tyler, Texas. Was nemed for Jack Pounds who was born in Tyler. Texas. He graduated from High School and the University of Texas. He first became interested in Aviation while in Austin, Texas. He returned to Tyler and completed an Aviation course at the Municipal Airport in Tyler Aviation School, He left Tyler on July 4, 1941, after volunteering for the United States Army Air Corps, being assigned first to Ryan Field at Hemet, California. Completing his work there he was transferred to Gardner Field in California, for Basic Training. Later he was transferred to Mather Field at Sacramento, California, for Advanced Training. and on completion of this course, in February, 1942, he received his Wings and a commission. He was then assigned to Lemoore Field, California, as an Instructor when the Ship in which he was riding with a Student Pilot, suddenly went into a spin about 200 feet off the ground. The Bludent Pilot escaped serious injury. Lieutenant Pounds was the first Tyler, Texas, boy to lose his life in the Armed Forces in World War II.

Pyote Army Air Field - Pyote, Texas. So named from the Town of Pyote, Texas, because of its location.

Randolph Field - Randolph Field, Texas.

Named for Captain William R. Randolph, a native of Austin, Texas. He entered the Aumy in 1916, served as a Second Lieutenant, and a First Lieutenant, in the First World War, became a Flyer in 1919, and in 1920 was made Captain in the Air Corps. In 1928 he was Adjutant of the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, and was appointed as one of a group of Officers who were asked to submit recommendations for a name for the new Field for which land was just then being acquired. On February 10, 1928, Captain Randolph was killed in a Plane crash at Gorman, Texas.



Red River Arsenal - Texarkane, Texas.

amed from the River Fitch flows nearby. The
River received its name because the clay riverbed gives the water a red color.

Red River Ordnance Depot - Lemarkant, Terres. (Same as 194 Miver Ar. enal - Iskardona, Iska).

Russell, Fort D. A. - Marfa, Texas.

Named for Davis Allen Aussell, who was born at Salem, Washington County, New York, December 10. 1820. He was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1848, and assigned to the Pacific Coast. At the beginning of the War Between the States he was appointed Colonel of the 7th Massachusetts Regiment, made Brevet Major for gallantry at the Battle of Williamsburg, and became Lieutenant Colonel for gallant services throughout the Peninsula Campaign. In November, 1862, he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, and in 1863 was placed in command of the Division of the 6th Army Corps. He was shot and instantly killed by a cannon ball, on September 19, 1864.

San Angelo Army Air Field - San Angelo, Years. Named from the City of Ban Angelo, Fexus.

San Antonio Adjutant General Depot - San Antonic, Texas.
Named from the City of San Antonio, Texas.

San Antonio Army Service Forces Date - San Antonio, Texas.

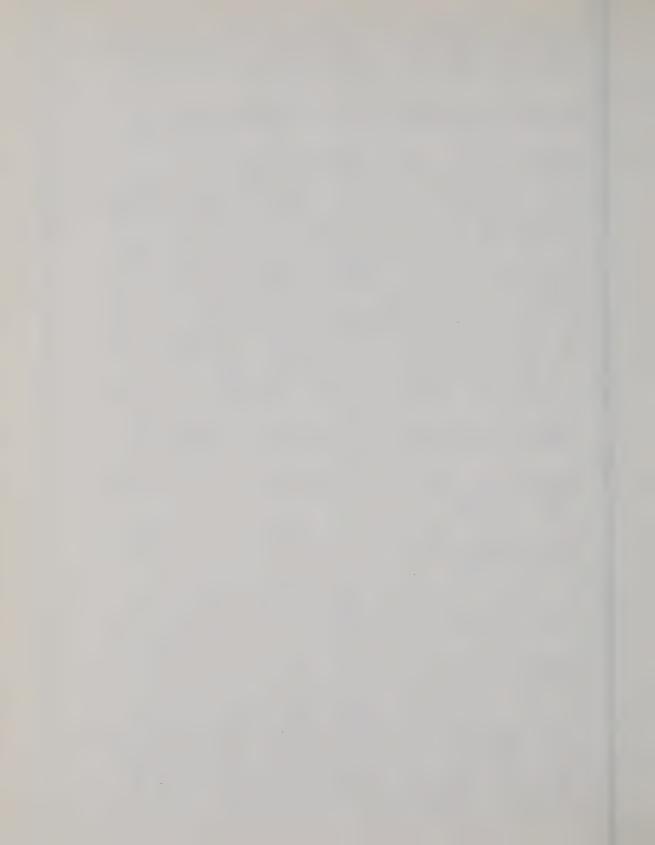
Named from the City of San Antonio, Texas.

San Antonio Arsenal - San Antonio, Texas. Named from the City of San Antonio, Texas.

San Antonio Municipal Airport #2 - San Antonio, Texas.
Named from the City of San Antonio, Texas.

San Jacinto, Fort - Galveston, Texas.

Gets its name from the proximity to the histor:
San Jacinto L ound and the San Jacinto River. The San Jacinto Battleground is the site
of a decisive and concluding Battle of the War
of Texas Independence from Mexico at which time



the Texans under General Sam Houston defeated the Mexican Army and captured General Santa Ana, the Mexican Dictator. The use of a Saint's name applied to the River, is common to early Spanish Explorers and Settlers in this area. A literal translation of San Jacinto is "Saint Hyacinth." The Battle of San Jacinto took place on April 21, 1836.

San Jacinto Ordnance Depot - Houston, Texas. (Jame as Jan Jacinto, Fort - Galveston, Texas).

San Marcos Army Air Field - San Marcos, Texas. Gets its name from the City of San Marcos, Texas.

Sheppard Field - Sheppard Field, Texas.

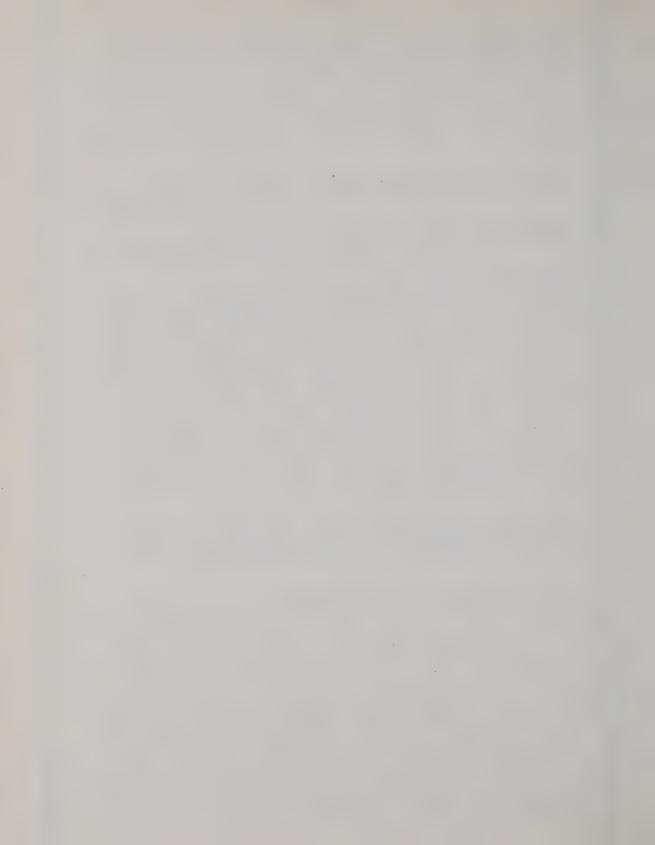
Named for Morris Sheppard who was born in Meatville, Morris County, Texas, May 28, 1875. He received his A. B. Degree at the University of Texas in 1895, his L. L. B. Degree in 1895, and his L. L. M. Degree at Yale University in 1898, and his L. L. D. Degree at Southern Methodist University. He practiced Law in Pittsburg, Texas, from 1898 to 1899, and moved to Texarkana in 1899. He was elected to the 51st Congress, November 15, 1902, and to the United States Senate, January 29, 1913. He was one of the most outstanding Senators ever to have served for the State of Texas.

South Plains Army Air Field - Lubbock, Texas. So named because it is located in the South Plains District of Texas.

Stanley, Camp - Boerne, Texas.

Named for David Sloane Stanley, born in Cedar

Valley, Ohio, June 1, 1828. He graduated from
the United States Military Academy at West Point
in 1852, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant
of Cavalry, September 6, 1853; First Lieutenant,
March 27, 1855; Captain, March 16, 1861; Major,
December 1, 1863; Brevet Major, December 1, 1863;
Brevet Major General, March 13, 1865; Colonel of
Infantry, July 28, 1866; Brigadier General,
March 25, 1884; and retired, June 1, 1892. In
the Volunteer Service he was appointed Brigadier
General, September 28, 1861; and Major General,
November 29, 1862. Subsequently he was



Commandant of the National Boldier's Home in Washington, D. C., whore he died March 13, 1902.

Stinson Field - San Antonio, Texas.

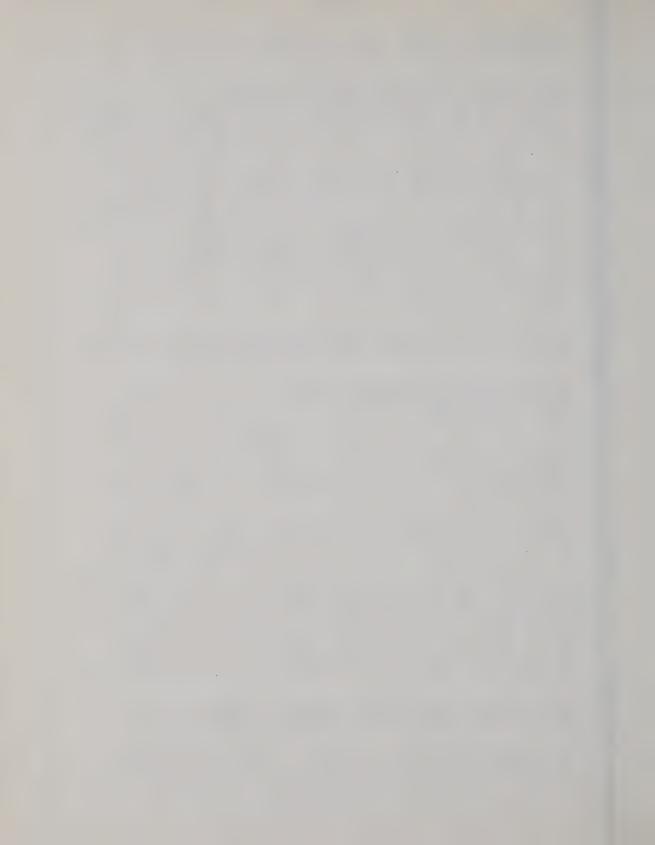
This named for the Stinsons, its Founders. "Eddie Katherine and Marjorie Stinson, assisted by their mother, opened the Stinson School of Flying in San Antonio in 1915. The three younger Stinsons were experienced Aviators by then. Fourteen Canadians received their Preliminary Training at the Stinson School of Flying before going into the British Air Forces. Katherine became an Exhibition Flyer and made a tour of China and Japan, giving the first Exhibition Flights ever seen there. Eddie Stinson became a Flying Instructor at Kelly Field after the United States entered the War."

Sweetwater Municipal Airport - Sweetwater, Texas.
Named from the City of Sweetwater, Texas.

Swift, Camp - Bastrop, Texas. Named for Major Peneral Abon Switt, a dissippre ished Infantry Officer of the Spanish-American War. He was born at Fort Chadbourne, Texas, in 1854, and died in 1938. He graduated from Jest Point Military Academy in 1876. His first assignment was the Indian Campaign in Ayoming and other States. He served in Cuba and Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War, and following this was attached to the War College Staff. He next saw active service in the Moro Revolution in the Philippines, and following this assignment was Commander of the Army Service School. He nex responded to the call to Arms during the Mexican uprising and was in charge of the Cavalry Division at El Paso, Texas. He served with the AEF, and after the War was Chief of the Allied Military Mission to Italy and Commander of American Forces there.

Temple Army Air Field - Temple, Texas.
Named from the City of Temple, Texas.

Texarkana Municipal Airport - Texarkana, Texas.
Named from the Class of Texarkana, Texas.



Travis, Fort - Galveston, Texas.

Mas names for Milliam Barrett Pravis, who was born near Red Banks, Edgefield County, South Carolina, August 9, 1809. He was Commander of Troops of the Alamo. He taught School while preparing for the Profession of Law. Leaving his family, he removed to Texas, where he practiced Law and entered into Politics. Later he raised a Company of Volunteers to fight against the Mexicans. He died with about one hundred and eighty-eight others, at the Alamo.

Val Verde County Airport - Del Rio, Texas. Named from Val Verde County, Texas.

Vernon Municipal Airport - Vernon, Texas.
Takes its name from the City of Vernon, Texas.

Waco Army Air Field - Waco, Texas. Named from the City of Waco, Texas.

Wink Municipal Airport - Wink, Texas. Named from the Town of Wink, Texas.

Wolters, Camp - Camp Wolters, Texas. Named for Joseph Franklin Jolters Who was born on a farm near New Ulm, Texas, September 2, 1871. He was educated in the Schools there and attended Add-Ran Christian University, Thorp Springs, Texas, from 1888 to 1891. He was admitted to the Texas State Bar at La Grange, Texas, in May, 1892. He entered Texas National Guard as a Private in 1890, and continued to be preminant in Military Affairs. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of the First Toxas Cavalry, United States Volunteers, during the Spanish-American war, and was promoted through the rank to Brigadier General, Texas National Guard. During Norld War I he organized a Cavalry Brigade which was in training when the Armistice was signed. His outstanding services as a Military leader have been in supervision of a lace Riot in 1919; as Commander of the National Guard Forces in relief work after the hurricane in the harmas Pass: Longshoremen's Strike in Galveston, June 7th to October 20th, 1920. He was the Author of several books and numerous public addresses and law briefs. Prior to Norld War I a small



Camp by the name of Camp Wolters was located here and each summer General Wolters and his Campvalry Unit trained at this Camp.

## UTATI

Bushnell General Hospital - Brigham, Utah.

Named for Colonel George Ensign Bushnell, who
was an outstanding Medical Officer who was particularly interested in the study of the treatment
of Tuberculosis. He commanded the Pirst Artillery Hospital established for the du of Tubercolosis, which was at Fort Bayard, New Mexico,
before World War I. He was born September 10,
1853, and died July 19, 1924. He was commissioned in the United States Army in February,
1881, and served continuously until 1919, when
he was retired. During the First World War he
was Special Consultant of the Surgoon General in
connection with Physical Examination Standards
for induction into the Service during that War.

Described in the Book of Mormon. In this part of the country it is often used to designate the land of the Mormons. It was proposed as a name for the State of Utah by the Mormons when they were seeking admission as a State. The symbol to the word is the honeybee which denotes industriations.

Douglas. Fort - Fort Douglas, Utah. Mas established by General Patrick E. Connor, Commanding the 3rd California Volunteers, sent here in 1862 to keep the Indians in check and to guard the mail route and telegraph lines. The Fort was named by President Abraham Lincoln for his defeated opponent for the Presidency, Stephen A. Douglas. Stephen A. Douglas was born or April 23, 1813. He became a Lawyer and at thirty years of age he was elected to the United States House of Representatives. Four years later ha went into the Jenate, continuing there until his death, June 3, 1861. He was a brilliant Orator and was especially femous for the series of public Debates he had with Abraham Lincoln on the Blavery Question when both were campaigning for



the Benatership, in 1858. While opposed to Slavery, Douglas supported the doctrine of popular sovereignty. He was Democratic Nominee for President the year he died, 1861.

Dugway Proving Ground - Tooele, Utah.
Received its name from its location near Dugway
Lountain and Valley.

Hill Field - Hill Field, Utah. Tas named for the distinguished Air Corps Ctricer, Floyer F. Hill, who was killed in 1935. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1894, attended Grammar School and High School in his home Town, then went to Brown University for training in Engineering. In 1917, the year after graduation, he enlisted in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and thereafter his whole interest was and up in Flying. In July, 1913. he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and went on to a varied and much travelled career in which he figured as a Bombardment Pilot, a Radio Officer, Headquarters Supply Officer, Photographer, and Test Pilot. In 1920 he was permanently commissioned in the Regular Army and went Overseas to serve as an Aviation Engineer Officer with the American Army of Occupation at Weissenthrum. Germany. A later tour of Overseas duty took him to the Philippines. In 1935, holding the temporary rank of Major, he was killed at Wright Field, Ohio, while testing one of the Army's first 7 ur-engine Bombers.

(Kearns) AAF Ground Training Installation - Kearn.
Utah.

Maned for Thomas Kearns, a Senator of Utah. He was born in Nebraska in 1870, but left home and hauled supplies to Black Hills miners until the Railroad came. He came down to Arizona as a miner, then with four other young men and a horse-drawn wagon, he pushed North to this area. They went to work in the Ontario Mine, then greatest silver producer in the world, at Park City, thirty miles east of here. With some friends, he got the Mayflower property and in 1390 they hit ore at two hundred feet. Their first shipment sold for \$20,000. He bought mines to form the Silver King Coalition, and became



one of the world's leading silver producers. bought a big piece of proposed Los Angeles to salt Lake City Railroad, and acquired a lot of real estate in this area. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention for the State of Itah and helped make many basic State rules. In 1901 he bought the Salt Lake Tribune, and in the same year was elected to the United States Senate. He died in 1918.

Ogden Adjutant General Depot - Ogden, Utah. Kamed from the City of Ogden, Utah.

Ogden Argenal - Ogden, Utah. Maned from the City of Ogden, Utah.

Balt Lake Branch, Ogden Arsenal - Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Great Balt Lake is a saline remnant of Lake Bonneville, a great frosh water Lake or glacial times which was approximately 1000 feet deep at the site of delt Lake City and was approximately the size of Lake Michigan. It occupied nearly one-fourth of the present State of Utah and extended into Idaho and Nevada, and had a length of 346 miles, a width of 145 miles, and rose and fell from time to time, forming shore lines from which its history may be road with great uncertainty. In the process of its rise and fall the pass was cut down lowering the Lake within a relatively short period of time by 375 feet, from which stage it receded slowly, due to evaporation, and reduced percipitation, of another 625 feet, shrinking meanwhile and becoming more and more saline until it finally became the Great Salt Lake of our time. The Great Salt Lake itself a the largest inland body of water west of the Mississippi Valley and occupies the bottom of the largest closed basin in North Amorica. Tal present stage of the Lake while low, is nearly as high as when the Mormon pioneers came, notwi standing the fact that about 800,000 acres of land are being irrigated with water taken from the contributing streams. The Lake was first seen by white men in about 1825 when Trappers came down from the Lorth. In 1831 to 1835 Beamsville made explorations of the Lake and wrote descriptive reports. Captain John C. Fremont



made investigations of the Lake and navigated it in 1843. In 1847 the Mormon Pioneers settled Salt Lake City and immediately began to utilize the Lake and some of its Islands. Several Rivers and a number of Creeks flow into the Lake but it has no outlet, hence its salinity.

Salt Lake City Army Air Base - Salt Lake City, Utah.
Named from the City of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Tooele Ordnance Depot - Tooele, Utah. Named from the City of Tooele, Utah.

Utah Army Service To ces Depot - Ogden, Utah. Received its name From the State of Utah.

Utah Sub-Depot of the Utah General Depot - Salt Lake City, Utah.
Received its name from the State of Utah.

Wendover Field - Wendover, Utah. Named from Wendover, Utah.

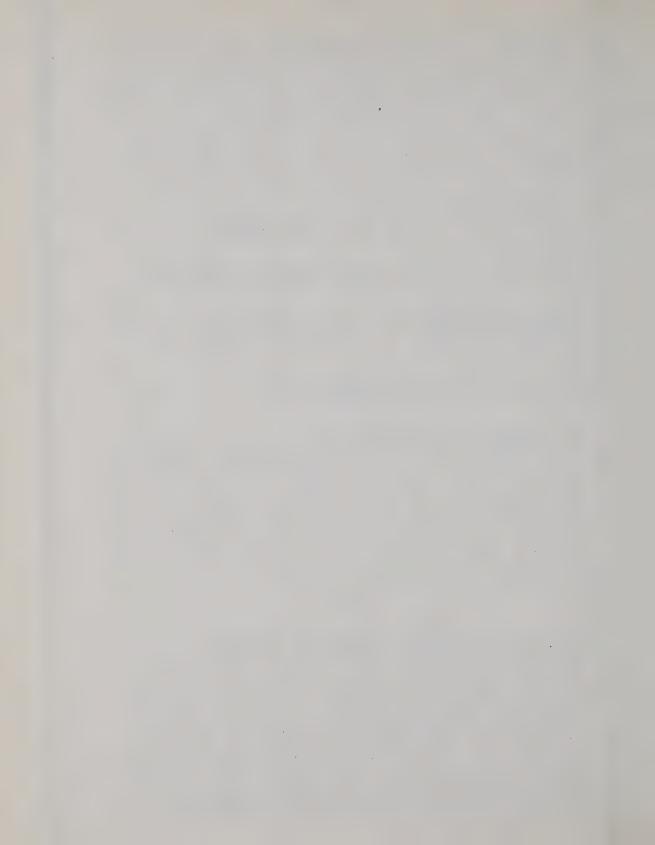
Williams, Jamp - Lehi, Utah.

Mas named for Brigadier General J. G. Williams, who for most of his life was closely identified with the Utah National Guard. He enlisted as a Private in the Guard in 1900, and continued his association until July, 1946, reaching the rank of Adjutant General in 1920, and Brigadier General in 1931. He was born in Wales in 1872, and died in 1948, being a resident of Southern Idaho and Utah since early childhood.

## VERMONE

Allen, Fort Ethan - Minooski, Vermont.

Las named for Ethan Allen who was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, January 10, 1739. About 1769 he removed to Vermont, settling first in Bennington where he became conspicuous in the contest between New Hampshire and New York for jurisdiction over "The New Hampshire Grants" now Vermont. He represented his fellow settlers in a suit at Albany in 1771, but, their claim being disregarded, he organized a force of Green Mountain Boys for the eviction of New York

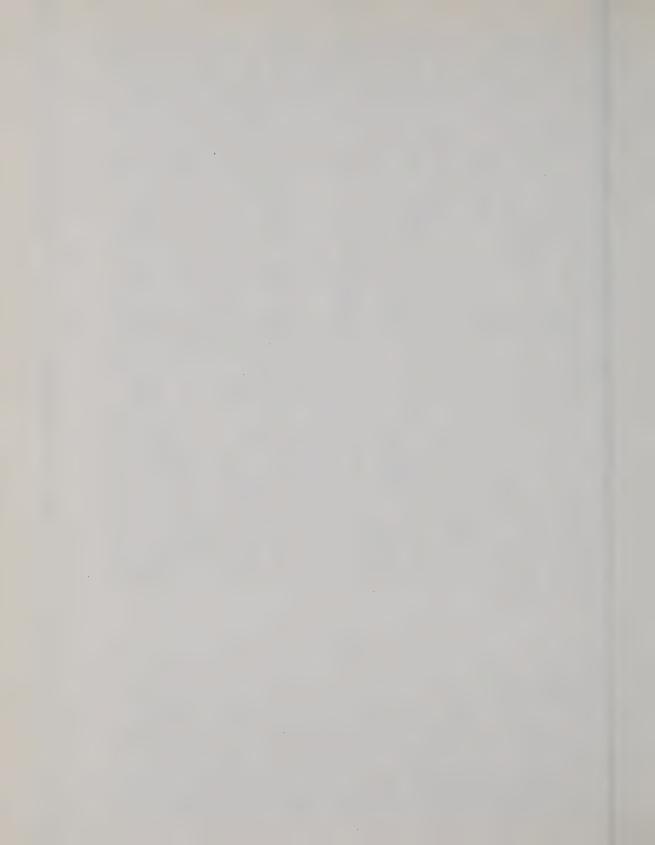


sattlers. Governor Tryon of New York theroupon declared him an outlaw and offered a reward for his arrest. At the outbreak of the Revolution, his associates offered their services to the Patriot Party and organized an Expedition against Ticonderoga. On May 10, 1775, Allen surprised a Garrison and forced its Commander to surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." He soon afterward joined General Schuyler's Army, was employed in secret Missions to Canada, and rendered valuable aid to Montgomery's Expedition. He was taken prisoner. September 25, 1775, near Montreal, and was sent to England. Some months later he was sent back to this country and was kept as a prisoner in Halifax and New York until May 3, 1778, when he was exchanged. After his release he returned to Varmont, was broveted Lieutenant Colonel by the Continental Congress and became Brigadier General of Vermont Militia, though he devoted his atter tion chiefly to the old Territorial dispute, and incidentally carried on a correspondence with Jovernor Haldimand of Canada, upon which a charge of treason was subsequently based. No satisfactory explanation has ever been given to his con duct, but the charge of treason is at least not fully substantiated. He moved to Burlington in 1787, and died there two years later. He had great ability both in Politics and in War. He wrote a Narrative of Colonel Ethan Allen's Captivity (1779); a Vindication of the Opposition of Vermont to the Government of New York (1779). and Reason the Only Oracle of Man, or A Composit. ous System of Natural Religion (1734). He die in 1789.

## VIRGINIA

virghire Contiermenter of contiRoyal,

Was named for James B. Aleshire, who was born Ohio, in 1856. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1876 and upon graduation four years later, was assigned to the First Calvary as a Second Lieutenant. In 1895 he transferred to the Quartermaster Corps with the rank of Captain. In 1901 he became a Major, and in 1907 was made Brigadier General, and in 1912 was promoted to



the grade of Major General.

Ashby, Camp - Virginia Beach, Virginia. Timed for Frigadier General Turner Ashby who was born October 23, 1828, at "Rose Bank," Fauquier County, Virginia, and died June 6, 1862. "Rose Bank" was his father's home, near what is now Markham, Virginia. His father, Colonel Turner Ashby, was an Officer in the War of 1812, and his grandfather, Captain Jack Ashby, was an Officer in the Revolutionary War. General Ashby's education was obtained from his mother, tutors, and in Major Ambler's Private School. He entered commercial pursuits, then bought a farm near "Rose Bank," and engaged in farming. Stirred by John Brown's Raid on October 16, 1350 he, being enterprising, fearless, and a splendid horseman, and a natural leader, gathered some mounted men and rode North. They arrived late. on October 19th, at Charlestown where Brown had been jailed. In January, 1860, they returned home after several months spent in picketing the Potomac. He bolioved in Slavery but not in Se cession. But when Virginia secoded, April 17, 1861, he again rode with his Company of horsemen to Harper's Ferry. With his Command augmented by Infantry and Artillery, he took post opposite Point of Rocks, performing bridge-guard and scouting duty. In June, 1861, he marched with his Company to Winchester, where it was incorporated in the Seventh Virginia Calvary which Colo nel McDonald was officially organizing for the defense of the upper Potomac River. From June 18. 1861, to early March, 1862, he was angaged in picket and scouting duty, and in minor Operations, in the Romney-Bach-Martinsburg-Harper 3 Ferry region, except for a short time in July, when, with part of the Seventh, he cooperated with Stuart's Calvary in making Johnston's will drawal from Winchester to Manassas. He was con missioned Lieutenant Colonel about July 25, 1861. Under official authority he organized Chew's Horse Battery on November 15, 1861, which former a part of his Command. A little later he succooked Johnsh McDowald in command of the Rega ment. From March 4, 1862, when Banks entered Charlestown, to the latter part of April, he, promoted to Colonel about March 14th, covered

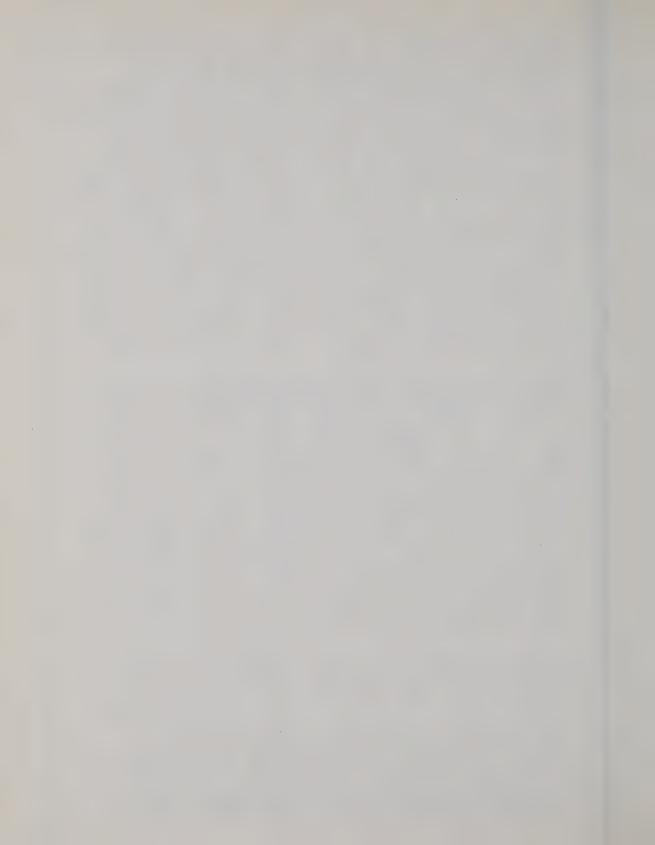


Jackson's retreat to Swift Run Gap, participating with great credit in the Battle of Kernstown. During Jackson's movements against Milroy in early May, he, with part of his Command, watched Banks at Harrisonburg and followed him during his retreat to Strasburg. Leaving a few Companies opposite Banks, he, with the remainder, joined Jackson in his march toward Front Royal, moved off and attacked the Federal Detachment of Buckton Station: joined Jackson again at Front Royal, and moving on his left Sowa. . Middletone, struck Banks column on the flank in retreat. He took part in the Engagement at Ninchester on May 25th. and in subsequent pursuit of Banks toward Harper's Ferry. On the 27th ne received his commission as Brigadier General. During Jackson's subsequent retreat up the valley, on June 6th, Ashby, while commanding the Calvary Brigade, and fighting rear guard action, a few miles south of Harrisenburge was shot by the enemy.

Belveir. Fort - Fort Belveir, Virginia.
This section was first explored by Japtain cont.
Smith in 1808, the present area comprising for Belveir, was included in a great made in a performance of James II of England to Lord Culpeper. In 1754 the spacious dwelling "Belveir" (Franch) commanding "Beautiful to see," was erected upon commanding ground everlooking the Potennee River. In 1900 Lord Fairfax became acquainted with George James on this Reservation that our first President received his early surveying experience. In 1783 the mansion was burned, but the stout walks of the brick structure stood until 1814, when goes from British Ships retiring from Washington, reduced the manor to foundation ruins.

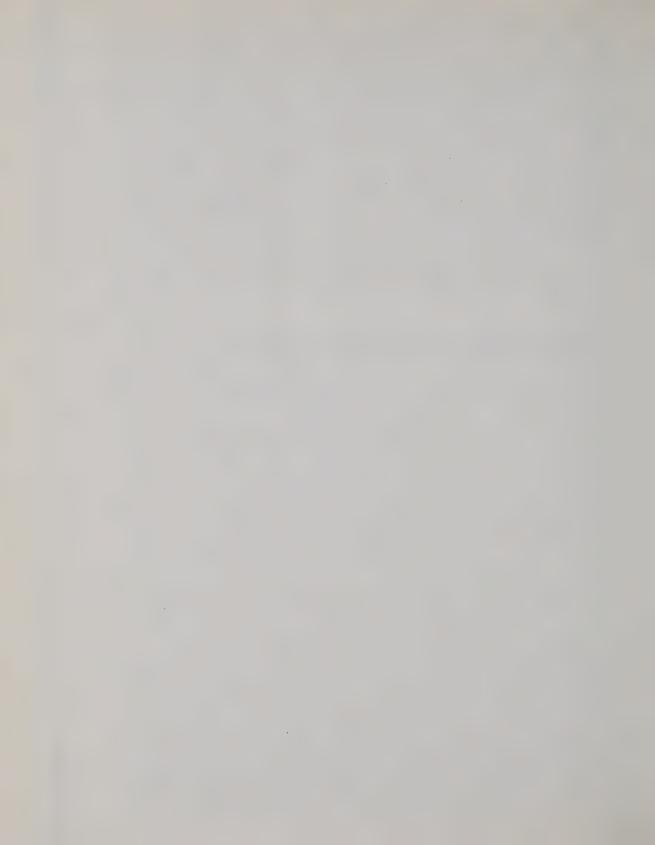
Blackstone Army Air Field - Camp Pickett, Vir-Rinia. Received its name from the Town of Blackstone, Virginia.

Custis, John, Fort - Hiptopeko, Vinginia.
Named for John Custis, the United of that the
hold the position of Councillor. He was the sem
of Colonel John Custis of "Wilsonia," and the
grandson of Major General John Custis, both in



their days Councillors. John Custis was born in 1678 and, his grandfather having bequeathed a certain sum per annum for his education, he went to England for that purpose. Upon returning to Virginia, he appears to have resided principally near Williamsburg, where he owned an estate. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for the College in 1718 and probably other years. He was recommended for the Council in 1727, by the Earl of Orkney, and appointed the same year, He married Frances, the eldest daughter of Colonel Daniel Parke, Jr., but being exceedingly eccentric, and his lady of a proud and haughty disposition, the union was a most unhappy one. His son, Daniel Parko Custis, later married Miss Martha Dandridge, who finally became the wife of George Washington. John Custis died November 2, 1749.

Bustis. Fort - Fort Bustis, Virginia. Lamed for an Army Officer, General Assuham Eastis who had a long and notable Military career which extended through thirty-five years of the turbulent years of American History. He was born in Petersburg Leginia, on March 26, 170%, Tere ceived a B. A. Degree from Harvard College in 1808, and began practising Law in the office of his uncle. Judge Isaac Parker, the founder of Harvard Law School, but promptly left the Bar upon President Jefferson's announcement that the Army would be greatly expanded. During the War of 1812 he served at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, took part in the storming and capture of York now Toronto, the Capital of Upper Canada, was with Winfield Scott at the fall of Fort George on the Niagara Frontier, and was on a journey down the Saint Lawrence with General James Wilkerson's unsuccessful Expedition. He was sta tioned at Saint Augustine, Florida, in 1821, when Andrew Jackson received that Territory from the Spanish Government. When Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun, opened a School of Artillery Practice at Fortress Monroe in 1824, Eustas was named the first Commandant. In 1832 he was with Winfield Scott in an Expedition across the Great Lakes carrying Troops to the scene of the Black Hawk Jar near Chicago. The Seminole War broke out in Florida in 1836 and he was fighting there



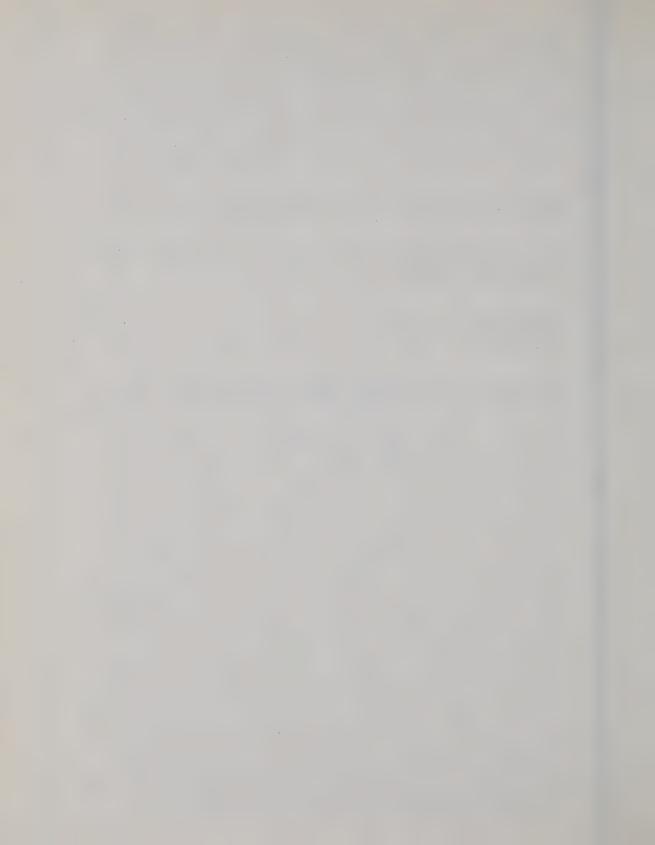
until the summer of 1836 when he went to North Carolina to assist in removing the Cherokee Indians across the Mississippi River. In 1839 he was Commandant of the Training Camp at Camp Wasington, New Jersey, and by the close of that year was on duty at Hancock Barracks, Maine, and a crisis arose over the Aroostool Boundary Problem. He died in Portland, Maine, June 27, 1853, while commanding the Sixth Military Department.

Eustis, Port, ASF Dapor - Fort Eustis, Virginia. (Same as Eustis, Fort - Port Eustis, Virginia).

Front Royal Quartermaster Depot (Remount) - Free Royal, Virginia.
Named from Front Royal, Virginia.

Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation - Newport News. Virginia. Received its name from Hampton Roads, Virginia.

Henry, Camp Patrick - Newport News, Virginia. Named for the Virginia Patriot, Patrick Henry, who was born at Studley, Kanover County, Virginia, May 29, 1736. He was educated at a little School near his home, and after the age of ten, by his father who opened a small Grammar School as his home. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a country store, and at sixteen he entered into partnership as storekeeper with his elder brother, but this was not successful. At twentyfour he was admitted to the Bar. At twentyseven he won his first triumph, as Counsel for the Collector of the County, in what was known as "The Parson's Cause." His unexpected display of eloquence on the side of the people procured his recognition and the title of "Orator of Nature." In 1765 he was elected to the House of Representatives where he distinguished himself as an Author of certain resolutions against the Stamp Act. In 1769 he was admitted to proceed in the General Courts where he attained emineral in criminal cases before Juries. In 1773 he was a member of the "Committee of Correspondence for the Dissimination of Intelligence Between the Colonies." The following year he was chosen Delegate to the Virginia Convention. He was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment and



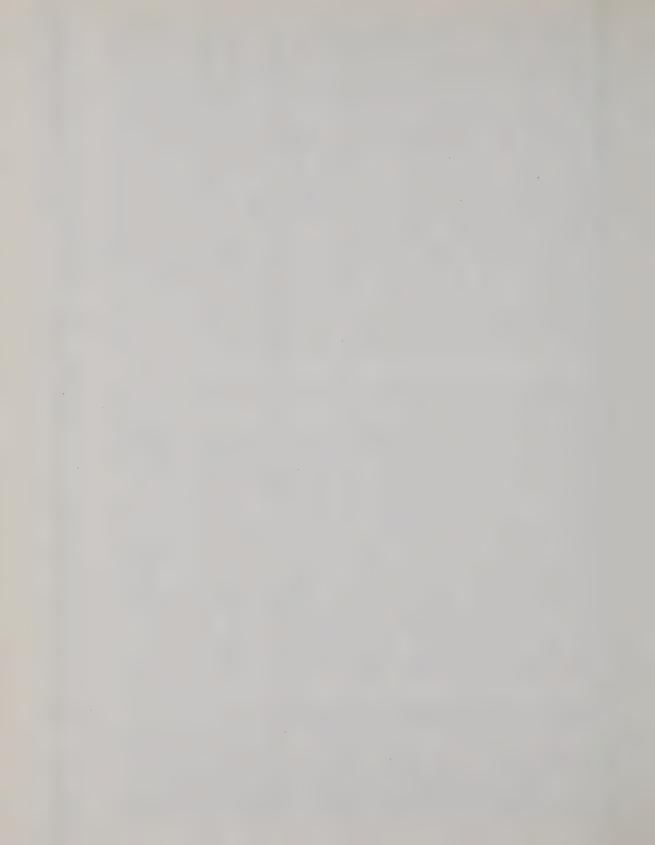
Commander of all the Forces to be raised in Virginia, but a misunderstanding led to his resignation. He was a member of the Second Continental Congress in 1775 and of the Virginia Convention in 1776. A new Constitution was framed and he was elected the first Republican Governor; he was reelected in 1777 and 1778. In 1780 he became a member of the Legislature, where he continued un til he was elected Governor in 1784, but later withdrew. In 1787 he was chosen a Delegate to the "Federal Constitutional Convention" but did not attend. In 1788 he was a Delegate to the Virginia Convention for ratifying the Federal Constitution which he vehemently opposed as dangerous to the liberties of the country. In 1795 he declined the position of Secretary of State in Washington's Cabinet, in 1796 the nomination for Governor of Virginia, and in 1797 the Mission to France, offered by President Adams. In 1799 he was elected to the State Legislature, but did not tur his seat, his death occurring on the 6th of June, 1793.

Hill. A. P., Military Reservation - Fredericksburg. Virginia. Was named I'm Ambrose Powell Hill, an American Soldier, born in Culpepper, Virginia, on November 9, 1825. He attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, and upon graduation was made Second Lieutenant in the Federal Army. He served in the Mexican War on the Frontier, and in Florida. Later he was appointed Captain. At the outbreak of the War Between the States in 1861, he entered the Confederate Service, being made Colonel of the 13th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers and was ordered to Harper's Ferry. He fought at the First Battle of Bull Run, at Antie tam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettys burg, distinguishing himself in these Battles. He was promoted to Major General and later to Lieutenant Colonel. He was killed while defend ing Petersburg, on April 2, 1865.

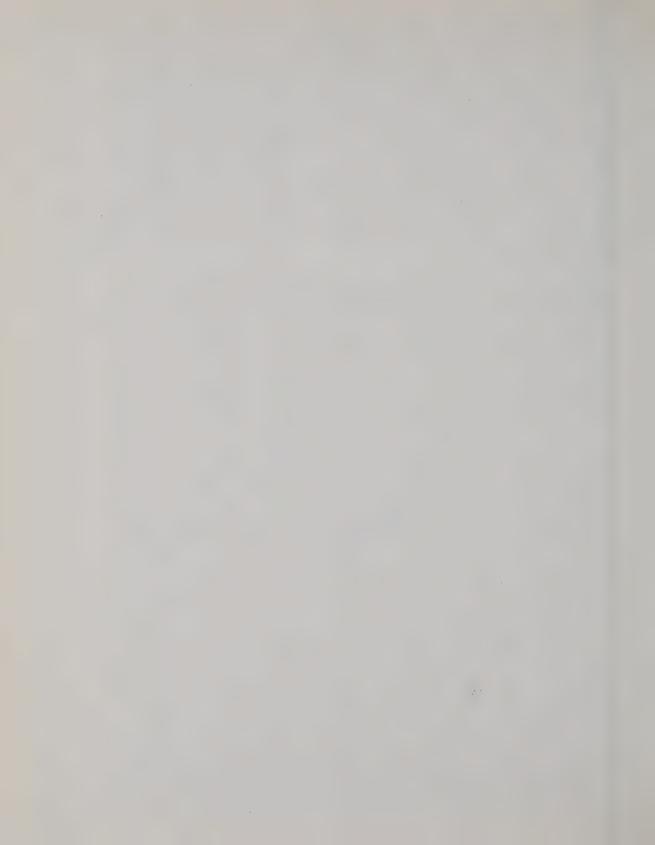
Hunt, Fort - Alexandria, Virginia.

Named for Henry Jackson Hunt, who was born in Dotroit, Michigan, September 14, 1819, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1839.

He served in the Mexican War, and was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras. Charubusco, and Chapultspec. In the War Between



Langley Field - Langley Field, Virginia.
Landd for Jenuel Pierpont Langley, poem in histon. Massachusetts, on August 22, 1834. He was educated at Boston High School. He became an Architect and Civil Engineer, an Assistant in the Harvard Observatory, and an Assistant Pro fessor of Mathematics in the United States Nava, Observatory. In 1867 he became Director of the Allegheny Observatory, and Professor of the West ern University of Pennsylvania, and then did some of his notable work establishing the most system of Railroad Time Service, under and on country is divided into Time Zones; designing a Bolometer and making other inventions. He diacovered a theretofore unknown extension of the solar spectrum, and made many experiments with the devices for navigating the air. His disc very of the solar spectrum was made at Mount Whitney, where he had led an Expedition. In 1877, he became Secretary to the Smithsonian Trastitution at Washington. While where he contin ued his experiments, some of which have attract much attention and given promise to great store cess. He also founded the Astrophysical Obsain tory and the National Zoological Park at Washing ton. He has received Honorary De read of his est grade from the leading Universities of America and angland, and is a mandar of merlearned Societies throughout the world. He has received the Jensson Medal from the Institute of France, the Rumford Medal from the Royal Society of London, and from the American Academy of Artis



and Science, and the Henry Draper Medal from the Rational Academy of Sciences. His works include "Researches on Jolan Heat," "The New Astronomy," "Experiments in Aero-dynamics," "Internal Work on the Wind," and others on like topics. He devoted much of his lifetime to demonstrating by his experimental work the practicability of Mochanical Flight. He succeeded with small models of his "Airdrome," as he called his Flying Ma-chine, in 1896. He retired from experimenting during that year, leaving to others the work of building a full scale Airplane capable of carrying men aloft. In 1903 he made two unsuccessful attempts to launch his enlarged "Airdrome" from a catabult mounted on a houseboat in the Potomac River. The wreckage of the Flying Machine was put in the Smithsonian Institution, and Langley himself, died February 27, 1904.

Lee, Camp - Camp Lee, Virginia. Mamed for Robert Laward Lee, born in Virginia January 19, 1807. He was the son of "Light Horse Harry" Lee. After becoming an Officer in the Army, he served in the Engineers and gained experience in the War against Mexico, 1846, and in the service against the Indians. From 1852 to 1855 he was Superintendent of West Point Military Academy. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of a new Calvary Regiment, with which he sorved in 'exas. While on a furlough he was i command at the capture of John Brown at Harper's Farry, in 1859. At the outbreak of the War Retween the States, Lincoln offered him Command of the Federal Forces, but he refused. He . : against Stavery and dissolution of the Union. but he felt that if the former could be eradicated only by force and the latter maintained only by Civil War, the original evils were only made greater. Neither could be consider leading an invesion on his homeland. Resigning from the United States Army, he offered his services to Virginia. He soon became Military Adviser to Jefferson Davis, and in 1862 he won some conspicuous success, completely turning the tide of Jar for a time in favor of the South. In 1862 La more a contraction at Chancellorsville, and, although defeated at dettysburg, he managed to hold his own against superior Forces who were



aidea by command of the Sea. In 1864 he conducted the famous Wilderness Campaign and succeeded in thwarting his opponent. Ulyssor D. Grant. In Abruary, 1865, he was appointed in Command of all of the Southern Forces, but by then they were too weak to make any impression on the strengthened Northenners. On a figure House. Lee was President of Washington Collige. Virginia, from 1865 and both they wanded many Candolph Continged. In 1831 he addied Mary Candolph Conting a great granddaughter of Martha Washington. Their home on the Potenac River is maintained a memorial and is the site of Arlington National Cemetery.

Little Creek Mine Base - Fort Story, virging a This name comes from the nearby body of water known as Little Creek. The selection of this name was simply a master of geographic destination.

McGuire demonal Hospital - Richmone, Va and a Named for Doctor mander delines medulie, and was born at Winchester, Frader ok Sount 7, Vindian. October 11, 100. He was entree of the chester Military Academy. His early Delica! training was had at the Medical College in Winchester, which his father, along with other Phose sicians, had established. He graduated I'rom this School in 1854, with the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1856 to 1858 he filled the Chair of Anatomy in Winchester Medical College. He went that year from Winchester to Philadelphia, where he conducted a "Quiz Cleas" with Doctors Pancoast ! Lucksit. At the time of the John Brown ward he led a mos work among the students which resulted in many of them leaving Philadelphia and coming to Richmond. Leter no went to New Orleans to practice his Profession, but upon the outbreak of the Mar Between the States, he returned to Virginia and enilates in the Confederate Army. Down after his entire ment he was made Medical Director of the Arma in the Shenandoah Valley, under "Stonewall" Jackson, and served under Jackson with distant guished ability as a diesi Director under the death of the latter in Chancellorsville. McGui

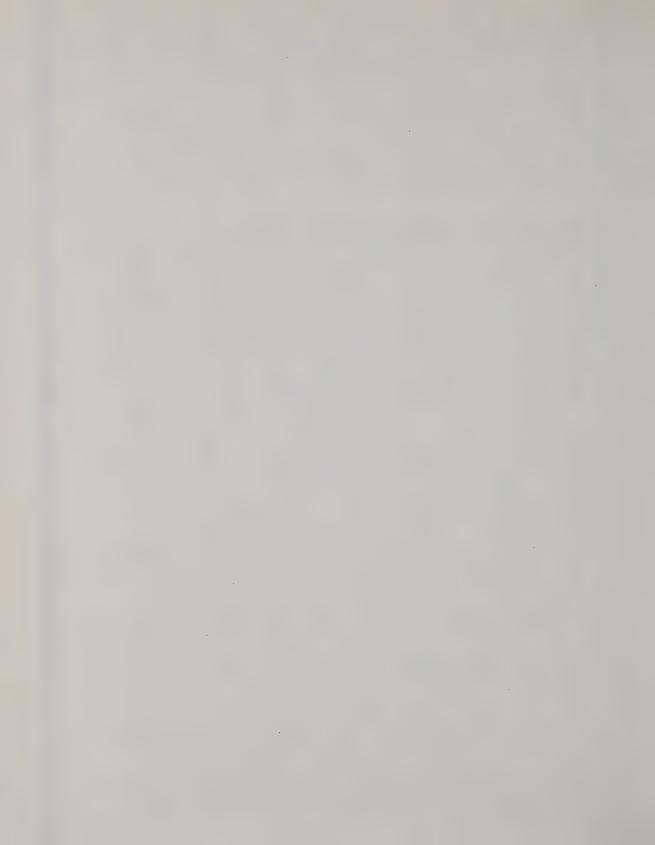


served with no less distinction as Medical Director of the Second Army Corps until the close of the War. While Surgeon General he inaugurated the custom of exchanging Medical Officers. and hence anticipated by several years the action of the General Conference. In 1865 he settled in Richmond. Virginia, and was elected to the Chair of Surgery in the Medical College of Virginia, a position which he continued to hold until 1878. In 1883 he founded Saint Luke's Home for the Sick, with an attendant Training School for Nurses, which growing far beyong its original dimensions, was removed in 1899 to a commodious building erected for the purpose in the western part of the City of Richmond, and which continues to be a very prominent Institution in the Medical and Surgical life of that City. In 1893 Dr. McGuire, in conjunction with other associates, founded in Richmond, the Univer sity College of Medicine, and established in connection with it. Virginia Hospital. He became the President of both College and Hospital, and in the College faculty he was also the Clinical Professor of Surgery. He was one of the founders of the Medical Society of Virginia in 1870. and became its President in 1880. Many honors in the Medical and Surgical world were conferred upon him during his career as Physician and Surgeon. In 1869 he was made President of the Richmond Academy of Medicine. In 1875 he became President of the Association of Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States. He was President of the Southern Surg! cal and Geneological Association in 1889, and in 1893 became Vice President, and in 1896 Presi dent of the American Medical Association. He received the Degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of North Carolina in 1887, and the same Degree from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1888. He published various papers on Medical. Surgical and cognate subjects in the Medical Journals, among them an account of the wounding and death of "Stonewall" 4. 1.0 whom he attended. He contributed to Ashurs: "International Cyclevedia of Surgery" (1884), Pepper's "Lystem of Madicine" (1885-87); and to the American edition of Holmes! "Surgery." A vivid account of the life and career of Dr.



McGuire is detailed in the oration delivered by Major Holmes Conrad, late Solicitor General of the United States, upon the occasion of the presentation to the Commonwealth of Virginia at Richmond, on January 7, 1904, by Hunter McGuire Memorial Association, of a bronze statue of Dr. McGuire, which stands in the Capital grounds not far from the statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, which was presented to Virginia by an Association of English Gentlemen. Dr. McGuire died September 19, 1900.

Monroe, Fort - Fort Monroo, Virginia. Named for Jomes Monros. The first forvifications here on Old Point Comfort, were started in 1609. and there has been a fortification here off and on ever since. The first garrison consisted of fifty men under the Command of Captain James Davis. who assisted Captain John Ratchiffe in the construction of the Fort. James Monroe was born in Virginia, April 28, 1758. He left College to join a Virginia Regiment at the outbreak of the Revolution. When he left the Army in 1780 he studied Law, but had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1782 he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia, and was a member of Congress of the Confederation from 1783 to 1786. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1790, and in 1794 went to France as Minister, but was recalled in 1796. From 1799 to 1802 he was Governor of Virginia and alterware was, in turn, Special Envoy to France, Minister of London, and Envoy to Madrid. In Paris he arranged the purchase of Louisiana by the United States. From 1811 to 1817 he was Secretary of State. In 1823 he promulgated the Monroe Doctrine in his message to Congress. In this Doctrine, December 2, 1823, he stated: "That the United States would regard as an unfriendly act any crfort of an European Government to extend its influence in the Western Hemisphere, or to control in any way the political destiny of any country whose independence had been recommen by the United States." He retired from public life in 1825 and died in New York on July 4. 1831. The Monroe Docurine was generally ac cepted by European Powers. It has been var extended and is now a Nationalistic Principle

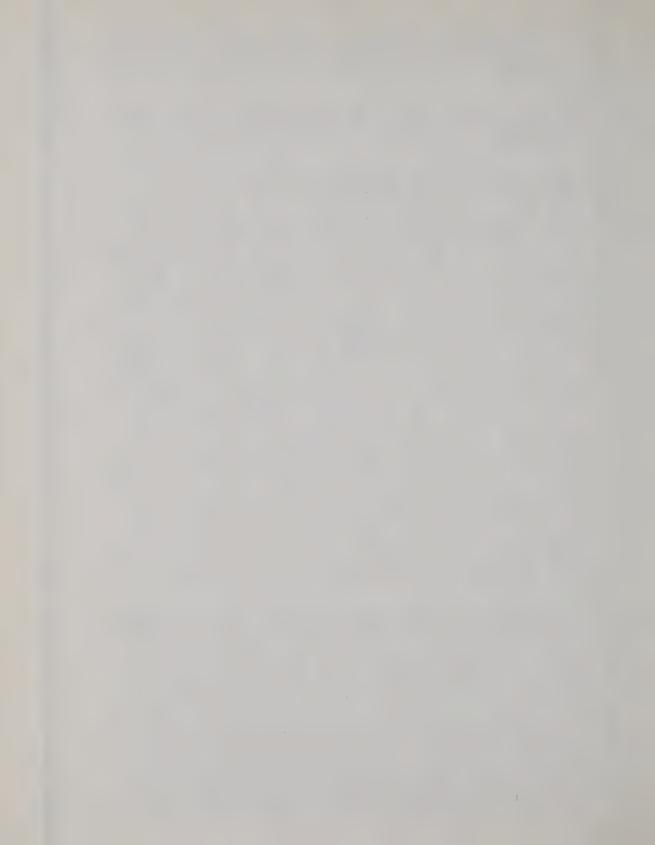


of United States Foreign Policy, applicable to all Non-American Governments. Monroe was elected President of the United States in 1816, and again in 1829.

Monroe, Fort, Submarine Mine Depot - Fort Monroe Virginia.
(Same as Monroe, Fort - Fort Monroe, Virginia).

Myer, Fort - Fort Myer, Virginia.
Named for Albert James Myer, born in Newbergn. New York, September 20, 1827. He was graduated from Hobart College in 1847, and from the har falo Medical College in 1851. In 1864 he became a Surgeon in the United States Army. He was in command of the Signal Coros from 1858 to 1860. and in the latter year was appointed Chief Signal Officer of the Army. He served in the War Between the States, ranking as Brigadier General. In 1870 he was appointed to take charge of the Meteorological Observations under the Government. He was a Delegate to the International Congress of Meteorologists at Vienna in 1873, and at R me in 1879. He published "Manual of Signals for the United States Army and Navy" in 1810. He died in Buffalo, New York, August 24, 1880. In 1890 the Signal Corps School of Instruction was established at Fort Whipple and placed under the inguediate command of Colonel Hyer. On June 16. 1880, he was given the permanent grade of Brigadier General, and continued in command of the Post until his death. In February, 1861, the name of the Post was changed from Form Whip ple to Fort Myer in honor of General Myer.

Nansemond Ordnance Depot - Portsmouth, Virginia. The origin of the name Nansemond is at follows: When Captain John Smith, about 1600, first at plored the Nansemond River he found a large Indian Tribe on the River on the West side, just North of the Western Branch of the River, known as the Nansemonds. They had three Merowances or Chiefs, about 1000 acres of cleared land, and appeared to be the most agricultural Indians in Eastern Virginia. In fact, the banks of the Nansemond became a granery for the Jamestow: Colony, and when provisions ran short a party would go dispatched to the banks of the Nansemond



for provisions. This is an Indian name and means "fishing point or angle," as in that leed cality are some of the best fishing grounds to this section. Nansemond Town at Town Point was ordered, in 1680, and was still in existence when Suffolk Town was chartered in 1742.

New River Ordnance Plant - Radford, Virginia. "Where or when the useer part of this same it you came to be called New River is not altogether agreed. Captain Charles R. Boyd, upon the authority of Judge David McComas, says it was an Indian name meaning 'New Water.' Hardesty in his geographical history, says that a Captain Boyd, who had been employed in 1764 to amen a road from the James River to where the Town of Abirgdon now stands, probably using Jeffe son's map of Virginia engraved in France in 1755, and on which this River did not appear, named it New River. The late Major Jed Hotchkiss of Staunton, Virginia, attributed the name to a man by the name of New, and who at an early day kept a ferry at or near where 'Ingle's ferry' was afterward established."

Norfolk Army Air Field - Norfolk, Virginia. Named from the City of Norfolk, Virginia.

Oyster Military Reservation - Oyster, Virginia. Named from the Town of Oyster, Virginia.

Pickett, Camp - Camp Pickett, Virginia. Named for George Edward Pickett, born in Rich mond, Virginia, January 25, 1825. He graduated from United States Military Academy and account Point in 1846, and entered the Mexican War as a Second Lieutenant. He was present at the capture of the City of Mexico, and distinguished himself at Contreras. Churubusco. and Chapuate spec, and was promoted to the rank of Brevet Captain of the Ninth Infantry. He served on the Frontier in Washington Territory and in 1850 00cupied San Juan Island, where he prevented the landing of the British Troops, and received to Thanks of Congress for his services. In 1861 he resigned from the Federal Army and gotted the Confederate Forces, being commissioned Colonel and assigned to duty on the Rappahannock River.



In 1362 he was made Brigadier General. In the same year he was severely wounded in an Engagement at Gaines! Mill. After his recovery he was promoted to Major General. In the Battle of Fredericksburg his Division held the center of Lee's Line, and at Gettysburg, in 1863, he made the gallant assault on Cemetery Ridge, famous as "Pickett's Charge." He later commanded the Department of North Carolina, successfully defending Petersburg in 1864, and performed excellent services at Dinwiddie Court House Five Forks. At the close of the War he engaged in business in Richmond, Virginia. He died in Norfolk, Virginia, July 30, 1875.

Radford Ordnance Works - Radford, Virginia. Named from the City of Radford, Virginia.

Richmond Army Air Base - Richmond, Virginia.

Richmond Army Jervice Forces Depot - Richmond, Virginia.
Named from the City of Richmond, Virginia.

Story, Fort - Fort Story, Virginia.

Named For Major General John Factor Story. He was born in Wisconsin in 1841. He graduated from the University in Wisconsin and also from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and had a long and useful career in the United States Army. He was a teacher at the Const Aretillery School at Fort Monroe for many years and was in no small way responsible for many of each developments in the range-finding apparatus and in the science of gunnery during the latter half of the Nineteenth Century.

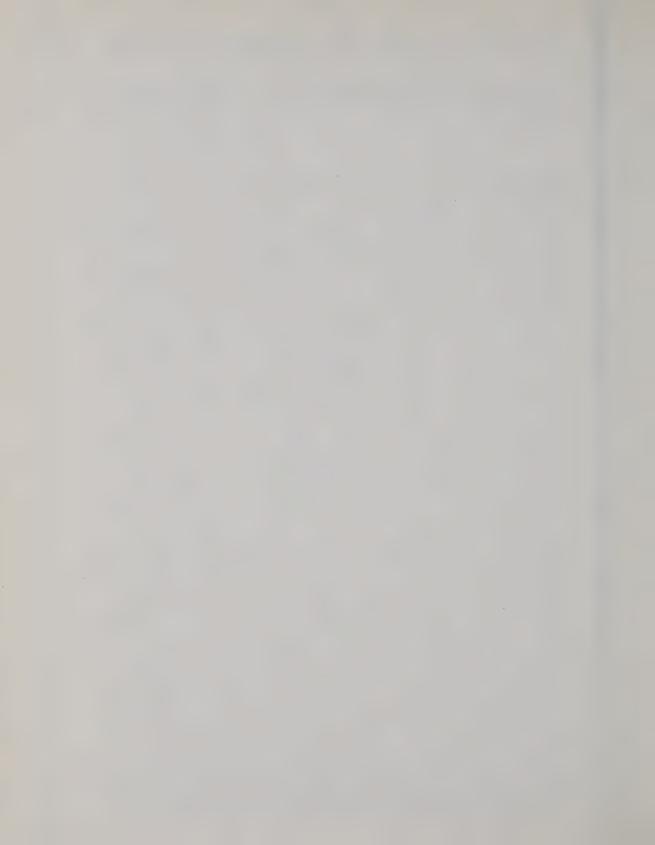
Vint Hill Forms Station - Warrenton, Virginia. About the early part of the 1850's Mr. Andro. Lowe, an Englishman, purchased the present the of this Station, and called the Farm, Vint Hill. Mr. Lowe may have named the place or it may have been named by a former owner. In the early part of the Twentieth Century, Mr. Lowe sold the place to a Mr. Johnson from the West, and after two or three years Mr. Johnson sold it to Mr. Mitchell Harrison from Philadelphia. The name



was still retained. The Government purchased the land and established this Station.

Washington Quartermaster Depot - Alexandria, Virginia.
Named from the City of Jashington, District of Columbia.

Wilson General Hospital. Joodrow - Staunter, Virginia. Named for Woodrow Wilson, born in Staunton, Vi ginia. December 28. 1856. He was educated av Princeton and Johns Hopkins Universities, becoming President of Princeton University in 1902. In 1010 he resigned, having been elected governor of New Jersey. In 1912, owing to the split of the Republican vote between Roosevelt and Taft. Wilson was elected President of the United States. His first term of office was marked by reduction of the tariff: provision for currency and banking reform through passage of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913; and passage of the Clayton Anti-Trust and Trade Commission Acts. The Mexican problem was also acute, 1913 to +911. At the outbreak of World War I, he favored it trality, and he was reelected in 1016 on the slogan, "He kept us out of the War." The sentinued ruthless Submarine Campaign, however, forced him to advocate joining the Allied Cause in April, 1917. During his accord term the P ... hibition Amendment to the Constitution was adopted; the Joman's SuiTrage Amendment was submitted to the States; and the Federal Farm Loan was passed. Early in 1918 he ennumerated his famous Fourteen Points in a speech before the Houses of Congress in joint session. In November of that year Germany accepted these as a basis for Peace, but they were not adeputed by the Peace Conference. He took a leading part in peace negotiations, attending the Conference and being greeted in Europe as a hero. He suggested the formation of the League of Nations. He fought for the acceptance by Congress of the Versailles Treaty with reservation, but hi health gave way while he was on a speaking tour. Neither the Treaty for the League was approved. He retired in 1921, and died February 2, 1924. His old home where he was born is in the City



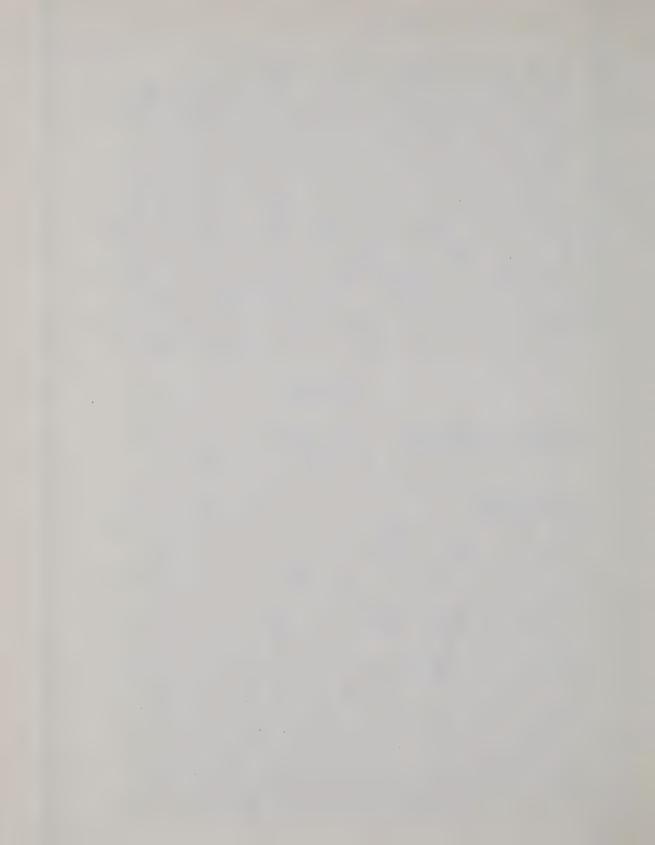
of Staunton, Virginia.

Wool, Fort - Fort Monroe, Virginia.
Ramed for John Ellis Wool, born at Newburgh. Re-York, on February 20, 1784. He began his Military career in the War of 1812, serving at Queenstown Heights where he was wounded, and at Plattsburg. He was a prominent Officer in the Mexican War, being next in Command to General Taylor, and was the foremost leader at Buena Vista. For his services at that Battle he was breveted Major General and received Swords of Honor from Congress and New York State. In 1850 he served against the Indians in the Northwest. He saved Fortress Monroe to the Union in 1861 by promptness in re-enforcing it, and did other valuable work in the War Between the States. especially in New York, where he commanded the Troops in suppressing the "Draft Riots." He was retired for age in 1863, and died on November 10. 1869.

## WASHINGTON

Auburn Du Depot of the Seattle General Danie Auburn, Machington.
Named from the City of Auburn, Mashington.

Barn's General Mospital - Vancouver Darracks. washington. Was named for Brigadier General Joseph K. Barnes who was Surgeon General of the United States Army from 1864 to 1882. He was born in Phala delphia, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and was educat at Harvard University and the University of Per nsylvania, and at the time of his commission on Surgeon General, August 22, 1864, had complete: twenty-four years of service in the Medical D partment of the Army. He had served in various Indian Wars and actively participated in nearly all of the great Battles of the Mexican War. He conducted the affairs of the Surgeon General Office with the highest efficiency. To him was due much of the development of the Medical work of the Army, the vesting of the control of Gen. eral Hospitals and Hospital Camps in the Medical Departments, the development of the great Army Medical Museum, the superb Library of the



Surgeon General's Office, the compilation of the Medical and Surgical records of the War Between the States, and many other movements which aided in the welfare of the sick, the efficiency of the Troops, and the advantage of American Military Medicine. He was the first Surgeon called to the bedside of Abraham Lincoln, and sixteen years later he was summoned to assist in the care of James A. Garfield.

Baxter General Hospital - Spokane, Washington, Named for Jediah Hyde Baxter, who was born to Stafford, Vermont, March 11, 1837. He graduated as an M. D. from the University of Vermont in 1861. He was appointed Brigadier General Surgeon, April 4, 1862, and shortly thereafter was assigned to Washington, D. C., as head of the Campbell General Hospital. He was breveted as Colonel of Volunteers for satisfactory performance, and later appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army on July 20, 1867. He was appointed Surgeon General of the United States Regular Army, August 18, 1890, and died December 4, 1890.

Bellingham Army Air Field - Bellingham, Washington.
Named from the City of Bellingham. Washington.

Booing Field - Scattle, Washington. Named for Milliam Ward Booking who was book in Detroit. Michigan, October 1, 134 He was educated at Yale University (Sheffield Scientific School), 1899 to 1902. He was special partner in E. A. Pierce & Company, Brokers, was Director of the Pacific National Bank of Seattle, and also formerly Chairman of the Board of United States Aircraft and Transport Corporation. He was awarded the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for successful pioneering and achievement in Aircraft Manufacturing and Air Transport in 1954. He served as Lieutenant. Naval Reserve Forces in World War I. In 1921 he put in a bid to be the Pursuit Planes for the Government and received a contract to make two hundred. The Booing Airplane Factory in Seattle is one of the largest in the world. In 1910 he founded the Pacific Aero Product Company and a year later reor, were no

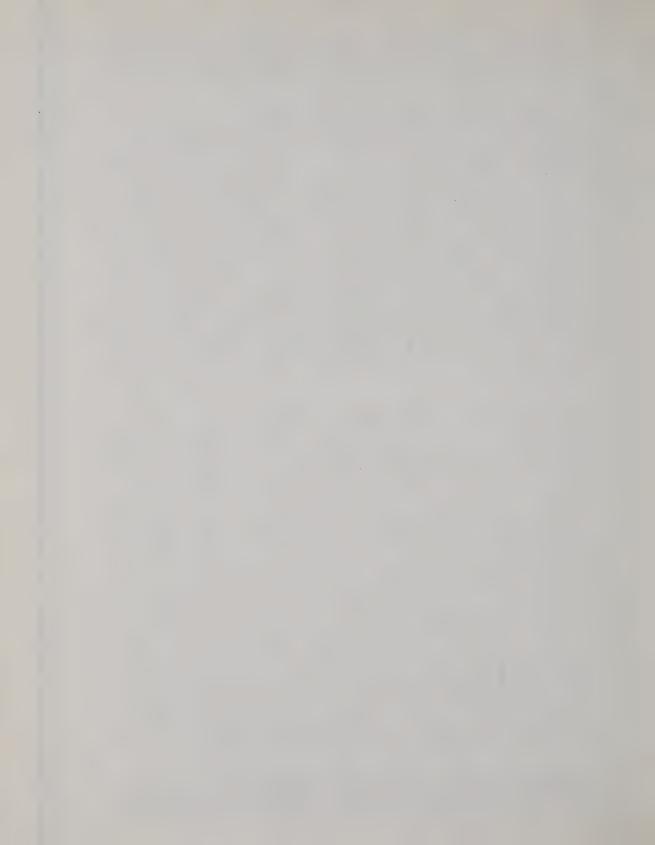


under his own name. His intelligence and active and long continued interest in all that concerns and advances the science of Aeronautics, merits and received the public gratitude.

Canby, Fort - Ilwaco, Washington. Named for Edward Richard Spring Camby the was born in Kentucky in 1817. He graduates from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1839, and from 1846 he served in the Mexican War. In 1863 he commanded the United Status Troops in New York City during the Draft It Las, and in the following year succeeded General Banks in command of the Army in Louisiana. In 1865 he captured Mobile and received the surren der of the Confederate Forces. In 1866 he was made Major General of Volunteers. In 1873 he was sent by the Government to make a Treaty with Modoc Indians in Northern California, and during a conference in Siskiyou County, he was treach erously shot by one of the Modoc Chiefs, April 11. 1873.

Casey, Fort - Fort Casey, Washington.
Named For Emeral Thomas Lincoln Casey. Chief of Engineers, United States Army. He was been at Sachaches Harbor, New York, May 10, 100 , .... died March 25, 1896. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at west Forms we 1852, and served in the various grades from Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers up to Brigadier General Chief of Engineers. During the War Between the States he received the rank of Colonel for faithful and meritorious sorence. His principal distinction arose from his achieve ments as an Engineer, the following public buildings owing their inception and construction to his skill: They are the completion of the Potomac Aqueduct, construction of the State and Navy Department buildings, completion of the Washington National Monument, completion of the Congressional Library building, and reother buildings in Mashington, D. C. He reclied as Chief of Engineers on May 10, 1895.

Columbia, Fort - Chinook, Washington.
Named from the following: "Captain Robert and in his Shio, the Columbia, after which the Riv



is named, discovered the River in May, 1792. It is significant, in the light of later history, that the Ship on this voyage was the first to carry the American Flag around the world. The Columbia is the second largest River in North America."

Ebey, Fort - Fort Casey, Washington. Named for Colonel Isaac N. Ibey who came to Cre-gon in 1848 in the first gold rush to California. In 1850 he returned from California in the Brig Orbit, which was the first American Vessel to visit Puget Sound. He and three others purchased it as an investment and a way to come to the Sound. He practiced Law in Olympia. Washington, and was selected Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District, and to the Legislature. He was appointed as Collector of Puget Sound and made up a list of Hudson's Bay Company Forts, with their rank and value, with the amount of land under cultivation. He was the one to take the stand in the San Juan Island when several thousand head of sheep, horses, cattle and hogs were imported from Vancouver Island without being entered at the Customs House. During the Indian War the Indians went to his home on Whidbey Island and murdered him. He had come here from Missouri. He was born in Franklin County. Ohio, January 21, 1818. He died in 1817.

Ellensburg Army Air Field - Ellensburg, Jashington. Received its name from the City of Ellensburg, Washington.

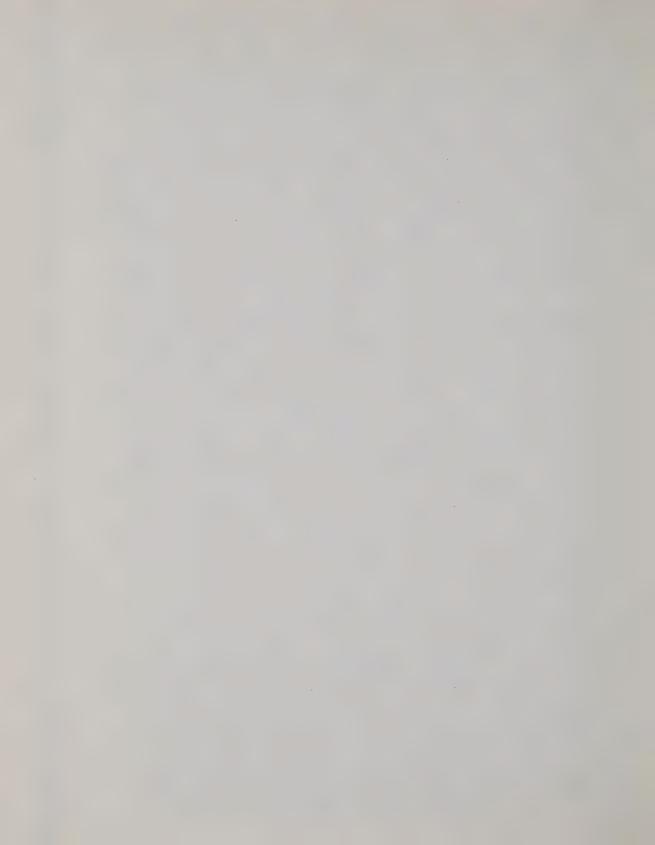
Ephrata Army Air Base - Mphrata, Washington. Named from the Town of Aphrata, Washington.

Flagler, Fort Port Lormsend, Jashington.

Named for Brigadier General Daniel Jetster Figger, who was born in Lockport. New York, Jaco De, 1835. He graduated from West Point Maritan, Academy, June 24, 1861, being promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance the same as,, First Lieutenant, August 3, 1861, and Captain, March, 1860. He served during the Jan Between the States, from 1861 to 1865, in drilling Volumteers at Mashington, D. C., in the Manassas



Campaign, and in the Defense of Washington. Most of his service, however, was in connection with the Ordnance Department. He was Assistant Ordnance Officer at the Allegheny Arsenal; Inspector of Ordnance in the fitting out of the Mississippi River Flotilla: Chief of Ordnance to General Burn side's Expedition to North Carolina. He had charge of the transportation of seige gans, was on Inspection duty at the West Point Foundry; was Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, and at the close of hostilities, was in charge of the Tregodar Iron Works at Richmond. He participated in the Battles of Bull Run, Roanoke Island, New Bern, Fort Macon, South Mountain, Antietem, Fredericksburg, Charles lorsville, and Gettysburg. He was breveted Cap. tain, March 1, 1862, for gallant services at the Battle of New Bern, North Carolina; Major, April 26, 1862, for gallant services in the Seige of Fort Macon, North Carolina; and Lieutenant Colone). March 13, 1865, for distinguished services in the Field during the War Between the States. After the close of the dar he was employed or a four cf Inspection of Jestern Arsenals with the Chief of Ordnance, Mar, 1865; after this he was in the ge of receiving Arms from disbanded Volunteers from Delaware and Pennsylvania, at Wilmington, bear ware, and Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; on special Ordnance Inspection duty in Kenny tucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama; Assistant Ordnance Officer at the Arsenal of Watervliet, Hew York; in Command of Augusta (Georgia) Arsenal and Powder Works, having charge also of Confede rate Ordnance Establishments, denosits and a second and disposal of same, at Atlanta, Macon, Acres and Savannah, Georgia. He was on species Comnance Inspection duty at Fort Fisher, Nerth Carolina, and Fort Pickens, Florida; in command of Rock Island Armory and Arsenal, member of the Board of Heavy Gun Carriages at New York; special Inspection at Fort Union Arsenal, New Mexico, with view of abolishing it; was on Oransnee Inst. . . . . duty at San Antonio, Texas, Fort Lowell, Arizona, and Benicia, California, and was in command of the Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts, from November 9, 1889 to 1891. He was promoted Major. June 23, 1874; Lieutenant Colonel, August 23, 1881; Colonel, September 15, 1890; and was appointed Brigadiar General and Chief of Ordnance,



June 23, 1891. He was Author of "History of Rock Island" (1877). He died at Old Fort Comfort, Virginia, March 29, 1899.

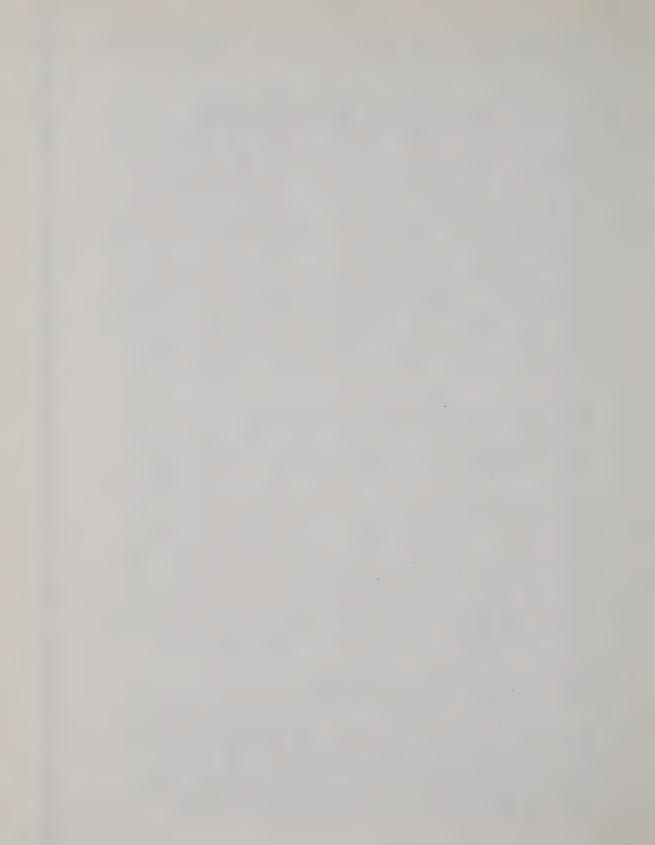
Geiger Field - Geiger Field, Washington. Was named for Brigadier General Harold W. Gel. or. who was born October 7, 1884, in Mast Orange, New Jersey. He was appointed to West Point William; Academy from New Jersey in 1904. He graduated from West Point, February 14, 1908, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in Coast Artillery. He also saw Service in the Signal Corps and Field Artillery. In 1920 he was transferred to the Air Service where he held the rank of Major, July 1. 1920. He lost his life in an Airplane crash, on May 17, 1927, when his Plane crashed at Olmsted Field near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was Commander at Phillips Air Field, Maryland, at the time, a veteran of World War I, where he held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. His permanent rank was Major. He was buried at Arlington Mational Cemetery, May 20, 1927.

Gray Field - Fort Lewis, Washington.

Washington, D. C., February 15, 1889. He was a Second Lieutenant in the National Guard, March 7, 1912 to April 23, 1913. He served in the First World War, first as a Private receiving a Temporary Captaincy on August 5, 1917, and became full Captain in February, 1920. He graduated from the Balloon School in 1921, the Air Service Flying School in 1923, and the Air Service Balloon and Airship School in 1924. He established the World's Balloon altitude record, and was killed as a result of the accident during a free particulation of the accident during a free particulation flight in Scott Field, Illinois, November 4, 1927. The accident occurred near Sparsa, January Captage.

Hayden, Camp - Joyce, Washington.

Tas named for Erigadier General Josa L. Haydar, first Military Commandant of the ROTC at Washington from 1892 to 1896. He was born in Chicage, Illinois. His family moved to Clympia, Washington, when he was a few years old. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1884. He was made a Second Lieuter nant in September of 1888, and entered the



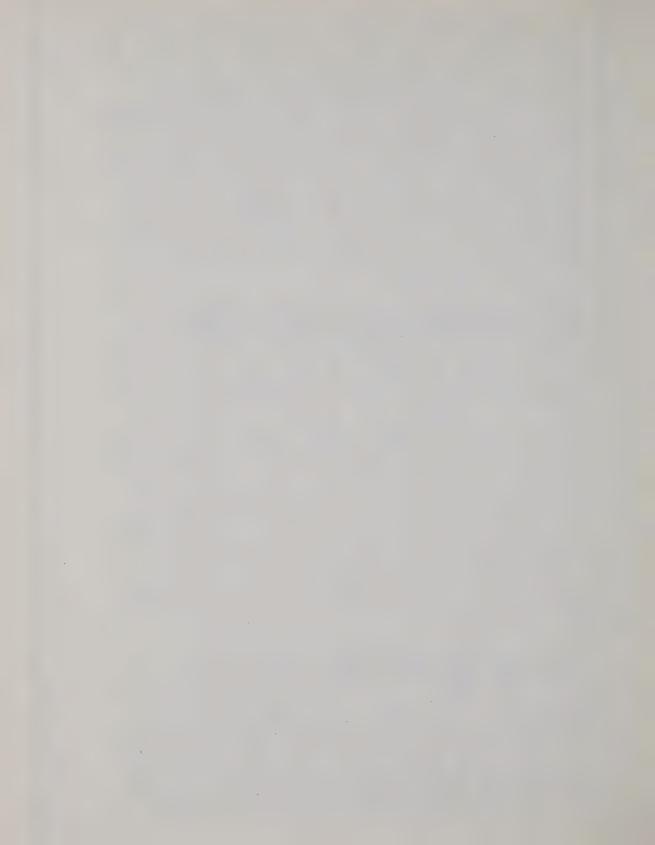
Service at the Presidio of San Francisco, and the next year went to Fort Mason, California. He returned to Washington and was stationed at Fort Canby. Next he spent a short time at Fort Columbus, New York, and joined a Light Battery at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1890. In the Campaign against the Sloux Indians on Pine Ridge, South Dakota. in 1890 to 1891, he served with distinction. He saw hard fighting with a Mountain Battery at Wounded Knee, December 29th, and at white Clay Creek, December 30th. He was at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in May, 1892, when he was detailed to the University of Washington as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. In 1894 he was promoted to First Lieutenant with the 1st Artillery. He left the University in June of 1896, and was graduated from the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, March 17, 1898. He was in Command of a Seacoast Battery at Fort Screven, Georgia, when he was appointed Captain of Artillery, in 1901. From August of that year until December 31, 1904, he commanded the 5th Battery 1s Artillery, at the Presidio. He served in the Philippines until February 14, 1907, and while there commanded Bornacks at Manila and the Artillery and Engineer Garrison at Fort William McMinlay. He was premoted to Major, January 25, 1907, and joined the Coast Artillery when the Artillery was diviand into two Branches. From August, 1907 to November 1909, he commanded Fort Casey, Washington. He left for Service at Fort Monroe, and Galveston, Texas, resuming command of Fort Casey in September, 1911. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in June, 1914, and moved to Firt Work den in Command of the Coast Defenses of Paren Sound. He was made Colonel in July, 1916, and was placed in command of the First National Guard District of the Western Department, March 29, 1917, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. He moved to Seattle in May to command the Northern Pacific Coast Artillery District, and in June again went to Fort Worden to command the Sound Defenses. He was promoted to Brigadier General. August 5, 1817, and two weeks later left for Camp Modeler, Georgia, to command the 56th Preid Artillery Brigade. He also commanded the 31st National Guard Division in the winter of 1917 to 1918. He took the 56th Brigade to France, and



was transferred to command the 162nd Field Artillery Brigade twelve days after the Armistice. After returning to the United States he commanded the 13th Field Artillery Brigade at Fort Lewis. then Camp Lewis, early in 1919. During the Strike in Seattle, in February, 1919, he directed the United States Forces. He served briefly at Fort Winfield Scott, California, commanding the 31st Brigade. Coast Artillery Corps. Next he returned to Fort Worden and remained in charge of Sound Defenses until he was retired, at his own request, with the grade of Colonel. He was appointed Brigadier General, United States Army, Retired, in accordance with a Congressional Act of June 21, 1930. He died at his home in Port Townsend, Washington.

Jordan, Camp George - Seattle, Jashington. This Camp, consisting of Colored Troops, was named in honor of Sergeant George Jordan, a Colored Soldier serving with Company E of the 9th United States Calvary. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in recognition of his valor and bravery above the call of duty. He was born in Tonnessee. At Fort Tulerso, Nov. Mexico, May 14, 1880, "while commanding a detachment of twenty-five men, repulsed a force of more than one hundred Indians." At Carrizo Canyon, New Mexico, August 12, 1881, "while commanding the right of a detachment of nineteen men, he stubbornly held his ground in an extremely exposed position and gallantly forced back a much superior number of the enemy, preventing them from surrounding his Command." This Camp was operated for Negro Troops under the direction the Seattle Port of Embarkation from September 20. 1942 to 1947.

Lawton, Fort - Fort Lawton, Washington.
Named for Menry Mare Lawton, own in Ohio, on
March 17, 1843. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, he entered the United States
Service as a Volunteer in an Indiana Regiment.
He served through the Mar with gallantry, and at
its close was mustered out with the Brevet rank
of Colonel of Volunteers. Soon thereafter he
entered the Regular Army as a Second Lieutenant
of Infantry, was promoted from rank to rank, and



at the beginning of the Spanish War, in 1898, was Lieutenant Colonel. He was then made a Major General of Volunteers, in which capacity he went to Cuba and distinguished himself greatly in the Battles around Saratoga. In January, 1899, he was sent to the Philippines as Second in Command. and during that year was constantly in active Service. He captured more than thirty Towns and Villages from the Insurgents and was in twenty Engagements. He showed himself particularly competent to conduct the Campaign in that Country. and was peloved by his Soldiers and was logarly followed by them above almost all other Commanders. He also had an especially keen and accurate appreciation of the political situation and expressed himself with rare judgment concerning the policy to be pursued toward the Islands. He felt deeply the wrong that was done by Americans who were inciting Insurgents to continued resistance and prophetically declared that if he should fall in Battle his blood would be upon American rather than Filipino hands. He was killed in an attack upon an Insurgent position on December 19. 1899.

Lewis, Fort - Fort Lewis, Washington. Was named for Merivother Lowis, United States To plorer, born August 18, 1774, near Charlostes ville, Virginia. In 1798, he volunteered, with the Troops called out to suppress the "Whiskey Insurrection." and was commissioned as Ensign in the Regular Army in 1795, and as Captain in 1800, and was President Jefferson's Private Secretary from 1801 to 1803. On Jefferson's recommendation he was appointed by Congress to conduct, in connection with Captain William Clark, an Empedition to the headwaters of the Missouri River, and thence across the mountains to the Pacific Ocean the first Exploration of the Northwestern portion of the United States. They started out with twenty-eight men in 1803. They reached the mouth of the Columbia River and had travelled 4000 miles from their starting point, had encountered Indian Tribes never before seen by whites, had made scientific collections, and o a vations, and were the first Explorers to reach the Pacific by crossing the Continent North of Mexico. They made the return journey across the mountains and



down the Missouri, reaching the Mississippi in September, 1806. The reports of the Expedition at a 'ad great attention at the time. The le : and men of the Exploring Party were rewarded with liberal grants of land, and Lewis was made Governor of the Territory of Missouri. In the unwonter quiet of his new duty his mind. always subject to melancholy, became unbalanced. and, while on his way to washington, he committed suicide near Nashville, Tennessee. October 11. 1809. Sacajaeea was Squaw and wife of Toussaint Charkonneau, French Interpreter for Louis and Clark Expedition, and was often referred to as the Bird Moman (translation of her Indian name). She was of the Shoshone Tribe, and was known chiefly for her aid on the Exploring Expedition. 1804 to 1806. She was probably born in 1786: it is not known when she died.

Iswis, root, ASF Depot - Fort Lewis, Jashington. (same as Lewis, Fort - Fort Lewis, Jachington).

Lowis, Fort, Quartermaster Depot - Fort Levis, Washington.
(Same as Lewis, Fort - Fort Levis, Washington).

McCaw General Mospital - Walls Walla, Washing Ca. Maned for Brigadier Coneral Latter Drew McCal, who was born February 10, adol, in Richards, itginia. He attended the Medical College of Virginia and Columbia University. He began his Army career in 1884 as an Assistant Surgeon. He retired in 1927 with the rank or Lajer General. He had a notable career in the Spanish-Americal Mar. From 1902 to 1913 he sarved as Libra tea of the Surpon General's Office, Inclusion of Military Hygiene and Professor of Lattery as Tropical Medicine in Army Medical School. During World War I he was Chief Surgeon of the AEF from October 1918 to July 1919. He died July 1. 1939, at Kingston, New York. He received the Silver Star for services in the Battle of Santiago during the Spanish-American War. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery,

McChord Field - McC. rd Field, Mashingt.

Named for Solonel William C. McChord, who :
born at Lebanon, Korrucky. He graduated at Mast



Point Malitary Academy in 1907, and also graduated from the Mounted Service School, the Air Corps Tactical School, Command and Gonoral Staff School, and the Army Jar College. He was all the ated with Aviation since World War I. Provious to that time he served in the Calvary, In shit h. Branch he was commissioned a Second Llouter. on June 14, 1907, following his graduation from West Point. He received his Flying training Rockwell Field, California, and was rated a . .mior Military Aviator, May 31, 1918. After sempleting a course in Bombardment Aviation at Ellington Field, Toxas, and cermanding at belif periods of time, he was transferred, in Erran, 1919, to the office of the Director of Air Jorvice, Washington, D. C., where he served in various capacities, such as duty in the Min . . . Section of the Supply Group, as a member of ... Air Service Claim Board, as Assistant to the Chief of the Materials Disposal and Jalvago Division of the Supply Group, and as Assistant to the Chief of the Property Division of the Supply Group. For two years, from July, 1950, he a preas Air Officer of the Central Department (later the Sixth Corps Area). He then completed the course of instruction at the Air Corps Tactical School and the Command and General Staff School. He then commanded Chanute Field, Illinois, and was Commandant of the Air Corps Technical School at that Field until early in 1928, when he was transferred to the Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas, where he completed a Special Observers and Advanced Flying School course, receiving the rating of "Airplane Observer" as of June 25, 1928. Following his graduation from Army Mar College, Mashington, D. C., he served as Instructor at the Command and General Staif School for four years. He was then transferred to the Panama Canal Department for duty as Commanding Officer of the 19th Composite Wing. In October, 1935, upon the completion of his Foreign Service, he was assigned to duty in the Plans Division, Office of the Chief of the Air Corps. Mashington, D. C., and later was assigned Chief of the Training and Operations Division. He diod as a result of an Airplane accident at Maidens, Virginia, twenty-nine miles west of Richmond, on the morning of August 18, 1937.



was piloting an A-17 Attack Plane, was on route from Bolling Field to Randolph Field, Texas, and was apparently trying to make a forced landing when the accident occurred.

Madigan General Hospital - Tacoma, Jashington. Named for Colonel Patrick Sarsfield Ladigan, when was known as "The Father of Neuropsychiatry," and was Assistant to the Surgeon General during World War II, and Medical Ad ther to the Adjutant General in 1943. He was born, January 14, 1887, in Washington, D. C. In 1908 he received his B. A. Degree from Georgetown University, Mashington. D. C., and his Doctor of Medicine Degree four years later. He served as Instructor at Georgetown University from 1913 to 1917, receiving his M. A. Degree from Gonzaga University. Seattle, Washington, in 1914. In August, 1917, he accepted a commission in the Regular Army and served in France with the 7th Division. 64th Infantry. After the First World War he remained in the Army, serving as a Neuropsyochiatrist in Hampton Roads, Virginia, and Walter Reed Hospital. Washington, D. C., until 1926. During this time he attended the Army Medical School and Medical Field Service School. In 1926 he became Chief of Neuropsychiatry at Sternberg General Hospital, Philippines, and in 1929 of Julter Reed General Hospital. Washington, D. C. He then worked at the Mental Hospital of the Panama Canal Zone for four years, after which he was Chief of Neuropsychiatry and Executive Officer of Fort Sam Houston Station Hospital. In 1940 he went to Washington. D. C., as Assistant to the Surgeon General, where he was stationed at the outbreak of World War II. In 1943, after being Medical Advisor to the Adjotant General, he was Commanding Officer at Camp Lee. Virginia. Station Hospital and Chief Surgeon of Fort Belvoir Station Hospital. In andica to the many Degrees, Gonzaga University commerced the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on him in recognition of his outstanding administrative work. He died May 8, 1944, at Fort Belvoic. Virginia.

Moses Lake Army Air Field - Moses Lake, Washing - ton.
Named from the Town of Moses Lake, Washington.



Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot - Tacoma, Washing-

Was named after Mount Rainier, which is in clear evidence from the site of the Ordnance Depot. The Mount was discovered, May 8, 1792, by Captain George Vancouver, and named by him in honor of Rear Admiral Peter Rainier of the British Navy.

Murray, Camp - Fort Lewis, Washington.

Mus so named since the only stream entering American Lake flows through the Reservation and bears the name of Murray. The Murray family homesteaded and occupied most of the surrounding lands for several generations.

Paine Field - Paine Field, Washington. Named in memory of Second Lieutenant Topliff O. Paine. He became a Pilot Instructor during World War I and later pioneered the Air Mail Service, with which he was flying when he was killed in 1922. He was born April 26, 1893, at Oswell. Ohio. He entered the University of Washington. He came to Everett, Washington, in July, 1917. and enlisted in the 12th Company. On January 5, 1918, he was transferred to the Air Service and was sent to a Ground School at Berkeley, California. On March 6, 1918, he was transferred to Rockwell Field and on June 9, 1918, he was some to March Field. He received his commission as Second Lieutenant, May 10, 1918, at Rockwell Meld, and was assigned there as a Flying Instructor. He was discharged from the Army, lugust 5. 1919, at March Field. On leaving the Air Corps he went first into Commercial Aviation. On November 30, 1920, he entered the Air Mail Service, then just getting under way in the Nation. Entering at San Francisco, he was ordered to Chey enne, Wyoming, and served from then to the time of his death, which occurred when he was flying his "run," between Salt Lake City and Rock Springs, Wyoming. In February, 1921, he was a member of the Grew of Flyers who participated in the Transcontinental Speed Test, flying from Solt Lake City to Cheyenne. An hour of the Schedul h Leen lost when one of the Flyers was killed in a crash at Elko, Nevada, but Paine, taking the Air at Salt Lake City, made up that hour and put the Flight an hour ahead of schedule



by the time he reached Cheyenne. On one occasion while flying his regular "run," he was lost for five hours in a blizzard and finally made that Airmen termed an "impossible" landing in Parlay's Canyon at the headworks of the Salt Lake City Water System. Mr. Allen C. Nelson, Superinceddent of the Western Division of the Air Mail Service, wrote Paine's parents: "Whatever may be written or spoken to honor the memory of Top will be but a feeble expression of his value to the Air Mail Service. His bravery and skill and his loyalty to duty and his fellow workmen have stamped his memory indelibly in the hearts of all of us who were privileged to work with him. It was only his exceptional qualities and love of the game that has enabled us to establish the regular Air Mail Schedule between Rocky Springs and Salt Lake City ---- the most treacherous and most isolated District over which mail was flown. This 'run' was negotiated by your son when no one else would attempt it. I glory with you in loving, honoring, and remembering the name of one so gallant, and who so gladly and willingly made such a valuable contribution to the advance-ment of the Air Mail Service." To his felicw Flyers, Lieutenant Paine was known as "Top" and he was "Top" to such heroes of the Air as Eddie Rickenbacker, President of the Southern Air Land and World War I Ace. Paine was known well and: all the Flyers of this area.

Pasco Engineer Depot - Pasco, Washington. Takes its name from Pasco, wheher then.

Pasco General Depot - Pasco, Washington. Takes its name from Pasco, Washington.

Seattle Army Service Force: Depot - Seattle, Washington.
Takes its name from the City of Seattle, Washington.

Seattle Fort of Imbarkation - Seattle, Jashir - Takes its name from the Olty of Seattle, Jashir - ton.

Seven Mile Camp - Spokane, Washington. Received its name from the fact that it is



located near the little cross-road which bears the designation of "Seven Mile," in Spokane County Engineering Road Maps. This cross-road of "Seven Mile" derives its name by virtue of the fact that it is seven miles distance from the City of Spokane, Washington.

Seven Mile Gunnery Range - Spokane, Mashington. (Same as Seven Mile Camp - Spokane, Mashington).

Spokane Army Air Field - Spokane, Washington. Named from the City of Spokane, Washington.

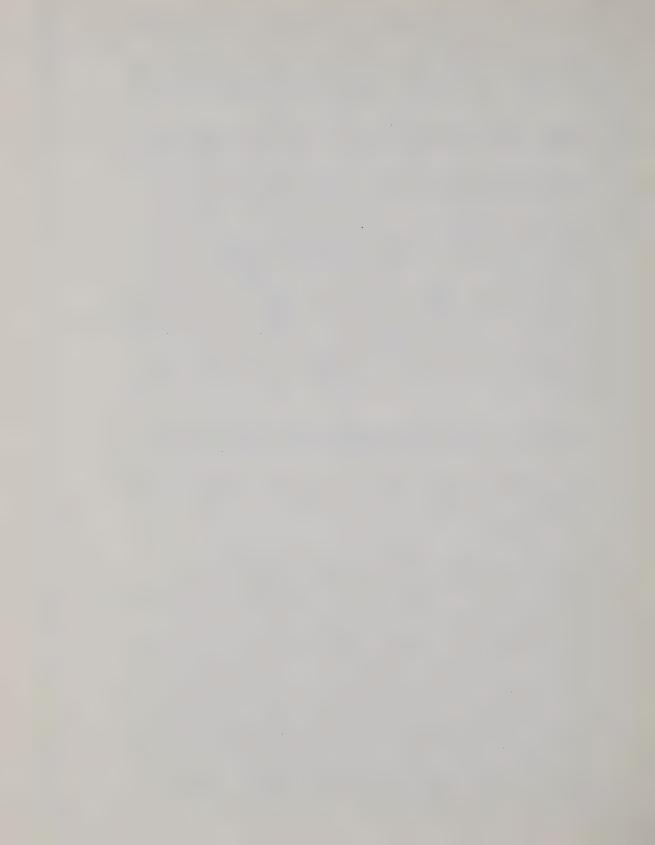
Townsend. Fort - 10 t Townsend, Washington. Fort Townsend was established to protect Port Townsend from the Indians, but regular Troops withdrew in 1866. It took its name from the City of Port Townsend, Washington, and the City received its name from the Harbor on which it is located. The Harbor was named on May 8, 1782, by Captain George Vancouver in honor of his friend, the Marquis of Townshend. The Wilkes Expedition of 1841, dropped the "h" out of the name.

Vancouver Parracks - Vancouver, Mashington. Was named from the City of Vancouver, Mashington.

Walla Walla Army Air Field - Walla Walla, Wash-Ington. Received its name from the City of Walla Jalla, Washington.

Whitman, Fort - La Conner, Washington.

Was named for Larcus Whitman who was born 3 press
ber 4, 1802, at Rushville, New York. He was edu
cated partly at Plainfield, Massachusetts, where
he lived in his grandfather's family. He sta
died Medicine, and in 1832 received the Degree
of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Sargeons of the Western District of New York. Af
ter eight years of practice, four in Canada, and
four at Wheeler, New York, he offered his services as "Physician, Teacher and Agriculturist"
of the American Board of Commissioners for Foroign Missions. The Board sent him to the West
in 1835 with Revorend Samuel Parker, to make a
missionary reconnaissance in Oregon. In the



Indian outbreak, November 29, 1847. Whitman, his wife, and twelve other persons were attrociously murdered. He was described by Horace Greeley as "a noble pioneer --- a man fitted to be a chief in rearing a moral empire among the wild men of the wilderness."

Worden, Fort - Port Townsend, Washington.
Named for John Lorimer Worden, born in Mount Pleasant, Winchester County, New York, March 12, 1818. He was appointed Midshipman in the United States Navy in 1834 and in 1840 was advanced to Lieutenant. After a long Dia S. ice he us duty at Washington. D. C., and during the Mexican War he was attached to the Pacific Squad. From 1854 to 1856 he was on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In 1861 he was sent with dispatches from the Secretary of the Navy to Captain Adams of the Frigate "Sabine" at Pensacola. Expecting an outbreak of hostilities, he committed his dispatches to memory and destroyed them. At Pensacola he was arrested by the Confederate authorities, but released by order of General Bragg and allowed to go on board the Sabine. On his return he was again arrested by order of General Bragg and kept a prisoner for several montas when he was released on parole and later was sent to Norfolk and exchanged. In 1862 he was placed in command of the "Monitor" which met the Confederate "Merrimack" in Battle in Hampton Roads. March 9th. He commanded the Monitor with great skill, in an Action which must be ranked among the most decisive Naval Engagements of the War Between the States. He received a Vote of Thamps from Congress, and was promoted to be Commander. He was afterward engaged in the blockade, destroyed the Privateer "Nashville," and took part in the attack on Charleston Forts in 1863. From 1870 to 1874 he was Superintendent of the Naval Academy. He became Commodore in 1868, Rear Admiral in 1872, and was retired in 1886. He died in Washington, D. C., October 18, 1897.

Wright, Fort George - Fort George Wright, och ington.
Named for George Wright who was born in Vermont in 1803. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1822, and on July 1st of that year



was made a Second Lieutenant in the Army, being promoted to First Lieutenant, September 25, 1827, Until 1828 he was stationed at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, then at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until 1831, when he ae Adjutant to his Regiment. He became a Captain in October, 1836. In 1838 he was transferred to the new Eighth Regiment, and stationed on the Canadian Border, until 1840. Then he took part in the Seminole War until 1844, and was breveted Major for his conduct in that War. He took part in several Engagements in the Mexican War, was seriously wounded, and breveted La tenant Colonel. He became Major in 1848. and Lieutenant Colonel in 1855, of the Fourth Infantry Regiment, and in March, 1855, Colonel of the Ninth Infantry. During that time he was serving in Oregon and Washington Territories. and by prompt and vigorous measures, brought to an end the Indian War which had begun in 1855. In 1861 he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers and placed in command of the Department of the Facific with headquarters at San Francisco. On December 19, 1864, he was breveted Brigadier General of the Regular Army, and soon appointed to the Command of the Department of the Columbia, at Vancouver. He took passage on the Ship "Brother Jonathan" for the Columbia, and was drowned on or about July 30, 1865, when that Ship was lost with all on board. Colonel Wright was Commanding Officer of the United States Army Troops stationed in this area and directed Operations against the Indians. A dafeat of a Regular Army Detachment by the Indians aroused the Officers of the Army to the need of vigorous action against the Indians. Colonel Wright was placed in charge of the punitive Expedition of seven hundred men of whom thirty were Indians under the Command of Lieutenant John Nullan. At the Battle of Four Lakes, Concnel Wright drove the Indians away from the hill on which they were gathered. That night the Soldiers camped on the present site of Fort George Wright. Then the Troops started up the Spokane River and saw a big cloud of dust ahead. They found upon investigating that the Indians had rounded up their ponies in the Valley and were attempting to drive them off to the South



to prevent them from being captured by the Soldiers. It was decided to kill the ponies when they captured them as they constituted the chief wealth of the Indians as well as their chief means of transportation. They were shot near the Camp and for many years their bones lay scatte, where "Horse Slaughter Camp" had been. There were a total of sixteen Indians hanged.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Ashford General Hospital - White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Was named for Bailey Kelly Ashford, born in Washington, D. C., September 18, 1873. He graduated at Washington High School in 1891, and attended Columbian University (now George Washington) one year; received his M. D. Degree from Georgetown University Medical School in 1896; graduated from Army Medical School in 1898. He was Resident Physician of Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1895 to 1896. Was appointed Pirst Lieutenant in United States Army, November 6, 1897, and was promoted through grades to Colonel, May 15, 1917. He served with the Military Expelition to Puerto Rico, July, 1898, and in the Battle of Hormigueros, August 13, 1898. He was Division Surgeon of First Division, June to October, 1917 in charge of Battle Training of Medical Officers, Zone of Armies, AEF, November 1917 to November 1918. In 1899 he determined the cause of Anemia of the agricultural class of Puerto Rico, and later popularized as "hookworm disease." He founded Puerto Rico Anemia Commission, which ba gan the first campaign against the disease in the Western Hemisphere. He was a belegate from the United States to International Congress of Hygiene, at Brussels; was a member of the Modical Commission to Brazil, Rockefeller Foundation; Delegate from the United States to Internations Congress of Tropical Medicine and Mycology at Columbia University, collaborating with School of Tropical Medicine (Puerto Rico). He was Monorary Member and President of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, Puerto Rico Medical Association, Fellow American College of Physicians: American College of Surgeons. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal; Companion



of Saint Michael and Saint George (England);
Grand Cordon, Officer First Class, Order of the
Nile. He was the Author of "Anemia in Puerto
Rico, 1914; Unic mriasis in Puerto Rico (with
Gutierrez), 1911; also The Organization and Administration of the Medical Department, in the
Zone of the Armies (Keen's Surgery, Vol. VII);
Sprue (Dice's Looselear Medicine), 1931; A Seldier of Science, 1934." He died Hovember 1,
1934. In Norld Mar I, he became Chief Surgeon
of the Dixth Army Corps and after the mar served on the General Staff in Mashington.

Baker General Hospital, Newton D. - Martinsburg. West Virginia. Was named for Newton D. Baker, born in Martinsburg, West Virginia, on December 3, 1871. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1892, and from Washington and Lee University in 1894, with a Degree. He began to practice Law in Martinsburg in 1897, and later moved to Cleve land, Ohio, and was City Solicitor from 1902 60 1912, and Mayor of the City for two terms, 1912 to 1916. He then went to Washington, D. C., as Secretary of War and held that position in the Cabinet of President Woodrow Wilson during the years of world war I. In 1921 he resumed his Law practice in Cleveland. He died there, December 25, 1937.

Marshal Plant - New Martinsville, West Virginia. Hamod from Marshall County, West Virginia. in which County it is located.

Morgantown Ordnanco Works - Morgantown, West Virginia. Received its name from the City of Morgantown, West Virginia.

West Virginia Ordnance Works - Point Pleasur West Virginia.
Received its name from the State of West Virginia.

## WISCONSIN

Badger Ordnance Works - Baraboo, Wisconsin.
Badger is a sort of unofficial symbol of Jiscersin. Legend has it that the term Badger originated in the early period of settlement. Land



mines had been discovered in the Southwestern corner of the State. In the early 1800's there was a rush of miners into the region to exploit these mines. When the cold weather clamped down at the mining community, many of the miners dug caves into the hillsides for winter dwellings, much as the Badgers, and so the application was given to them. The Badger is a small, burrowing nocturnal mammal. Badge is from its stripes.

McCoy, Camp - Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. This Comp materialized from an original idea of Major General Robert Bruce McCoy, for whom it was named. He offered his 14,000 acres to the Government as an Artillery Training site. He was a Veteran of the Spanish-American War. He was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on September 5, 1867, and died in Sparta, Wisconsin, on January 5, 1926. His Military career started on May 16, 1895, when he enlisted in Company L. 3rd Regiment Wisconsin National Guard. One year later he was commissioned Captain of the Company. On May 11, 1898, he volunteered for the Spanish. American dar at Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia. and Ponce, Puerto Rico. He was honorably if chargod from the Army on October 12, 1898. After the war he again joined the National Guard and was commissioned a Captain of Company L. 3rd Regiment, Infantry, on May 25, 1889. 18 rose to different ranks, until March 81, 1007, he was commissioned a Colonel. He resigned as a Colonel on December 19, 1913, and the same day accepted a commission as Major. During the Mexican Border trouble he was mustered into Service on August 8, 1916. He was mustered out of Service on February 28, 1917. On July 5, 1917, ne was again commissioned as a Colonel, 4th Regiment, Infantry, and responded to the call of the President on July 15th and was drafted into United States Service on August 5, 1917. He served Overseas from May 5; 1919, and was honer ably discharged, August 19, 1919. During his World War Service he saw service at Aiche-Martin Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne, Alsace Lorraine, and the Army of Occupation. He was awarded the but tinguished Service Medal and the French Croix 40 Guerre. On December 17, 1920, he was commissioned Brigadier General in the Wisconsin



National Guard, and assigned to command the 64th Infantry Brigade. On July 24, 1924, he was commissioned Major General, commanding the 32nd Division. He was a graduate of Sparta High School, University of Wisconsin Law School, and was a Lawyer and Banker, serving as County Judge of Monroe County from 1898 to 1914.

Mitchell Field, Billy - Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Named for william Mitchell who was born December 29. 1879, and died February 19. 1936. He attended Racine, Wisconsin, College, and graduated from George Washington University in 1899. He enlisted at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, as a Private and reached the rank of Brigadier General. He graduated from the Army Staff College in 1909. In World War I he served as Chief of Air Service, the First Corps, First Army, and Group of Armies. Overseas he participated in fourteen major Engagements. After the War he was made Director of Military Aviation, United States Army. The Airplane was a new instrument of Warfare and he soon became an outspoken critic of the Country's Aviation Policy, because of the Government's failure to develop the Air Service. He had accused the High Command of "incompetency, criminal negligence, and almost treasonal administration of National defenses." but was courtmartialed for having violated the 96th Article of War, and was found guilty and suspended for five years without pay or allowance. Later President Coolidge upheld the suspension, restored the allowances and granted the General one-half of his monthly pay. Two weeks later. General Mitchell resigned from the Army and continued his criticisms of the National Aviation Policy. He anticipated and helped demonstrate the ability of Airplanes to sink Battle ships, predicted that Planes would soon fly at more than 250 miles an hour, and in 1923 prophesied that Planes would one day fly regularly from China to San Francisco. General Mitchell received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Servico Medal, the Croix de Guerre with Five Palms, and was made Commander of the French Legion of Honor, Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Commendatore S. S. Mauricio e Lazzaro. He received a



Medal of Merit in War, and also was made Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. He published "Our Air Force;" in 1921; "Winged Defense," in 1925; "Skyways," in 1930; and numerous pamphlets and magazine articles. After he retired from the Army he became a farmer and stock raiser in Virginia.

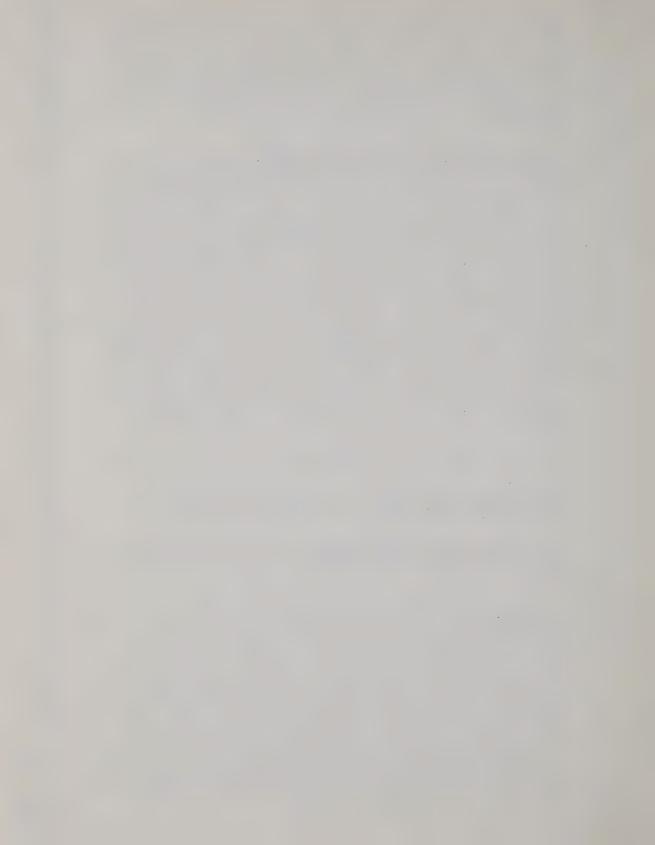
Truax Field - Madison, Wisconsin. Ramed for Thomas L. Bud" Truax, who died Novem ber 2. 1941, when his Pursuit Plane crashed near San Francisco, California. He was one of two Army Pilots killed in the crash one foggy, blinding day. Only one day before the crash, he had been promoted from Second to First Lieutenant in the Army Air Forces. He was a Wisconsin High School graduate, and finished the University of Wisconsin in 1940, returning to Madison after winning his Wings at Kelly Field. He joined the Air Forces a month after graduation from the University, and took Basic Training at Randolph Field. Texas. He had wanted to go to China to fight with young American Forces there, but because he was a top-notch Flyer, he was kept in America. He was born in Ames, Iowa, June 1, 1917.

## WYOMING

Casper Army Air Field - Casper, Myoming. Named from the City of Casper, Myoming.

Cheyenne Municipal Airport - Cheyenne, Wyowing. Takes its name from the City of Cheyenne, wyoming.

Named in honor of Francis I. Jarren, who came to Cheyenne, Nyoming, in May, 1868. He was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, in 1844. In 1862 he was a member of the 49th Massachusetts Infantry. He was honorably discharged from Service as a Corporal, becoming a Captain in the State Militia after the Nar. In route West, he served as a Construction Foreman on the Building of the Rock Island Railroad west from Des Moines, Iowa, then coming to the recently constructed Union Pacific



Rails at Cheyenne. He entered the mercantilla and live stock business, raising cattle, shoep and norses, and afterward turning to real estate. In the year Grover Cleveland was elected Presicent, Marren was named Mayor of Cheyenne and Treasurer of avoming. Chester A. Arthur, who was being replaced by Cleveland, sought to place a Republican in charge of the Territory of Wyoming, and warren was the man he picked just before leaving Office. The appointment was for two years, and Benjamin Harrison appointed Jorren a territorial Governor in 1889. Serving until Lyoming became a State on July 10, 1890, Jarren was also the first man elected to the United Juntes Serate and afterward was recleated fear times, in every Congress from the 51st to the 61st. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, September 30, 1893, in token of his Jar Between the States career, and he became a mem-Lar of the Hillitary Affairs Committee. On this Committee he helped adjust Army pay to living conditions, and as a Minority member during Jorga Jar 1, Island Frame the National Defense and Selective Service Laws of that area. The lase detailer was the father-in-law of Opnic i John C. Indianing







